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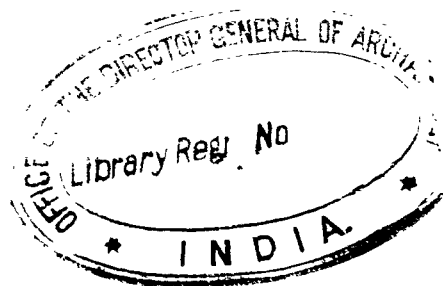
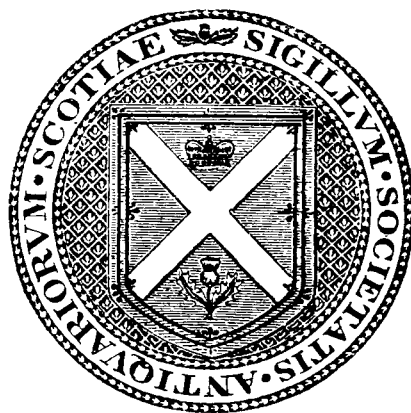
PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

SESSION

MDCCCCVI.-MDCCCCVII.



VOL. XLI.

EDINBURGH:

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY NEILL AND COMPANY LTD

MDCCCCVII.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION

1906-1907.

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Edinburgh

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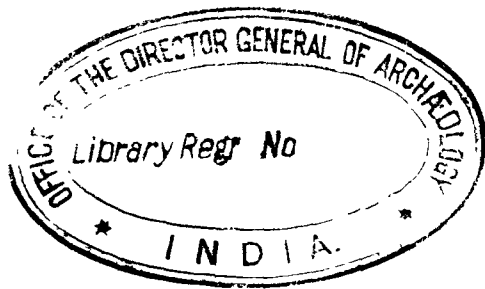


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*(Instituted 1874, in terms of a Bequest for its endowment by the late
ALEXANDER HENRY RHIND of Sibster. Hon. Mem. S.A. Scot.)*

SESSION 1906-1907.

RHIND LECTURER IN ARCHÆOLOGY—JAMES CURLE.

L A W S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND,
INSTITUTED NOVEMBER 1780 AND
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 6TH MAY 1783.

(Revised and adopted November 30, 1901.)

1. The purpose of the Society shall be the promotion of ARCHÆOLOGY, especially as connected with the investigation of the ANTIQUITIES AND HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.

2. The Society shall consist of Fellows, Honorary Fellows, Corresponding Members, and Lady Associates.

3. Candidates for admission as Fellows must sign the Form of Application prescribed by the Council, and must be proposed by a Fellow and seconded by two Members of the Council. Admission shall be by ballot.

4. The Secretaries shall cause the names of the Candidates and of their Proposers to be inserted in the billet calling the Meeting at which they are to be balloted for. The Ballot may be taken for all the Candidates named in the billet at once ; but if three or more black balls appear, the Chairman of the Meeting shall cause the Candidates to be balloted for singly. Any Candidate receiving less than two-thirds of the votes given shall not be admitted.

5. Honorary Fellows shall consist of persons eminent in Archæology, who must be recommended by the Council, and balloted for in the same way as Fellows; and they shall not be liable for any fees of admission or annual subscriptions. The number of Honorary Fellows shall not exceed twenty-five.

6. Corresponding Members must be recommended by the Council and balloted for in the same way as Fellows, and they shall not be liable for any fees of admission or annual subscriptions.

7. Ladies who have done valuable work in the field of Archæology may be admitted as Lady Associates. The number of Lady Associates shall not exceed twenty-five. They shall be proposed by the Council, and balloted for in the same way as Fellows, and shall not be liable for any fees of admission or annual subscriptions.

8. Before the name of any person is added to the List of Fellows, such person shall pay to the funds of the Society Two Guineas as an entrance fee and One Guinea for the current year's subscription, or may compound for the entrance fee and all annual subscriptions by the payment of Twenty Guineas at the time of admission. Fellows may compound for future annual subscriptions by a single payment of Fifteen Guineas after having paid five annual subscriptions; or of Ten Guineas after having paid ten annual subscriptions.

9. The subscription of One Guinea shall become due on the 30th November in each year for the year then commencing; and if any Fellow who has not compounded shall fail to pay the subscription for three successive years, due application having been made for payment, the Treasurer shall report the same to the Council, by whose authority the name of the defaulter may be erased from the List of Fellows.

10. Every Fellow not being in arrears of the annual subscription shall be entitled to receive the printed Proceedings of the Society from the date of election.

11. None but Fellows shall vote or hold any office in the Society.

12. Subject to the Laws and to the control of the Society in General Meetings, the affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council elected and appointed as hereinafter set forth. Five Members of the Council shall be a quorum.

13. The Office-Bearers of the Society shall consist of a President, three Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries for general purposes, two Secretaries for Foreign Correspondence, a Treasurer, two Curators of the Museum, a Curator of Coins, and a Librarian. The President shall be elected for a period of five years, and the Vice-Presidents for a period of three years. One of the Vice-Presidents shall retire annually by rotation and shall not again be eligible for the same office until after the lapse of one year. All the other Office-Bearers shall be elected for one year and shall be eligible for re-election.

14. In accordance with the agreements subsisting between the Society and the Government, the Board of Manufactures (now the Board of Trustees) shall be represented on the Council by two of its Members (being Fellows of the Society) elected annually by the Society. The Treasury shall be represented on the Council by the King's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer (being a Fellow of the Society).

15. The Council shall consist of the Office-Bearers, the three representative Members above specified, and nine Fellows, elected by the Society.

16. Three of the nine elected Members of Council shall retire annually by rotation, and shall not again be eligible till after the lapse of one year. Vacancies among the elected Members of Council and Office-Bearers occurring by completion of term of office, by retirement on rotation, by resignation, by death or otherwise, shall be filled by election at the Annual General Meeting. The election shall be by Ballot, upon a list issued by the Council for that purpose to the Fellows at least fourteen days before the Meeting.

17. The Council may appoint committees or individuals to take charge of particular departments of the Society's business.

18. The Annual General Meeting of the Society shall take place on St Andrew's Day, the 30th of November, or on the following day if the 30th be a Sunday.

19. The Council shall have power to call Extraordinary General Meetings when they see cause.

20. The Ordinary Meetings of the Society shall be held on the second Monday of each month, from December to May inclusive.

21. Every proposal for altering the Laws must be made through the Council; and the Secretaries, on instructions from the Council, shall cause intimation thereof to be made to all the Fellows at least one month before the General Meeting at which it is to be determined on.

Form of Special Bequest.

I, A. B., do hereby leave and bequeath to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland incorporated by Royal Charter, my collection of _____, and I direct that the same shall be delivered to the said Society on the receipt of the Secretary or Treasurer thereof.

General Form of Bequest.

I, A. B., do hereby leave and bequeath to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland incorporated by Royal Charter, the sum of £ _____ sterling [*to be used for the general purposes of the Society*] [*or, to be used for the special purpose, or object, of _____*], and I direct that the said sum may be paid to the said Society on the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being.

LIST OF THE FELLOWS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

NOVEMBER 30, 1907.

PATRON.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

- | | |
|---|--|
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- 1893.*FLEMING, Rev. JAMES, M.A., Minister of Kettins.
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- 1901.*LAMONT, NORMAN, M.P., of Knockdow, Toward, Argyleshire.
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- 1892.*LANG, JAMES, 9 Crown Gardens, Dowanhill, Glasgow.
1893. LANGWILL, ROBERT B., 7 St Leonard's Bank, Perth.
- 1882.*LEADBETTER, THOMAS GREENSHIELDS, Architect, Swinton House, Coldstream.
1904. LEITCH, COLIN, Airdrishaig.
- 1884.*LENNON, JAMES, Eden Bank, Dumfries.

- 1857.*LESLIE, CHARLES STEPHEN, of Balquhain. 11 Chanoury, Aberdeen.
- 1902.*LEYESON - GOWER, F. S., Berkeley House, Berkeley Square, London.
1907. LIND, GEORGE JAMES, 121 Rua de Golgotha, Oporto, Portugal.
1890. LINDSAY, LEONARD C., 23 Belgrave Road, London.
- 1873.*LINDSAY, Rev. THOMAS M., D.D., Professor of Divinity, U.F. Church College, Glasgow.
1892. LINTON, SIMON, Oakwood, Selkirk.
- 1881.*LITTLE, ROBERT, Ardenlea. Northwood, Middlesex.
1898. LIVINGSTONE, DUNCAN PAUL, Newbank, Giffnock.
1901. LIVINGSTONE, MATTHEW, 32 Hermitage Gardens.
1904. LOCKHART, Sir SIMON MACDONALD, Bart., of Lee and Carnwath, The Lee, Lanark.
1901. LONEY, JOHN W. M., 6 Carlton Street.
1882. LORIMER, GEORGE, Darrisdeer, Gillsland Road.
1905. LOW, EDWARD BRUCE, M.A., B.L., S.S.C., 6 Gordon Terrace.
1899. LOW, Rev. GEORGE DUNCAN, M.A., 61 Morningside Drive.
1902. LOW, GEORGE M., Actuary, 11 Moray Place.
1903. LOWE, D. F., M.A., LL.D., Headmaster, George Heriot's School, Lauriston Place.
1904. LOWSON, GEORGE, LL.D., Rector of the High School, 14 Park Place, Stirling.
- 1873.*LUMSDEN, Lt.-Col. HENRY WILLIAM, Langley Park, Montrose.
- 1873.*LUMSDEN, HUGH GORDON, of Clova, Lumsden, Aberdeenshire.
- 1889.*LUMSDEN, JAMES, Arden House, Arden, Dumbartonshire.
1905. LUSK, DAVID COLVILLE, Southdean, Colinton Road.
1906. LYLE, JAMES, Waverley, Queen's Crescent.
1892. MACADAM, JOSEPH H., 38 Shoe Lane, London.
1885. M'BAIN, JAMES M., Banker, Arbroath.
1904. MACBRIDE, MACKENZIE, 4 Pitt Street, Portobello.
1889. MACCORMICK, Rev. FRÉDERICK H. J., Wiockwardine Wool Rectory, Wellington, Salop.
1904. MACDONALD, CHARLES, Dunglass Castle, Bowling.
1885. MACDONALD, COLL REGINALD, M.D., Ardantree, Ayr.
1900. MACDONALD, GEORGE, M.A., LL.D., 17 North Learmonth Gardens,—*Curator of Coins*.
1879. MACDONALD, JAMES, W.S., 21 Thistle Street.
- 1890.*MACDONALD, JOHN MATHESON, 95 Harley Street, London, W.
1882. MACDONALD, KENNETH, Town Clerk of Inverness.
1890. MACDONALD, WILLIAM RAE, Neidpath, Wester Coates Avenue.
1896. MACDOUGALL, JAMES PATTEN, C.B., Vice-President of the Local Government Board for Scotland, 39 Heriot Row, and Gallanach, Oban.
- 1872.*M'DOWALL, THOMAS W., M.D., East Cottingwood, Morpeth.
1860. MACEWEN, JOHN COCHRANE, Traftord Bank, Inverness.
1892. M'EWEN, Rev. JOHN, Dyke, Forres.
1903. M'EWEN, W. C., M.A., W.S., 9 South Charlotte Street.
1899. MACFARLANE-GRIEVE, W. A., M.A. and S.C.L. Oxon., M.A. Cantab., Impington Park, Cambridgeshire.
1902. M'GILCHRIST, CHARLES R. B., 14 Westminster Road, Liscard, Cheshire.
1898. M'GILLIVRAY, ANGUS, C.M., M.D., 23 Tay Street, Dundee.
1878. M'GILLIVRAY, WILLIAM, W.S., 32 Charlotte Square.
1901. MACGREGOR, ALASDAIR R., of Macgregor, The Hermitage, Rothesay, Isle of Bute.
1889. M'HARDY, Lt.-Col. A. B., C.B., 3 Ravelston Park.

1906. M'INNES, JOHN A. M.A., F.E.I.S.,
Laurelbank, Leven, Fife.
1898. MACINTOSH, REV. CHARLES DOUGLAS,
M.A., Minister of St Oran's Church,
Connel, Argyllshire.
- 1897.*MACINTYRE, P. M., Advocate, 12 India
Street.
1907. MACKAIN, REV. WILLIAM JAMES, of
Ardnamurchan, 28 Palmerston Place.
- 1876.*MACKAY, AENEAS J. G., LL.D., K.C.,
7 Albyn Place.
1903. MACKAY, GEORGE C., Ardlui, New
Brighton, Cheshire.
1890. MACKAY, JAMES, Seend Manor, Melks-
ham, Wilts.
1888. MACKAY, J. F., W.S., Whitehouse,
Cramond Bridge, Midlothian.
1897. MACKAY, JOHN S., LL.D., 69 North-
umberland Street.
1892. MACKAY, THOMAS A., 9 St Vincent
Street.
1882. MACKAY, WILLIAM, Solicitor, Inver-
ness.
1899. MACKENZIE, SIR ALEXANDER MUIR,
Bart., Kennacail, Dunkeld.
1887. MACKENZIE, DAVID J., Sheriff-Substi-
tute, Crookedholm House, Hurlford,
Ayrshire.
1906. MACKENZIE, EVAN N. BURTON, jr.,
of Kilcoy, Kilcoy Castle, Killearnan,
Ross-shire.
- 1891.*MACKENZIE, JAMES, 2 Rillbank Cres-
cent.
- 1872.*MACKENZIE, REV. JAMES B., Kenmore,
Aberfeldy.
1900. MACKENZIE, SIR KENNETH J., Bart.,
King's and Lord Treasurer's Remem-
brancer, 10 Moray Place.
1882. MACKENZIE, R. W. R., Stormontfield,
Perth.
- 1870.*MACKENZIE, THOMAS, Sheriff-Substi-
tute, Tain.
1904. MACKENZIE, WILLIAM COOK, Lutha,
Selborne Road, Sidcup, Kent.
1904. MACKENZIE, W. M., M.A., 7 Dry-
burgh Gardens, Kelvin-side, Glas-
gow.
1876. M'KIP, THOMAS, LL.D., Advocate, 30
Moray Place.
1901. M'KILLOP, JAMES, jun., Polmont
Park, Polmont.
- 1888.*MACKINLAY, J. M., M.A., The Lee,
18 Colinton Road, Merchiston.
1893. MACKINTOSH, WILLIAM FYFE, Town
Chamberlain, 107 High St., Arbroath.
1878. MACLAGAN, ROBERT CRAIG, M.D., 5
Coates Crescent.
1903. M'LAUCHLAN, JAMES J., F.F.A.,
19 Coates Gardens.
- 1896.*MACLEAN, J. A., Union Bank House,
Forfar.
1903. M'LEAN, REV. JOHN, Minister of
Grantully, Pitilie, Aberfeldy.
- 1885.*MACLEHOSE, JAMES J., M.A., 61 St
Vincent Street, Glasgow.
1893. MACLEOD, JOHN N., of Kintarbert,
Glensadell, Argyllshire.
- 1890.*MACLEOD, SIR REGINALD, K.C.B.,
Under-Secretary for Scotland, 50
Draycott Place, London, S.W.
1907. MACLEOD, REV. WILLIAM H., B.A.
Cantab., Manse of Buchanan, Drymen.
1875. MACMATH, WILLIAM, 16 St Andrew
Square.
1905. MACMILLAN, H. P., Advocate, 23
Northumberland Street.
1882. MACPHAIL, REV. J. C., D.D., Harlaw
Hill House, Prestonpans.
1886. MACPHERSON, ARCHIBALD, Architect,
7 Young Street.
1878. MACPHERSON, NORMAN, LL.D., 6
Buckingham Terrace.
- 1882.*MACRITCHIE, DAVID, C.A., 4 Archi-
bald Place.
1896. MALLOCH, JAMES, M.A., Dudhope
Villa, Dundee.
1899. MANN, JOHN, C.A., Hillside, Bridge of
Weir.
1901. MANN, LUDOVIC M'LELLAN, Garth,
Bridge of Weir.
1906. MARSHALL, HENRY B., of Rachan,
Broughton, Peeblesshire.
1885. MARSHALL, WILLIAM HUNTER, of
Cullander, Perthshire.
1902. MARTIN, F. J., W.S., 17 Rothesay
Place.
- 1861.*MARWICK, SIR JAMES DAVID, LL.D.,
19 Woodside Terrace, Glasgow.

1892. MATHESON, AUGUSTUS A., M.D., 41 George Square.
1884. MAXWELL, The Right Hon. Sir HERBERT EUSTACE, Bart., LL.D., of Monreith, Wigtownshire.—*President*.
- 1892.*MAXWELL, Sir JOHN STIRLING, Bart., LL.D., Pollok House, Pollokshaws.
1904. MAY, THOMAS, F.E.I.S., Lonmay, Lower Walton, Warrington.
1887. MELDRUM, Rev. A., M.A., Logierait, Ballinluig.
1901. MENMUIR, CHARLES, M.A., Ruthertord College, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1900. MENZIES, W. D. GRAHAM, of Pitcur, Hallyburton House, Coupar Angus.
1878. MERCER, Major WILLIAM LINDSAY, of Huntingtower, Perth.
1885. METCALFE, Rev. W. M., D.D., South Maunse, Paisley.
1882. MILLAR, ALEXANDER H., Rosslynn House, Clepington Road, Dundee.
1876. MILLAR, WILLIAM WHITE, S.S.C., Dunesk, Lasswade, and 16 Regent Terrace.
1896. MILLER, ALEXANDER C., M.D., Craig Linnhe, Fort-William.
1898. MILLER, Rev. EDWARD, M.A., The Manse, Bishopston, Renfrewshire.
- 1878.*MILLER, GEORGE ANDERSON, W.S., Knowehead, Perth.
1904. MILLER, JOHN CHARLES, Agent, Commercial Bank, 133 West George Street, Glasgow.
- 1907.*MILLER, ROBERT SCHAW, W.S., 14 Rosebery Crescent.
1906. MITCHELL, Rev. Canon ANTHONY, M.A., B.D., Principal of the Theological College of the Episcopal Church in Scotland, Coates Hall, Edinburgh.
- 1867.*MITCHELL, Sir ARTHUR, K.C.B., M.D., LL.D., 34 Drummond Place.
1888. MITCHELL, CHARLES, C.E., 23 Hill Street.
1884. MITCHELL, HUGH, Solicitor, Pitlochry.
1903. MITCHELL, JAMES, 14 Knowe Terrace, Pollokshields, Glasgow.
- 1886.*MITCHELL, RICHARD BLUNT, of Polmood, 17 Regent Terrace.
- 1890.*MITCHELL, SYDNEY, Architect, 34 Drummond Place.
- 1882.*MITCHELL-THOMSON, Sir MITCHELL, Bart., 6 Charlotte Square.
1906. MODI, E. M., D.Sc., LL.D., F.C.S., etc., Sleater Road, Bombay, India.
1903. MORAY, ANNA, Countess Dowager of, Tarbat House, Kildary Ross-shire.
1882. MORRIS, JAMES ARCHIBALD, Architect, Wellington Chambers, Ayr.
1907. MORRIS, JOSEPH, Fern Bank, Clermiston Road, Corstorphine.
1882. MORRISON, HEW, LL.D., Librarian, Edinburgh Public Library.
- 1887.*MOUBRAY, JOHN J., Naemoor, Rumbling Bridge.
1904. MOUNSEY, J. L., W.S., Professor of Conveyancing, University of Edinburgh, 24 Glencairn Crescent.
1897. MOXON, CHARLES, 77 George Street.
1889. MUIRHEAD, GEORGE, F.R.S.E., Commissioner for the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Speybank, Fochabers.
1891. MUNRO, ALEXANDER M., Accountant, Town House, Aberdeen.
1899. MUNRO-FERGUSON, RONALD CRAUFURD, of Novar. M.P., Raith, Kirkealdy.
1897. MUNRO, JOHN, J.P., Dun Righ, Oban.
- 1879.*MUNRO, ROBERT, M.A., M.D., LL.D., Elmbank, Largs, Ayrshire.
- 1890.*MUNRO, Rev. W. M., Edgecliffe East, St Andrews.
1906. MURRAY, ANDREW ERNEST, W.S., 7 Eton Terrace.
- 1878.*MURRAY, DAVID, M.A., LL.D., 169 West George Street, Glasgow.
1906. MURRAY, JOHN CONGREVE, 7 Eton Terrace.
1899. MURRAY, JOHN LAMB, of Heavyside, Biggar.
1887. MURRAY, Sir JOHN, K.C.B., LL.D., D.C.L., Challenger Lodge, Warlie.
1884. MURRAY, PATRICK, W.S., 7 Eton Terrace.
1905. MURRAY, P. KEITH, W.S., 12 Lennox Street.

- 1905.*NAISMITH, WILLIAM W., C.A., 57 Hamilton Drive Glasgow.
1907. NAPIER, HENRY M., Milton House, Bowling.
1896. NAPIER, THEODORE, 7 West Castle Road, Merchiston.
- 1891.*NEILSON, GEORGE, LL.D., Pitlochrie, 11 Annfield Terrace, Partick Hill, Glasgow.
1905. NEISH, WILLIAM, of The Laws, Kinnegennie, Dundee.
1906. NELSON, THOMAS A., St Leonard's, Dalkeith Road.
1900. NEWLANDS, The Right Hon. Lord, Mauldslie Castle, Carluke.
1887. NEWTON, R. N. H., 3 Eglinton Cres.
1889. NICHOLSON, J. SHIELD, M.A., D.Sc., Professor of Political Economy, &c., 3 Belford Park.
1895. NISBETT, HAMILTON MORE, Architect, 122 George Street.
- 1877 *NIVEN, ALEXANDER T., C.A. 28 Fountainhall Road.
1895. NIXON, WILLIAM, Solicitor, 10 Whitehall Street, Dundee.
1891. NOBLE, ROBERT, Heironhill, Hawick.
1905. NORRIE, JAMES A. Craigtay, Ferry Road, Dundee.
1898. NOTMAN, JOHN, F.F.A., 176 Newhaven Road,—*Treasurer*.
1890. OGILVY, HENRY J. NISBET-HAMILTON, Biel, Prestonkirk.
1904. OLDRIEVE, W. T., Principal Architect for Scotland, H.M. Office of Works, 11 Merchiston Gardens.
1896. ORMOND, Rev. DAVID D., Minister of Craig's U.F. Church, Stirling.
1901. OWER, CHARLES, Architect. Benora, Broughty Ferry
1904. PANTER, Rev. CHARLES RICHARD, M.A., LL.D., Wickhampton Rectory, Acle, Norfolk.
1903. PARK, ALEXANDER, Ingleside, Lenzie.
1906. PATERSON, Miss OCTAVIA G. Ashmore, Helensburgh.
1898. PATON, ROBERT, City Chamberlain, 19 Regent Terrace
1891. PATON, VICTOR ALBERT NOEL, W.S., 31 Melville Street.
1880. PATTERSON, JAMES K., Ph.D., LL.D., President of the State College of Kentucky, Lexington, U.S.A.
- 1871.*PAUL, GEORGE M., W.S., 16 St Andrew Square.
1879. PAUL, Sir J. BALFOUR, Advocate, Lyon King-of-Arms, 30 Heriot Row.
1882. PAUL, Rev. ROBERT, The West Manse, Dollar.
- 1902.*PAULIN, DAVID, F.F.A., 6 Forbes Street
1891. PEACE, THOMAS SMITH, Architect, King Street, Kirkwall.
1904. PEDDIE, ALEXANDER I. DICK, W.S., 7 Randolph Cliff.
1879. PEDDIE, J. M. DICK, Architect, 8 Albyn Place.
1904. PENTIN, Rev. HERBERT, M.A., M.R.A.S., Milton Abbey, Dorset.
1900. PHILLIPS, W. RICHARD, Architect, Westbourne Lodge, Goldhawk Road, Ravenscourt Park, London.
1892. PILLANS, HUGH HANDYSIDE, Royal Bank, Hunter Square.
1907. PIRIE, JAMES MASSON, Architect, 116 Oakwood Court, Kensington, London.
- 1885.*PIRRIE, ROBERT, 9 Buckingham Terrace, Hillhead, Glasgow.
1905. PORTEOUS, WILLIAM SHERER, 3 Priestfield Road.
- 1901.*PORTLAND, His Grace The Duke of K.G., Welbeck Abbey, Notts.
1905. PRICE, C. REES, 163 Bath Street, Glasgow.
1900. PRIMROSE, Rev. JAMES, M.A., 27 Onslow Drive, Glasgow.
1906. PRINGLE, ROBERT, 11 Brandon Street.
1906. RAIT, ROBERT SANGSTER, Fellow of New College, Oxford.
1891. RAMSAY, WILLIAM, of Bowland, Stow.
1903. RANKIN, HUGH F., Principal of the Anglo-Chinese College, Amoy

1879. RANKINE, JOHN, K.C., M.A., LL.D., Professor of Scots Law, University of Edinburgh, 23 Ainslie Place.
1906. RAVEN, ALEXANDER JAMES, Solicitor, The Capital and Counties Bank, Ipswich.
1899. REA, ALEXANDER, M.R.A.S., Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey of South India, Madras.
1901. REID, ALAN, F.E.I.S., The Loaning, Merchiston Bank Gardens.
1897. REID, Rev. EDWARD T. S., M.A., The Rectory, Hawick.
1888. REID, Sir GEORGE, R.S.A., LL.D., 22 Royal Terrace.
1898. REID, JAMES ROBERT, 11 Magdala Crescent.
1906. REID, ROBERT, J.P., Banker, Frickheim, Forfarshire.
1905. REID, WILLIAM, 53 Meadowside, Dundee.
1891. RHIND, W. BIRNIE, R.S.A., Sculptor, St Helen's, Cambridge Street.
1880. RICHARDSON, ADAM B., 32 Palace Mansions, Kensington, London W.
1896. RICHARDSON, RALPH, W.S., 10 Magdala Place.
1905. RIDGWAY, MONTAGU LEIGHTON, Architect, Malton, Yorkshire.
1886. *RITCHIE, CHARLES, S.S.C., 20 Hill Street.
1902. RITCHIE, G. DEANS, Chapelgill, Broughton, Peeblesshire.
1902. RIVETT-CARSAC, Col. J. H., Château de Rougemont, Switzerland.
1898. ROBERTS, ALEXANDER F., Farnilee, Selkirk.
1905. ROBERTS, JOHN, C.M.G., Littlebourne House, Dunedin, New Zealand.
1901. *ROBERTS, THOMAS J. S., of Drygrange, Melrose.
1879. ROBERTSON, GEORGE, Keeper of the Abbey, Dunfermline.
1903. ROBERTSON, Rev. JOHN M., D.D., Minister of St Ninians, Stirling.
1886. *ROBERTSON, ROBERT, Huntly House, Dollar.
1889. ROBERTSON, THOMAS S., Architect, Willowbank, Broughty Ferry.
1905. ROBERTSON, W. G. AITCHISON, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.P.E., 26 Minto Street.
1880. *ROBSON, WILLIAM, S.S.C., Marchholm, Gilliland Road.
1871. *ROLLO, The Right Hon. Lord, Duncrub House, Dunning.
1905. ROLLO, JAMES A., Solicitor, Argyle House, Maryfield, Dundee.
1872. *ROSEBERY, The Right Hon. The Earl of. K.G., K.T., LL.D., Dalmeny Park.
1876. ROSS, ALEXANDER, LL.D., Architect, Queensgate Chambers, Inverness.
1881. ROSS, JOSEPH CARNE, M.D., 19 Palatine Road, Withington, Manchester.
1891. ROSS, THOMAS, Architect, 14 Saxe-Coburg Place.
1906. RUSSELL, Rev. JAMES C., D.D., 9 Coates Gardens.
1903. *SAYCE, Rev. A. H., M.A., LL.D., D.D., Professor of Assyriology, Oxford, 8 Chalmers Crescent, Edinburgh, — *Foreign Secretary*.
1901. SCOTT, J. H. F. KINNAIRD, of Gala, Gala House, Galashiels.
1892. SCOTT, JAMES, J.P., Rock Knowe, Tayport.
1904. SCOTT, Rev. JAMES HAY, The North Manse, Sanquhar.
1903. SCOTT, JOHN, W.S., 13 Hill Street.
1900. SCOTT, Rev. ROBERT, M.A., D.D., Minister of Craig, Montrose.
1898. SCOTT-HALL, Rev. W. E., Pläs Llan-talog, Anglesea.
1893. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, Sir COLIN, 11 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, London.
1893. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, DAVID, W.S., 24 George Square.
1907. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, ROBERT, W.S., 14 Eton Terrace.
1889. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, W. G., Sheriff-Substitute, Edgemoor, Lanark.
1848. *SETON, GEORGE, M.A., Advocate, Ayton House, Abernethy, Perthshire.
1892. SHIELDS, HENRY K., C.A., 141 George Street.

- 1871.*SIMPSON, ALEX. R., M.D., LL.D., 52 Queen Street.
1890. SIMPSON, H. F. MORLAND, M.A., Rector of the Grammar School, 80 Hamilton Place, Aberdeen.
- 1880.*SIMPSON, ROBERT R., W.S., 23 Douglas Crescent.
1904. SMEATON, OLIPHANT, 37 Mansion-house Road.
1898. SMELLIE, THOMAS, Architect, Grange Place, Kilmarnock.
1902. SMITH, A. DUNCAN, Advocate, 27 India Street.
1898. SMITH, DAVID CRAWFORD, 19 Queen Street, Perth.
1892. SMITH, G. GREGORY, Professor of English Literature, Queen's College, 26 Windsor Park, Belfast.
1893. SMITH, GEORGE, S.S.C., 21 St Andrew Square.
1898. SMITH, Rev. JAMES, M.A., B.D., Minister of St George's-in-the-West, 13 Albert Street, Aberdeen.
- 1874.*SMITH, J. IRVINE, 20 Great King Street.
1889. SMITH, ROBERT, Solicitor, 9 Ward Road, Dundee.
1907. SMITH, THOMAS CHARLES, 31 Hermitage Gardens.
1902. SMITH, WILLIAM B., 34 Newark Drive, Pollokshields, Glasgow.
- 1892.*SMYTHE, Colonel DAVID M., Methven Castle, Perth.
1892. SOMERVILLE, Rev. J. E., B.D., Villa Jeanne, Mentone, France.
1882. SPRAGUE, THOMAS B., M.A., LL.D., 29 Buckingham Terrace.
1903. STARK, Rev. WILLIAM A., Minister of Kirkpatrick-Durham, Dalbeattie.
1875. STARKE, JAMES G.H., M.A., Advocate, Troqueer Holm, Dumfries.
1904. STEEL, Rev. JAMES, D.D., Vicar of Howorth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1891. STEELE, WILLIAM, Inland Revenue Office, Kelso.
1901. STEUART, A. FRANCIS, Advocate, 79 Great King Street.
1902. STEUART, JAMES, W.S., 10 Rothesay Terrace.
1895. STEVENSON, JOHN HORNE, M.A., Advocate, 9 Oxford Terrace.
- 1867.*STEVENSON, JOHN J., Architect, 4 Porchester Gardens, London, W.
1904. STEVENSON, Major-General T. R., C.B., of Sunnyside, Lanark.
1887. STEVENSON, Rev. W., M.A., The Manse, Achterttool, Kirkcaldy.
1879. STEWART, CHARLES POYNTZ, Chestfield Park, Stevenage.
1901. STEWART, Sir HUGH SHAW, Bart., Ardgowan, Greenock.
- 1871.*STEWART, Maj.-Gen. J. H. M. SHAW, R.E., 7 Inverness Terrace, London, W.
1901. STEWART, Sir MARK J. M'TAGGART, Bart., Ardwell, Stranraer.
1885. STEWART, ROBERT KING, Murdostoun Castle, Newmains, Lanarkshire.
1894. STEWART, WALTER, 3 Queensferry Gardens.
1907. STONESTREET, Rev. WILLIAM T., D.D., Arnside, Prestwich Park, near Manchester.
1897. STRACHAN, Rev. JAMES M., B.D., Kilsplindie Manse, Eriol.
- 1903.*STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, The Right Hon. Lord, G.C.M.G., 28 Grosvenor Square, London, and Invercoe, Argyleshire.
1889. STRATHERN, ROBERT, W.S., 13 Eglinton Crescent.
- 1894.*STUART, ALEX., 5 Chesam Street, London, S.W.
1904. STUART, Rev. JOHN, B.D., Kirkton, Hawick.
1907. STUART, WILLIAM, of Burnhouse, Stow, Midlothian.
1895. STUART-GRAY, The Hon. MORTON GRAY, Gray House, Dundee.
1897. SULLEY, PHILIP, Briarbank, Galashiels.
- 1899.*SUTHERLAND, ROBERT M., Sol-girth, Dollar.
1887. SUTHERLAND, J. B., S.S.C., 10 Royal Terrace.
1897. SUTTIF, GEORGE C., J.P., of Lathlan, Lathlan Lodge, St Cyrus, by Montrose.

1884. SWALLOW, Rev. H. J., M.A., Hawthorne Rectory, Sunderland.
1900. SWINTON, Capt. GEORGE S. C., 36 Pont Street, London.
1899. SYLVESTER, Rev. WALTER, St Mary's, Westmoreland Road, Westbourne Grove, Bayswater, London, W.
- 1892.*TAYLOR, J. PRINGLE, W.S., 19 Young Street.
1900. TAYLOR, W. LAWRENCE, Broad Street, Peterhead.
1901. TAYLOR, Rev. WILLIAM M.A., Minister of Melville Parish, Montrose.
1896. THIN, JAMES, 22 Lauder Road.
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1900. THOMSON, ANDREW, Glendinning Terrace, Galashiels.
- 1906.*THOMSON, DAVID COUPER, J.P., D.L., Inveravon, Broughty Ferry.
1894. THOMSON, EDWARD DOUGLAS, Chief Clerk, General Post Office, 7 Walker Street.
1896. THOMSON, J. MAITLAND, LL.D., Advocate, 3 Grosvenor Gardens, — *Foreign Secretary*.
1898. THORBURN, MICHAEL GRIEVE, of Glenormiston, Innerleithen.
1907. THORP, JOHN THOMAS, LL.D., 57 Regent Road, Leicester.
1898. TOUGH, WILLIAM, M.A., Bellevue, Barnton Gardens, Davidson's Mains.
1902. TRAILL, HENRY LIONEL NORTON, Capt. 4th Highland Light Infantry, Donaghmore House, Ballybrophy, Queen's County, Ireland.
1877. TUKE, Sir JOHN BATTY, M.D., LL.D., M.P., 20 Charlotte Square.
1899. TULLOCH, Major-Gen. Sir ALEXANDER BRUCE, K.C.B., C.M.G., Llanwysk, Crickehowell, S. Wales.
- 1887.*TURNBULL, WILLIAM J., 16 Grange Terrace.
1901. TURNBULL, W. S., Aikenshaw, Rose-neth.
- 1865.*TURNER, Sir WILLIAM, K.C.B., M.B., LL.D., D.C.L., Principal of the University of Edinburgh, 6 Eton Terrace.
1881. TWEEDDALE, The Most Honourable The Marquess of, K.T., Yester House, Haddington.
- 1901.*TWEEDMOUTH, The Right Hon. Lord, Hutton Castle, Berwick-on-Tweed.
1907. URQUHART, ANDREW, M.A., J.P., Headmaster, Roschall Public School, Invershin, Sutherlandshire.
- 1878.*URQUHART, JAMES, H.M. Register House.
- 1905.*USHER, Sir ROBERT, of Norton and Wells, Bart., 37 Drumsheugh Gardens.
- 1882.*USHER, Rev. W. NEVILLE, Wellingore Vicarage, Lincoln.
1895. VALLANCE, DAVID J., Curator, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street.
- 1862.*VEITCH, GEORGE SETON, Friarshall, Paisley.
1904. WADDELL, JAMES ALEXANDER, of Lead-loch, 12 Kew Terrace, Glasgow.
1884. WALKER, R. C., S.S.C., Wingate Place, Newport, Fife.
1879. WALLACE, THOMAS, Rector of High School, Inverness.
1876. WATERSTON, GEORGE, 10 Claremont Crescent.
1904. WATLING, H. STEWARD, Architect, Kingsway House, Dovercourt, Essex.
- 1891.*WATSON, Rev. ALEXANDER DUFF, B.D., U.F.C. Mause, Bourtreesbush, Stonehaven.
1907. WATSON, CHARLES B. BOOG, F.R.S.E., Huntly Lodge, 1 Napier Road.
1904. WATSON, JOHN, Architect, 24 Castle Street.
- 1895.*WATSON, ROBERT F., Briery Yards, Hawick.

1904. WATSON, WALTER CRUM, B.A. Oxon.,
50 Queen Street.
1893. WATSON, WILLIAM, Dep.-Surgeon-
General, The Lea, Corstorphine.
1887. WATT, JAMES CRABB, K.C., 46 Heriot
Row.
1879. WEDDERBURN, J. R. M., M.A., W.S.
3 Glencairn Crescent.
1904. WEDGWOOD, JAMES INGALL, 36 Lord
Mayor's Walk, York.
- 1907.*WEIR, WILLIAM, of Kildonan, Adam-
ton, Monkton, Ayrshire.
1877. WELSH, JOHN, Moredun, Liberton.
- 1872.*WEMYSS AND MARCH, The Right Hon.
The Earl of, LL.D., Gosford, Long-
niddry.
1884. WHITE, CECIL, 23 Drummond Place.
1904. WHITE, JAMES, St Winnin's, Bearsden,
Dumbartonshire.
- 1869.*WHITE, Col. THOMAS PILKINGTON,
R.E., 3 Hesketh Crescent, Torquay.
1903. WHITELAW, ALEXANDER, of Gartshore,
Kirkintilloch.
1902. WHITELAW, CHARLES EDWARD, Archi-
tect, 219 St Vincent Street, Glasgow.
1885. WHITELAW, DAVID, 33 Northumber-
land Street.
1907. WHITELAW, HARRY VINCENT, 29
Kingsborough Gardens, Glasgow.
1894. WILLIAMS, FREDERICK BESSANT, 3
Essex Grove, Upper Norwood, Lon-
don, S.E.
1895. WILLIAMS, Rev. GEORGE, Minister of
Norrieston U.F. Church, Thornhill,
Stirling.
1897. WILLIAMS, HARRY M., Tilehurst,
Priory Park, Kew, Surrey.
1884. WILLIAMSON, Rev. ALEXANDER, D.D.,
39 Lauder Road.
1888. WILSON, Rev. Canon W. HAY, The
Parsonage, Dingwall.
- 1892.*WORDIE, JOHN, 42 Montgomery Drive,
Glasgow.
1903. WRIGHT, Rev. FREDERICK G., Chap-
lain to the Forces, Royal Victoria
Hospital, Netley.
1889. YOUNG, HUGH W., of Burghead,
Finars House, Elgin.
1905. YOUNG, ROBERT, 39 Leamington Ter-
race.
1891. YOUNG, WILLIAM LAURENCE, Belvi-
dere, Auchterarder.

LIST OF THE CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

(*Elected since 1851.*)

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| <p>1874.*ANDERSON, JOHN, M.D., Curator of the Imperial Museum, Calcutta.</p> <p>1866. ANDERSON, JOSEPH, Wick.</p> <p>1876. ARNOLD, THOMAS, Architect, London.</p> <p>1865.*BARNWELL, Rev. EDWARD L., Ruthin, Wales.</p> <p>1865. BELL, ALLAN, of Abbot's Haugh.</p> <p>1853.†BRUCE, Rev. JOHN COLLINGWOOD, M.A.</p> <p>1900. BUCHANAN, MUNGO, Falkirk.</p> <p>1873.†BUGGE, SOPHUS, Prof. of Icelandic, Royal University of Christiania.</p> <p>1870. CARMICHAEL, ALEXANDER A., Lochmaddy, South Uist.</p> <p>1875. CLEUZIOT, M. HENRI DU, Commissioner for Public Monuments, Paris.</p> <p>1892. COLES, FREDERICK R., Tongland, Kirkcudbright.</p> <p>1868. COOKE, EDWARD WILLIAM, R.A., London.</p> <p>1857. CURRY, EUGENE, M.R.I.A., Dublin.</p> <p>1874. DALGARNO, JAMES, Slains, Aberdeen-shire.</p> <p>1888. DELORME, M. EMMANUEL, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Toulouse.</p> <p>1864.*DICKSON, ROBERT, L.R.C.S.E., Carnoustie.</p> <p>1901.*EILES, F. C., Munross, Stonehaven.</p> <p>1851. FENWICK, JOHN, Newcastle.</p> | <p>1878. FINDLAY, Col. the Hon. J. B., LL.D., D.C.L., Kittanning, Pennsylvania.</p> <p>1892. FLAVY, C. BARRIERE, Avocat, Toulouse.</p> <p>1851. FRENCH, GILBERT J., Bolton.</p> <p>1877. GALLOWAY, WILLIAM, Architect.</p> <p>1864. GAUCHARD, M. LOUIS PROSPER, Keeper of the Belgian Archives.</p> <p>1873. GEEKIE, A. C., D.D., Bathurst, New South Wales.</p> <p>1864. GERGRES, M. J. B., Keeper of the Library, Bordeaux.</p> <p>1875. GILLESPIE, Rev. JAMES E., Kirkcunzeon.</p> <p>1865.†GREENWELL, Rev. Canon W., Durham.</p> <p>1866. GRIERSON, THOMAS B., Surgeon, Thornhill, Dumfriesshire.</p> <p>1864. HAGEMANS, GUSTAVE, Brussels.</p> <p>1889. HAIRBY, Captain EDWARD, F.R.C.S.</p> <p>1876.*HAY, GEORGE, Arbroath.</p> <p>1867. HERBST, ARCHIVARY, Copenhagen.</p> <p>1865.*IRVINE, JAMES T., Architect.</p> <p>1855.*JERVISE, ANDREW, Brechin.</p> <p>1860. KELLER, Dr FERDINAND, Zurich.</p> <p>1859. KLEMMING, G. R., Stockholm.</p> <p>1877. LAING, HENRY, Seal Engraver.</p> <p>1889. LANDSBOROUGH, Rev. DAVID, LL.D., Minister of Henderson U.F. Church, Kilmarnock.</p> |
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- Those marked with an asterisk subsequently became Fellows.

† These were subsequently made Honorary Members

1859. LAPPENBERG, Dr J. M., Hamburg.
1877. LAURENSEN, ARTHUR, Lerwick.
1867. LAWSON, Rev. ALEXANDER, Creich, Fifehire.
1861. LE MEN, M., Archiviste du Département, Quimper, Finistère.
1864. LORIMER, Prof. PETER, D.D., London.
1877. LYON, D. MURRAY, Ayr.
1904. MACKIE, ALEXANDER, Abernethy.
1890. *M'LEAN, Rev. JOHN, Grandtully, Abertfeldy.
1897. MACNAUGHTON, Dr ALLAN, Taynult.
1879. MAILLARD, M. L'Abbé, Thongne, Mayenne, France.
1867. MAPLETON, Rev. R. J., M.A., Kilmartin, Argyleshire.
1876. MATHEWSON, ALLAN, Dundee.
1872. MICHIE, Rev. J. G., A.M., Migvie, Aberdeenshire.
1865. MILLER, DAVID, Ayrbroath.
1861. *MITCHELL, ARTHUR, M.D., Deputy-Commissioner in Lunacy.
1871. MORRISON, Rev. JAMES, Urquhart, Elginshire.
1885. MORING, CARLOS ALBERTO, C.F., Rio de Janeiro.
1863. NICHOLS, JOHN GOUGH, London.
1865. NICHOLSON, JAMES, Kirkcudbright.
1903. RITCHIE, JAMES, The Schoolhouse, Port Elphinstone, Inverurie.
1871. RUSSELL, Rev. JAMES, Walls, Shetland.
1873. †RYGH, OLAF, Prof. of Icelandic, Royal University of Christiania.
1873. SAVE, Dr CARL, Prof. of Icelandic in the University of Upsala.
1852. SCOTT, ALLAN N., Lieut., Madras Artillery.
1872. SHEARER, ROBERT INNES, Thrumster, Caithness.
1906. SINCLAIR, JOHN, St Ann's, 7 Queen's Crescent, Edinburgh.
1853. SMILES, JOHN FINCH, M.D.
1892. SUTHERLAND, Dr A., Invergordon.
1860. TAIT, GEORGE, Ahnwick.
1885. TEMPLE, CHARLES S., Cloister Seat, Udny, Aberdeenshire.
1874. THOMSON, ROBERT, Shuna, Easdale, Argyll.
1868. *TRAILL, WILLIAM, M.D., St Andrews.
1863. TROYON, M. FREDERIC, Lausanne.
1857. WALKER, Rev. HENRY, Urquhart, Elgin.
1888. WATT, W. G. T., of Breckness, Orkney.
1864. WATTS, THOMAS, British Museum, London.
1865. WEALE, W. H. JAMES, of Bruges.
1857. WILDE, W. R., Royal Irish Academy, Dublin.
1872. WILSON, Rev. GEORGE, F.C. Manse, Glenluce, Wigtownshire.
1888. WRIGHT, Rev. ALBAN H., Prof., Codrington College, Barbadoes.

LIST OF HONORARY MEMBERS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND,
NOVEMBER 30, 1907.

[According to the Laws, the number is limited to TWENTY-FIVE.]

1874.

The Right Hon. Lord AVEBURY, LL.D., D.C.L., High Elms, Farnborough,
Kent.

Sir JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., &c., Britwell, Berkhamsted,
Herts.

1879.

Rev. Canon WILLIAM GREENWELL, M.A., D.C.L., Durham.

1885.

Dr HANS HILDEBRAND, Royal Antiquary of Sweden, Stockholm
5 Dr ERNEST CHANTRE, The Museum, Lyons

1892.

WHITLEY STOKES, LL.D., C.S.I., 15 Grenville Place, Cornwall Gardens,
London.

1892.

Professor LUIGI PIGORINI, Director of the Royal Archaeological Museum,
Rome.

Dr HENRY C. LEA, 2000 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

1897.

W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE, D.C.L., LL.D., Edwards Professor of Egyptology
in University College, London.

- 10 Sir JOHN RHYS, M.A., LL.D., Professor of Celtic, and Principal of Jesus
College, Oxford.

Dr SOPHUS MULLER, Secretary of the Royal Society of Northern Anti-
quaries, and Director of the National Museum, Copenhagen.

Dr OSCAR MONTELIUS, Professor at the National Museum, Stockholm.

1900.

EMILE CARTAILHAC, 5 Rue de la Chaine, Toulouse.

F. J. HAVERFIELD, M.A., LL.D., Camden Professor of Ancient History,
Oxford.

- 15 Rev. S. BARING GOULD, Lew Trenchard, North Devon.

ROBERT BURNARD, Huccaby House, Princetown, S. Devon.

CHARLES W. DYMOND, The Castle, Sawrey, Ambleside.

LIST OF THE LADY ASSOCIATES
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.
NOVEMBER 30, 1907.

[According to the *Lochs*, the number is limited to TWENTY-FIVE]

1874.

The Dowager Lady DUNBAR of Northfield, Duffus House, Elgin.

1888.

The Right Hon. The COUNTESS OF SELKIRK

1890.

Mrs P. H. CHALMERS of Avochie.

1894.

Miss EMMA SWANN, Walton Manor, Oxford.

1895.

5 Miss H. J. M. RUSSELL of Ashiestiel, Galashiels.

Miss AMY FRANCES YULE of Tarradale, Ross-shire

1900.

Miss M. A. MURRAY, Edwards' Library, University College, London.

8 Mrs E. S. ARMITAGE, Westholm, Rawdon, Leeds

LIST OF SOCIETIES, INSTITUTIONS, &c., EXCHANGING PUBLICATIONS.

The Society of Antiquaries of London.
The Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.
The Cambrian Archaeological Association.
The Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.
The British Archaeological Association.
The Society of Architects, London.
The Architectural, Archaeological, and Historic Society of Chester.
The Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Association.
The Essex Archaeological Society.
The Kent Archaeological Society.
The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, Liverpool.
The Associated Architectural Societies of Lincoln and Nottingham, etc.
The Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
The Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society.
The Surrey Archaeological Society.
The Sussex Archaeological Society.
The Geological Society of Edinburgh.
The Berwickshire Naturalists' Club.
The Anthropological Institute, London.
The Wiltshire Archaeological Society.
The Royal Irish Academy.
The Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society.
The Numismatic Society, London.
The Shropshire Archaeological Society.
The Dumfriesshire Natural History and Antiquarian Society.
The Edinburgh Architectural Association.

The New Spalding Club, Aberdeen.
 The Cambridge Antiquarian Society.
 The Royal Historical Society, London.
 The Literary and Scientific Society, The Museum, Elgin.
 The Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Leeds.
 The Perthshire Natural History Society, Perth.
 The Thoresby Society, Leeds.
 The Buchan Field Club, Peterhead.
 The Viking Club, London.
 The Glasgow Archaeological Society.
 The Stirling Natural History and Archaeological Society.

FOREIGN SOCIETIES, &c.

The Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen
 La Société Nationale des Antiquaires de France, Paris
 Antiquarische Gesellschaft, Zurich.
 Verein von Alterthumsfreunde im Rheinlande, Bonn.
 The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A.
 The Canadian Institute, Toronto.
 The Museum, Bergen.
 Foreningen til Norske Fortidsmindesterkers Bevaring, Christiania
 The Royal Academy of History and Antiquities, Stockholm.
 The Bureau of Ethnology, Washington.
 The Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.
 Gesellschaft für Nützliche Forschungen, Trier.
 Physico-Ökonomische Gesellschaft, Königsberg.
 Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Berlin.
 Anthropologische Gesellschaft, Wien.
 Société d'Archéologie de Bruxelles, Belgium
 Société des Bollandists, Bruxelles.
 L'Ecole d'Anthropologie, Paris.
 Société Archéologique de Namur, Namur.
 Reale Accademia dei Lincei, Rome.
 Der Alterthumsgesellschaft Prussia, Königsberg

Centralblatt fur Anthropologie, Stettin.
 Société Archéologique du Midi de la France, Toulouse.
 L'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, Paris.
 La Commissione Archeologica Comunale di Roma.
 La Société d'Anthropologie de Paris.
 La Musée Guimet, Paris.
 La Société Archéologique du Department de Constantine, Algeria.
 National Museum of Croatia, Zagreb, Austria-Hungary.
 The Bosnisch-Herzegovinisches Landes-Museum, Sarajevo, Bosnia.
 Bureau des Schweizerisches Landes-Museum, Zurich.
 Nordiska Museet, Stockholm.
 Museum of Northern Antiquities, The University, Christiania.
 The Royal Bohemian Museum, Prague, Austria.
 Societa Romana di Antropologia, Rome.
 La Société d'Histoire et d'Archéologie de Gand, Belgium.
 Kongelige Norske Videnskabers Selskab, Thronheim, Norway.
 Historische und Antiquarische Gesellschaft in Basel, Germany.
 La Société Finlandaise d'Archéologie, Helsingfors, Finland.
 La Société d'Anthropologie de Lyon, France.
 La Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest, Poitiers, France.
 Der Historischer Verein fur Niedersachsen, Hanover, Germany.
 Goteborg och Bohuslans Fornminnesforening, Stadsbiblioteket, Goteborg.
 The Archaeological Survey of India, Simla.
 Verein fur Nassauische Alterthumskunde, Wiesbaden, Germany.
 The Provincial Museum, Toronto, Canada.
 The British School at Rome.
 The University of California, Berkeley, United States.

FROM THE PUBLISHERS.

The Antiquary (Elliot Stock), London.
The Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist (Bemrose & Sons), London.
Portugalia, Oporto, Portugal.
L'Anthropologie, Masson & Cie, 120 Boulevard St Germain, Paris.

LIBRARIES, BRITISH.

Edinburgh Public Library, George IV. Bridge.
 Scottish National Portrait Gallery Library.
 Glasgow University Library.
 Edinburgh University Library.
 Aberdeen University Library.
 St Andrew's University Library.
 The United Free Church College Library, Edinburgh.
 The Signet Library, Edinburgh.
 The Advocates Library, Edinburgh.
 The British Museum Library, London.
 The Bodleian Library, Oxford.
 The University Library, Cambridge.
 Trinity College Library, Dublin.
 The Royal Library, Windsor.
 The Liverpool Free Library, Liverpool.
 The Athenæum Club Library, London.
 The Ordnance Survey Library, Southampton.
 Chetham's Library, Manchester.
 The Library of the Public Record Office, London.
 The Library, Victoria and Albert Museum, London.

LIBRARIES, FOREIGN.

The University Library, Christiania, Norway.
 The University Library, Upsala, Sweden.
 The Royal Library, Stockholm, Sweden.
 The University Library, Kiel, Germany.
 The University Library, Leipzig, Germany.
 The Royal Library, Dresden, Germany.
 The Royal Library, Berlin, Prussia.
 The Imperial Library, Vienna, Austria.
 The National Library, Paris, France.
 The Public Library, Hamburg, Germany.
 The University Library, Göttingen, Germany.
 The Royal Library, Munich, Bavaria.
 The Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION, 1906-1907.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING, 30th November 1906.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR HERBERT MAXWELL, BART., LL.D.,
President, in the Chair.

Sir James Balfour Paul and Mr Francis J. Grant were appointed Scrutineers of the Ballot for the election of Office-Bearers and Councillors

The Ballot having been concluded, the Scrutineers found and declared the List of the Council for the ensuing year to be as follows:—

President.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR HERBERT E. MAXWELL, BART

Vice-Presidents.

The Right Hon. LORD BALCARRES, M.P.

DAVID CHRISTISON, M.D., LL.D.

Right Rev. JOHN DOWDEN, D.D., LL.D.

Councillors.

Sir ARTHUR MITCHELL, K.C.B., M.D., LL.D., The Hon. HEW HAMIL- TON DALRYMPLE,	} <i>Representing the Board of Trustees.</i>	HEW MORRISON, LL.D. THOMAS ROSS. J. D. G. DALRYMPLE. J. GRAHAM CALLANDER.
Sir KENNETH J. MACKENZIE, Bart., <i>Representing the Treasury.</i>		CHARLES EDWARD WHITELAW.
Sir JOHN STIRLING MAXWELL, Bart		LUDOVIC M'LELLAN MANN.
Sir GEORGE DOUGLAS, Bart.		WILLIAM GARSON, W.S.

Secretaries.

WILLIAM K. DICKSON.		ALEXANDER O. CURLE, W.S.
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For Foreign Correspondence.

Rev. Professor A. H. SAYCE, M.A., LL.D., D.D.		J. MAITLAND THOMSON, LL.D.
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Treasurer.

JOHN NOTMAN, F.F.A., 28 St Andrew Square.

Curators of the Museum.

Rev. JOHN DUNS, D.D.		ALEXANDER J. S. BROOK.
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Curator of Coins

GEORGE MACDONALD, M.A., LL.D.

Librarian.

JAMES CURLE, Junr.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were duly elected Fellows:—

ARTHUR FOULKES-ROBERTS, Solicitor, Denbigh.
 Rev. J. EDGAR HATCH, M.A., St Paul's Vicarage, Southampton.
 JOHN CONGREVE MURRAY, 7 Eton Terrace.
 ROBERT PRINGLE, 2 Canonmills Bridge.
 ALEX. JAMES RAVEN, Solicitor, The Capital and Counties Bank, Ipswich.

The meeting resolved to record their sense of the loss the Society had sustained in the deaths of the following Members deceased since last Annual Meeting :—

<i>Fellows.</i>	<i>Elected</i>
ALEXANDER BALLANTINE, 42 George Street,	1876
WALTER G. BLACKIE, LL.D., 1 Belhaven Terrace, Glasgow,	1847
WILLIAM BUCHAN, Town-Clerk of Peebles,	1899
HENRY FORRESTER, Woodfield, Colinton,	1890
ALEXANDER GIBB, 58 Ashley Terrace,	1895
Sir MOUNTSTUART E. GRANT DUFF,	1867
GEORGE GRAY, Blairtun Park, Rutherglen,	1882
JAMES HAMILTON, Hafton, Kilmarnock,	1891
GEORGE HAY, Editor <i>Arbroath Guide</i> , Arbroath,	1882
Col. GEORGE HENDERSON of Heverswood, Kent,	1888
FREDERICK J. HORNIMAN, Surrey Mount, London,	1874
Rev. JOSEPH HUNTER, M.A., Cockburnspath,	1886
ROBERT KERR, 17 Cornwall Street, Edinburgh,	1905
The Right Hon. the EARL OF LEVEN AND MELVILLE, K.T., Dunphail,	1901
WILLIAM MACKISON, Architect, Dundee,	1865
The Right Hon. the EARL OF MANSFIELD, Scone Palace,	1901
Col. Sir ALEXANDER MONCRIEFF, K.C.B., of Culfargie and Bandirran,	1890
Very Rev. ANDREW JAMESON MILNE, LL.D., Fyvie,	1890
Rev. Canon ALEXANDER D. MURDOCH, All Saints Church, Brougham Street,	1885
ROBERT ORR of Kinnaird, Larbert,	1899
JOHN RYLEY ROBINSON, LL.D., The Cedars, Dewsbury,	1865
Sir CHARLES TENNANT, Bart., The Glen, Innerleithen,	1870
FREDERICK J. TURNER, Mansfield Woodhouse, Notts,	1880

Mr W. K. Dickson, Secretary, read the following Report on the progress and work of the Society during the past year :—

Membership.—At last Anniversary Meeting the total number of Fellows on the roll of the Society was 706. Of these we have during the year lost 23 by death and 13 by resignation,—36 in all. On the other hand, 28 new Fellows have been elected, and one, who had allowed his fellowship to lapse, has been reponed, so that we close the year

with a net loss of 7, our membership now standing at 699. I am glad to say, however, that we open the new Session, our 127th, with a number of candidates awaiting election; five are coming up at the Anniversary Meeting and five at the meeting in December. I need not dwell upon the importance of securing a sufficient supply of recruits to fill the vacancies which occur in our ranks from year to year. I venture, on behalf of the Council, to invite the attention of Fellows to the necessity of a certain amount of missionary work among their friends.

Proceedings.—The fortieth volume of the *Proceedings*, an advance copy of which lies upon the table, contains 24 papers. According to the method of classification suggested last year by Dr Christison, these may be grouped in two classes: (1) descriptions of finds, excavations, or buildings; and (2) papers dealing in a more general way with historical, topographical, or similar subjects. Some papers partake of both characters, but, roughly speaking, eighteen of the year's papers may be placed in the former class and six in the latter. Of the eighteen descriptive papers, thirteen relate to prehistoric and two to proto-historic times, two to the Middle Ages, and one to the post-Reformation period.

Much the most important paper of the year is the "Notice of the Excavation of the Roman Forts on the Bar Hill, Dumbartonshire," by Dr George Macdonald and Mr Alexander Park. These excavations, commenced in 1902, and carried out at the expense of Mr Alexander Whitelaw of Gartshore, threw much new light not only on the structure and arrangements of the forts, but on the history of the Roman occupation; they brought us for the first time into certain contact with the handiwork of Agricola, and they yielded a large crop of relics—weapons, tools, shoes, inscribed stones, pieces of sculpture, and the finest collection of Roman architectural fragments hitherto found in Scotland. These fragments have been the subject of a separate note by Mr Thomas Ross.

Special mention should be made of a paper by Mrs Place of Loch Dochart, not merely for its intrinsic interest, but as the record of an admirable example. Under Mrs Place's direction the ruins of the sixteenth-century castle on the Isle of Loch Dochart, which were in an entirely neglected condition and choked up with rubbish, have been cleared out, described, and figured, and a number of interesting relics which they contained have been collected and recorded. It is to be hoped that other owners of ancient ruins may go and do likewise.

Among the papers of a more literary character, three deal with subjects of comparatively modern interest. My colleague, Mr A. O. Curle, in his notes on the Inventories of Rossie House, has shown us how much history and romance may be found in some old furniture-lists. I may perhaps be allowed to add, with reference to this paper, that old inventories and other business documents, which are too often regarded merely as waste-paper, might often be valuable contributions to our *Proceedings*. Mr Alan Reid continues his interesting series of papers on the Lothian Kirkyards, and figures many monuments at Currie, Kirknewton, and the Calders. Another paper of great general interest is contributed by Mr Francis Caird Inglis, who, apropos of a wax medallion and relative autograph letter of Paul Jones, now in the Museum, gives us an account of the personality and career of the famous American sailor, with an appendix of interesting documents and a full bibliography. An ornament to the volume is an illustration of a beautiful bust of Paul Jones by Houdon.

Another notable feature of the volume, from an artistic point of view, is the series of illustrations to Mr Brook's paper on the two table-clocks, bequeathed respectively by Mr Hugh J. Rollo and Lady Jane Dundas, now in the Museum. They are both exceedingly fine in their very different styles: one Nuremberg work of the sixteenth century; the other Parisian of the eighteenth.

I venture to think that it is matter for satisfaction that an unusually large proportion of this year's *Proceedings* falls under the second

of the classes into which I have divided the papers read to the Society. Our *Proceedings* always consist chiefly of descriptive papers relating to objects of the prehistoric and proto-historic periods. This is natural and desirable; these are the data which may be the bases of most interesting and important generalizations, and the collecting and recording of such data is one of the chief functions of the Society. But the detailed records of the actual data are naturally of interest chiefly to the specialist, and it seems desirable that our *Proceedings* should include a large proportion of matter appealing to a wider audience. Above all, I would express the hope that we may have more papers on comparatively modern subjects. I am sure that the Society will welcome the work of students of all periods of history. It is not well to draw a sharp line between archæology and history, or between history ancient and modern. The more that the archæologist and the historian meet within the same walls, and within the covers of the same volume, the more they will realize that they are both working at the same subject, and that the man who is excavating a Roman camp and the man who is editing an eighteenth century memoir are merely reading different pages of that story of human endeavour of which the first chapter is written in the chipped flints of the river drift, and the latest—just at present—in this afternoon's *Evening Dispatch*.

Museum and Purchase Fund.—The principal additions made to the Museum during the year are referred to in the Report to the Board of Manufactures, which will be submitted to this meeting. It will be recollected that the purchase of the "Queen Mary" harp in 1904 involved the surrender for two years of our Treasury grant of £200 a year for purchases for the Museum and Library. The Council have learned with satisfaction that this sum is to be replaced in the Estimates for next year.

Rhind Lectures—Two courses of Rhind Lectures have been delivered since last Anniversary Meeting,—Dr Haverfield's, on "Roman

Britain," delivered in April last; and Professor Sayce's, on "The Archæology of the Cuneiform Inscriptions," delivered at the end of October. Both were well attended by Fellows of the Society and by the public.

Excavations.—The excavation of the Roman Station at Newstead, begun in February 1905, has proceeded steadily during the past year, and its results have exceeded the most sanguine expectation, both as regards the interest of the discoveries which have been made as to the fort itself, and as regards the variety and value of the finds. Descriptions of these have appeared from time to time in the newspapers, in the *Scottish Historical Review*, and in a circular which has been issued to Fellows. The Society will learn with pleasure that a preliminary Report as to the Excavations is to be presented to the December meeting by Mr James Curle. I need say nothing in anticipation of that report. I feel, however, that I ought to take this opportunity of expressing the very great debt of gratitude which the Society and the science of archæology owe to Mr Curle, to whose unremitting exertions the notable results of these excavations are due. In conclusion, I would ask leave to commend to the favourable consideration of Fellows a circular shortly to be issued appealing for a further subscription towards the operations at Newstead. Some further funds are absolutely required if we are to complete the excavations satisfactorily, and it would be a great misfortune if it were found necessary to leave unfinished the work which has made the past year a memorable one in the history of archæology.

The Secretary read the Annual Report to the Board of Trustees, as follows:—

ANNUAL REPORT to the Board of Trustees for Manufactures in Scotland by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, with reference to the National Museum of Antiquities under their charge, for the year ending 30th September 1906:—

During the past year the Museum has been open to the public as formerly, and has been visited by 14,684 persons, of whom 1,248 were visitors on pay days and 13,436 on free days.

The number of objects of antiquity added to the Museum during the year has been 96 by donation and 44 by purchase ; and the number of volumes added to the Library has been 136 by donation and 35 by purchase.

Among the additions to the Museum by purchase may be mentioned that of two very finely ornamented Celtic Brooches of silver from Perthshire, which completes the acquisition for the Museum of all the brooches of this ornate type that are known to exist in Scotland.

Among the additions to the Library by purchase is a collection of five hundred drawings, sketches, and sheets of measurements of the Ecclesiastical Buildings and Monuments in Iona, made by the late Sir Henry Dryden, Bart., Hon. Mem. S.A. Scot., 1874-1877.

WILLIAM K. DICKSON, }
ALEXANDER O. CURLE, } *Secretaries.*

MONDAY, 10th December 1906.

DAVID CHRISTISON, M.D., LL.D., Vice-President,
in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were duly elected Fellows :—

LEONARD WALTER DICKSON, C.A., 45 Manor Place.

CHARLES FREDERICK FORSHAW, LL.D., D.C.L., Baltimore House, Bradford.

JOHN A. INGLIS, Advocate, 2 Rothesay Place.

THOMAS A. NELSON, St Leonard's, Edinburgh.

ROBERT REID, J.P., Banker, Friockheim, Forfarshire.

DAVID COUPER THOMSON, J.P., D.L., *Courier* Office, Dundee.

The following purchases, acquired by the Purchase Committee for the Museum during the recess, 14th May to 30th November 1906, were exhibited :—

Three Bronze Pins, $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length, with ornamented heads, found

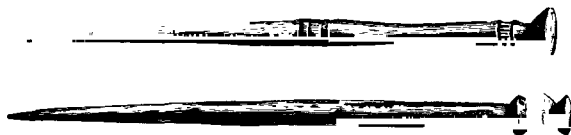


Fig. 1. Two Bronze Pins from North Ronaldsay.

in a mound at Finyar House Brae, in the island of North Ronaldsay, Orkney. The two figured (fig. 1) show the two varieties of head.

Two Water Jars of glazed earthenware, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, with loop handles, found in the bottom of the Forth, near Port of Menteith.

Cinerary Urn, 13 inches in height, 11 inches in diameter across the mouth, and 5 inches across the bottom, ornamented with curved lines and chevrons, fragments of two other Urns, and a small oblong piece of Bone perforated with two small holes, found among the burnt bones in

the first urn. They were all found about 6 inches under the surface in making a road at Woodhead of Garvock, Dunning.

Polished Axe of greyish quartzite, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, from Hawthornside, parish of Hobkirk, Roxburghshire.

Arrow-head, with Barbs and Stem, and Scraper of flint, found on the farm of Hallrule, parish of Hobkirk, Roxburghshire.

Carved Powder-horn from Glenlivet, with initials L. M. P., and the date 1688.

The following Donations to the Library were laid on the table, and thanks voted to the Donors :—

(1) By ALAN REID, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

Kinghorn : A Short History and Description. With Illustrations. 1906.

(2) By J. J. MACLEHOSE, F.S.A. Scot., the Publisher.

Portraits and Jewels of Mary Stuart. By Andrew Lang. 8vo. 1906.

(3) By R. COLTMAN CLEPHAN, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

An Outline of the History and Development of Hand Firearms from the Earliest Period to the end of the Fifteenth Century.

(4) By H. ST GEORGE GRAY, the Author.

Barrow Digging at Martinstown, near Dorchester, 1903. By H. St George Gray and Chas. S. Prideaux. 1906.

(5) By the Right Rev. JOHN DOWDEN, D.D., LL.D., *Vice-President*.

Den Danske Samling Oldtiden : Viedledning for Besogende. Copenhagen.

(6) By W. T. OLDRIEVE, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

What H.M. Office of Works is doing for Historical Buildings in Scotland. With Illustrations. 4to. 1906.

The following Communications were read :—

I.

NOTICE OF THE EXCAVATION OF A BROCH AT JARLSHOF, SUMBURGH, SHETLAND. BY JOHN BRUCE OF SUMBURGH, F.S.A. SCOT.

In the various accounts and reports on the number of sites of pre-historic buildings noted throughout Shetland, no one seems to have supposed that the green mound near the present house of Sumburgh covered anything of importance to the antiquary; yet, after about five years' almost constant digging, an extensive and most interesting ruin, or rather a series of ruins have been laid bare.

These archaic structures have many features in common with such buildings in Shetland. The central broch around which the other structures have been built is just another of the same kind as are to be seen at Clunly and Levenwick, near by, and described by Mr Gilbert Goudie in *The Antiquities of Shetland*.

The broch, however, in this case, although the centre of the ruinous buildings, can hardly be called the centre of interest, as the structures surrounding it are quite uncommon, and perhaps unique in Shetland.

For a long time the mound near the shore, crowned by the ancient Jarlshof, had attracted my attention, more especially as during late years some violent storms tore away now and then a piece from its seaward side and laid bare evidences of built masonry. Although I had a shrewd suspicion that something of interest could be unearthed, I was slow to take action, as I thought it might prove to be merely cellars in connection with the Jarlshof.

In 1897 Mr E. M. Nelson, President of the Royal Microscopical Society, and Professor Gunther were staying with me, and as they rambled about the shore their attention was drawn to the jutting-out ends of walls on the seaward side of the mound, and soon their interest and enthusiasm led them to cast off their coats and begin excavating. They were not quite prepared for what followed, as

their digging led them in a good way, and made it evident that ruins of some importance and of considerable magnitude lay beneath the mound. They then got a few hands engaged to dig, and continued with much enthusiasm for some time; but their holiday coming to an end, they resolved to stay operations meantime, and resume next year. They were, however, disappointed in their plans, and could not come back next year as they intended.

I now took the matter in hand, and having found three suitable men to dig, I began where Mr E. M. Nelson and Professor Günther left off, and have continued almost without intermission ever since. This will give some idea of the magnitude of the task.

My first work was to take steps to preserve the ruins from further inroads by the sea. The ground-level of the ruins is considerably—at least 15 feet—above the level of the sea-beach, and so I built a sea-wall. This served a double purpose—that of protecting the buildings laid bare, and also forming a guide in the subsequent digging as to whether the structures unearthed were on the average level, and showing if at any part we had underground buildings to deal with.

A preparation thus made, the men were started to the work of excavating, with very strict orders to go slowly and carefully about their work, neither displacing nor breaking built stones, and keeping a sharp lookout for objects of interest buried in the debris.

The walls were carefully followed inward, and stone by stone the plan was unfolded, all getting more amazed day by day, and wondering what next would turn up.

Having gone so far that the diggers were now near the walls of the Jarlshof, I thought it desirable to find out, if possible, some more details about Jarlshof itself. This ancient building had been built right on the top of these more ancient ruins, and evidently almost without a knowledge of their existence. To have entirely cleared out the ruins of the central broch would have been to undermine the Jarlshof, and so I began to clear away around the Jarlshof, to

gather what information I could, lest in any way this building should be endangered.

The history of the Jarlshof—known as The Lord's Houses before Sir Walter Scott wrote *The Pirate*—is not well known, but there is little need to refer in detail to it here. It is evidently of great age, and is supposed to have been the residence of the Norse earls; at all events it was used as a dwelling-place by Robert Stuart, who got the earldom of the Orkney and Shetland Islands from Mary Queen of Scots, and he refers to it in some deeds as "My Palace in Dunrossness." Being an ancient building it was soon abandoned, and Earl Patrick, his son, built a more suitable castle at Scalloway. The difference between these two buildings is very striking,—the one of poor style, built of unhewn stone, and without elaboration or ornament; the other of highly-finished stone and many evidences of fine workmanship. This would seem to point out that the Jarlshof must have been built at a date very remote from that of the Scalloway castle.

First of all, we cleared the courtyard of the old building and found it was entirely filled with graves, and that the place had been in comparatively recent times used as a burying-place. The fact of its being so used appears to have been very much lost sight of; yet interments seem to have taken place there within a period of about two hundred years.

The usual places of interment about that time were St Ninian's Isle and the graveyard at the Cross Kirk at Quendale Bay. The former place was at a considerable distance from the lower part of the parish of Dunrossness, and the latter was evidently disturbed by the drifting sand that now entirely covers both the remains of the kirk and the graveyard surrounding it. This may have been the reason why the deserted Jarlshof's sheltered and enclosed courtyard was used as a place of burial. The graves are rather irregularly placed, but were plainly marked by the head and foot stones, although no dressed or inscribed tombstone was found. This courtyard was cleared to its original level, with no disturbance of the graves. The resting-places

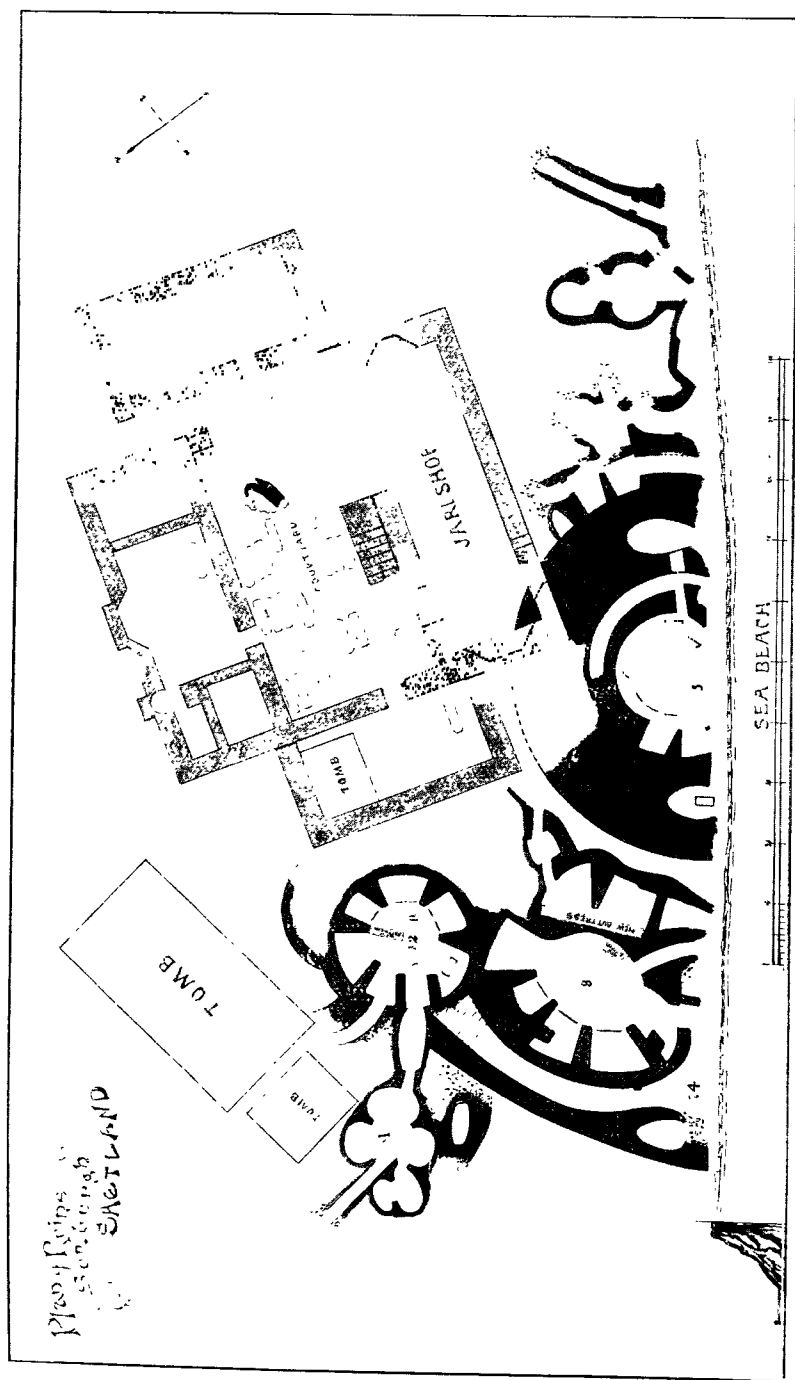


Fig. 1. Ground-plan of the Broch and its Out-buildings underneath the Jarlishof, Sumburgh, Shetland.

of the dead were reverently returfed with fresh green turf, and still "there the rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

Beyond laying bare the walls surrounding the Jarlshof, and proving it to have been a much larger place than had been supposed, the clearing of the debris yielded nothing of note. It, however, seemed to suggest that Jarlshof and its outbuildings, resting as it does on the ruins underneath, had been built mainly of the stones that probably lay on the surface, and had at one time formed the broch.

To fully describe the ancient buildings underneath is a somewhat difficult task. It was first proposed that a ground-plan be prepared and sketches taken of various parts. Later it was thought that the camera would more faithfully portray this early architecture, if only its aid could be utilised, for it seemed almost impossible to get photographs taken, owing to the peculiar nature of the buildings and surroundings. After some trouble, however, a series of photographs were obtained, and these, with the ground-plan of the buildings (fig. 1), give a very good idea of the structure.

The ruins laid bare suggest that the whole of the buildings had been planned in a circle, with the broch for its centre; and evidently they were erected on high ground near the sea-beach. During the centuries the sea has encroached upon the shore, and about one-half of the entire buildings, with the ground they rested on, have been swept away, so that now the ends of the half circle of ruins are on the very edge of the steep wall against which the waves at times dash.

In the centre of the mound, partly underneath the Jarlshof, was cleared out part of the interior area of a broch (fig. 2) similar to other brochs found in Shetland. Almost one half of it had been swept away by the sea; the remaining half shows the usual broch structure. The highest part of the main wall, of which an exterior view is shown in fig. 3, is about 7 feet in height. It is pierced by a passage 3 feet wide, evidently leading to a staircase, and has in its thickness several chambers. The roof of the passage, however, is gone, and the chambers, with one exception, are partly

demolished. There are two recesses or chambers, one incomplete, opening on the interior of the broch, and measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 4 feet.

There are other two chambers in the substance of the wall; each, however, has lost about one-half of its length by the action of the sea. In one of these is a cist-like construction, measuring 3 feet by 18 inches, which is on the level of the floor of the broch, and contained nothing but earth. On the floor of the broch are several stones, disposed

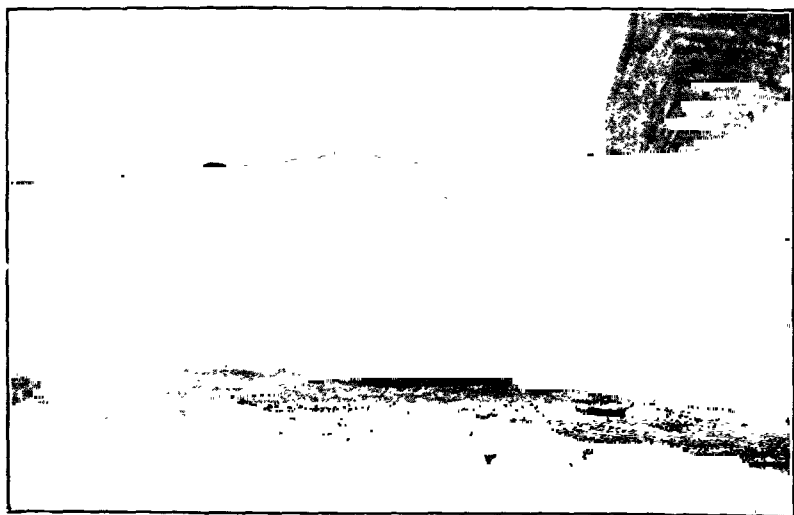


Fig. 2. Interior of the Broch.

as shown on the plan, marking probably a fireplace or something similar. A very large cist-like construction was also found here. As it occupies an evidently important place in the central floor of the broch, and is much larger and deeper than the others found, it may have served a more important purpose than the others. A careful examination, however, failed to find any object of interest in it. There seems no trace, however, of an inner projecting wall, sometimes referred to as the "scarcement," and found in the other local brochs.

The inner and outer faces of the wall are perfectly circular, of an outside diameter of 63 feet, of dry-built stone.

As I have already indicated, the more interesting parts of the out-



Fig. 3. Exterior View of the Main Wall of the Broch, looking from seaside, 7 feet in height.

buildings on both sides of the broch extend to about 60 feet on either side east and west.

The outbuildings surrounding the foot of the central tower or broch proper are usually described as being of a "hut-like character," and possibly houses for animals. This description might be applied to the buildings on the east side, as they are but poor remnants of walls built

of smaller stones, and evidently have been low, with very narrow passages and very small chambers. Nothing very distinctive has yet been found on this side, although all evidences of building have been followed with painstaking care.



Fig. 4. Outer Main Wall, looking from seaside. Height 11 feet.

To the west of the central tower are found structures of important size and of substantial build, evidently not less in importance than the broch itself.

On the extreme west edge of the mound was unearthed a huge wall of dry-built stone (fig. 4), following the circle of the broch, but its

outside edge at a distance of 52 feet from it. The highest point of the wall is about 11 feet, it is at its thinnest part 10 feet thick, and in other parts several feet more, reaching at one part about 20 feet, as substantial and formidable in some parts as the main wall of the broch itself. This wall can be followed back for about 70 feet, and here it ends rather abruptly, being pierced transversely by a passage, on



Fig. 5. Opening of Gallery or Passage in the thickness of the Outer Main Wall.
From the sea-beach.

the other side of which a new wall evidently begins. This new wall is evidently a lean-to to the remains of the old one, and would seem to be of a different date. Close by here are the buildings marked "Tomb" on the plan (fig. 1), and these somewhat interfere with further excavating in this direction. This main wall is pierced lengthwise by a gallery or passage (fig. 5), which is perfectly preserved, and opens off the sea-beach with a substantial doorway. This passage is 6 feet high and 4 feet

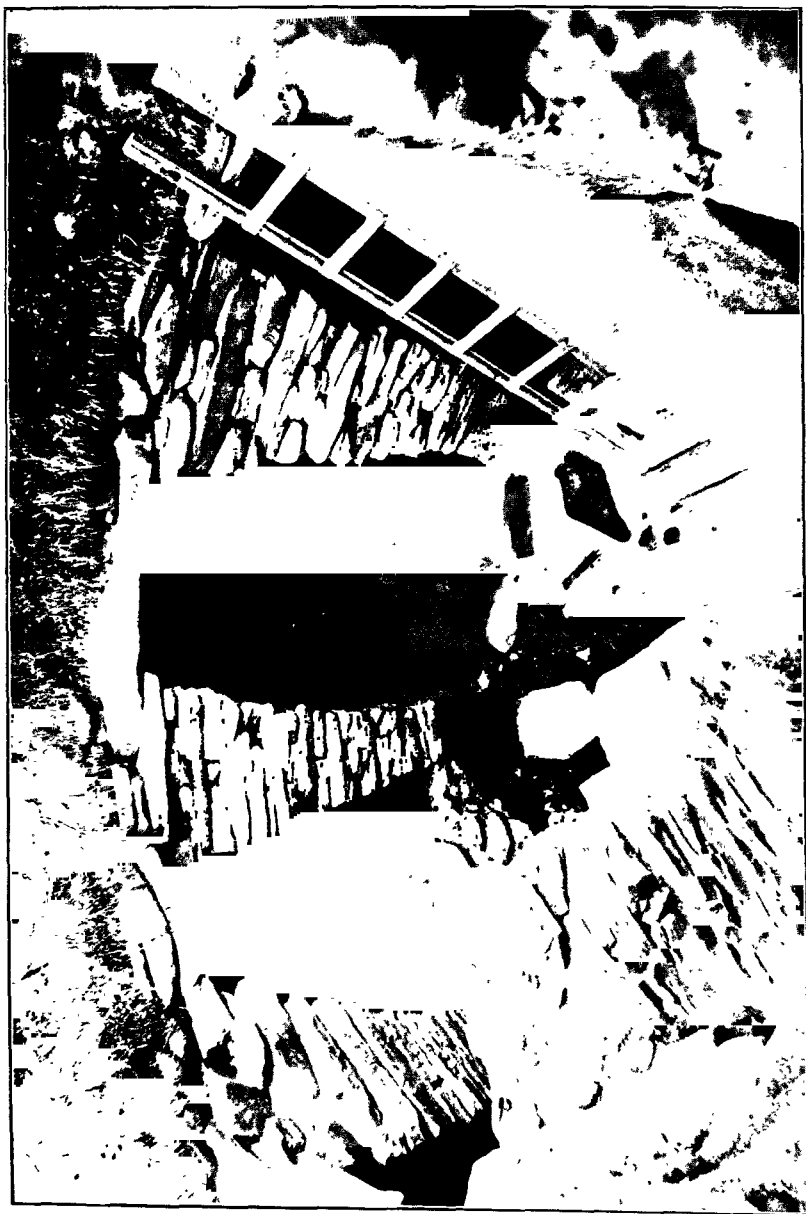


Fig. 6. Beehive Structure, looking down from north. (No. 2 B on plan.)

wide, roofed over by large flat stones, almost as they had at first been laid. The doorway is 5 feet high, sill to lintel, the lintel being a huge, very heavy stone, laid edgeways. It also would appear that a similar passage ran through the wall immediately above this one; but as the wall is quite broken down at this height, this is difficult to determine. This passage leads to a beehive structure (fig. 6), which seems to have been built on a bolder plan than any of the similar structures mentioned in Sir Arthur Mitchell's *Past in the Present*, as it is in very substantial proportions and very well finished indeed. This beehive is marked No. 2 on the plan (fig. 1). It is circular, of 20 feet diameter. Arching chambers are built out from its main wall; these are five in number, and their height and width mark the difference between these and the buildings found on the east side of the broch and elsewhere. These chambers are all regular in height, being 11 feet high, but slightly irregular in shape and size. They are, of course, somewhat triangular in shape, the entrance being about 5 feet and the wider back part from 7 to 9 feet. The chamber in which what appears to be an oven is placed is rather larger than the others. They are each arched like a beehive in the roof, of beautifully built overlapping stones, the centre gradually closing till it is covered by one single stone, evidently about 3 feet or 4 feet square. Possibly the centre of the whole was covered in like fashion, but there is nothing much to indicate that now.

A substantial doorway (shown in fig. 7), 5 feet high and 3 feet wide, leads through the great main wall to a similar structure further west, marked No. 1 on the plan (fig. 1). This, however, is not so well preserved, and evidently of less imposing dimensions.

As already indicated, in one of the chambers of the beehive is found what was thought to be a cist, but actually seems to be an oven. It is 3 feet long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep. Across the middle a partition of small stones is built: some burned peat ashes were found on one side of this partition, and it has been suggested that perhaps food could be put on one side and cooked by the heat of the fire on the other.



Fig 7. Doorway of Passage leading from Beehive No. 2 to Beehive No. 1. (No. 2 A on plan.)

It was quite complete although choked up, and being protected by a cover, its arrangement was easily seen. The sides were formed of plain flagstones that show signs of the action of fire. This beehive, with the exception of one arch or pier and one or two of the chamber roofs, is in perfect preservation, and suggests a degree of comfort not to be despised, its chambers being large and high. It communicates with the passage in the main wall and with another similar beehive structure.

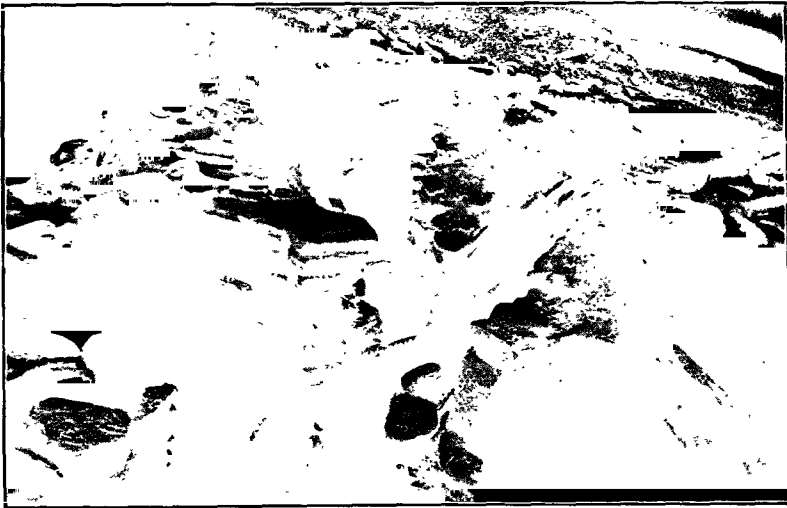


Fig. 8. Beehive Structure (No. 1 in Plan), looking down from east.

marked No. 1 in the plan (fig. 1), which had to be strengthened by a buttress in order to prevent its collapse when the earth was removed. This was done when I was from home, but the restored and added portions can be clearly made out.

The beehive marked No. 1 in the plan (fig. 1) need not be further described, as it follows the plan of No. 2, having five chambers, but of more humble proportions. A view of it is shown in fig. 8. It, however, is notable in that it lies outside the protection of the great main

wall, and has a long passage leading from it to the west, which extends to about 25 feet, and then crumbles to an end.

Nearer the sea, and forming the inner face of the main wall, is another beehive structure (fig. 9), which is marked No. 3 on the plan (fig. 1). It, again, is much larger than that marked No. 2 on the plan,

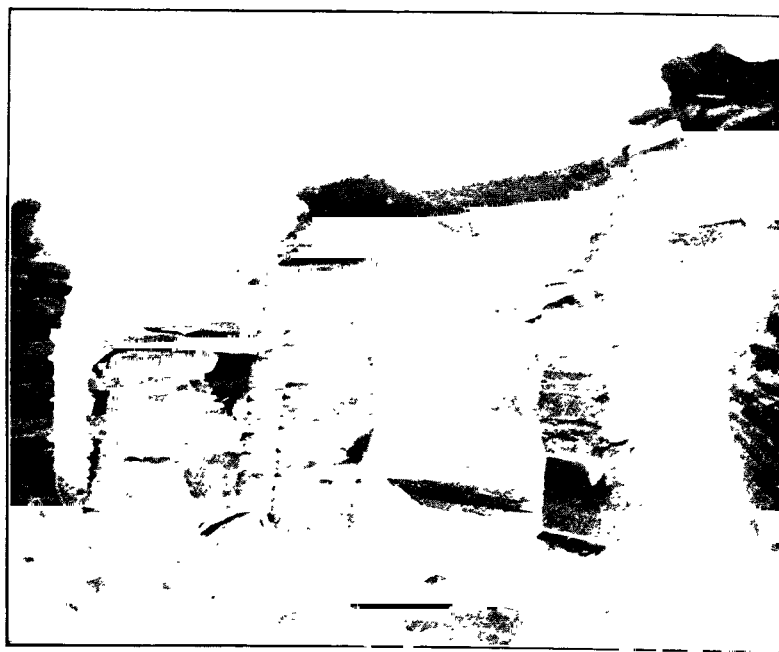


Fig. 9. Large Beehive Structure (No. 3 , looking from east.

but it is not so well preserved, and is damaged at one end by the sea. The roofs and part of the wall are also destroyed: at one part it was found necessary to build a buttress to hold up the wall. Its highest point is 8 feet and it is rather oval in shape, being 34 feet long and 19 feet wide. It also has five chambers, more or less triangular in shape, and differing slightly in size, the largest being 5 feet 6 inches at front and 10 feet

6 inches at back. Unfortunately the roofs of the chambers are gone. Some big slabs of stone over 4 feet long and 3 feet wide show that the roofs have been made in the same way. It was also necessary to strengthen various parts of this by facing the rough side of the single wall with stone in order to prevent its total collapse when the earth on both sides was removed.

Between the beehive and the wall of the central broch is yet another chambered structure, but not so definite in shape, and which, as it was found, was built against and leaning on the main wall of the broch. Part of these walls had to be removed to gain access, and the rest of it is quite ruinous, although it shows pieces that indicate that it followed the general plan and size of No. 3 beehive.

The fact that these walls were built leaning on to the wall of the broch settles the question as to which was built first. It appears likely that these buildings were domestic in character, clustering round the central tower for protection; this tower would, of course, be built first.

The formidable outside wall on the westward side may, however, mean that the whole buildings were encircled by this strong defence, although all efforts to trace this wall at various points of its circle have as yet proved futile.

It will be noticed that the only building on the west side—that is, on the outside—is the very small beehive marked No. 4 on the plan. This is reached by a very small doorway, and leads out by a long narrow passage, much narrower than the passages and doorways in the buildings within the protection of the wall. This seems to suggest that its purpose was unimportant, and it may have been a kind of outbuilding for animals or unimportant stores.

If this great outside wall did encircle the whole buildings, as its shape seems to indicate, this, with the high broch in the centre, would make a defensive settlement of tremendous strength, well fitted to bear the onslaught of invaders who might gain a landing on this the extreme southerly point of the island, and large enough to provide a place of

protection for a very large number of the inhabitants who might repair to it in time of danger.

Before closing the paper, it is necessary to allude to the various articles found in the course of the excavations. These are many and varied, but we can only indicate a few of the more interesting.

A very large bowl-shaped vessel of steatitic stone, broken in many pieces, is the largest object found. This measures about 15 inches in diameter, and is about 9 or 10 inches deep. It is well cut, and finished with nicely rounded edges, the thickest part of its wall being about 2 inches

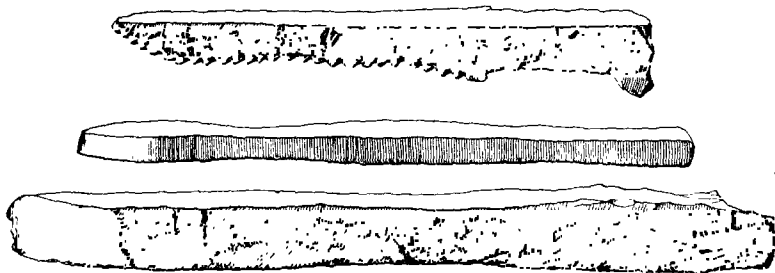


Fig. 10. Stone Saw and two Stone Implements, chisel-ended. (1.)

In a little cupboard in the wall of No. 3 beehive were found two stone tools, one a saw, 12 inches long (fig. 10), and another thin stone of similar length, with a line cut across the middle and two lines close together about 4 inches from the centre on each side.

Two long stones, shaped like small crowbars (fig. 10), were also found; they are chisel-shaped at one end, but what purpose they served seems difficult to determine.

A large number of stones, shaped by flaking of various shapes, and hammer-stones or pounders, were also discovered in considerable numbers.

The handle ends broken off from two of the club-like types of rude

stone implements of which so many have been found in Shetland, but not heretofore in connection with a broch.

More interesting are a large number of thin, round, flat discs of micaceous stone, of varying diameters up to 6 inches. The larger

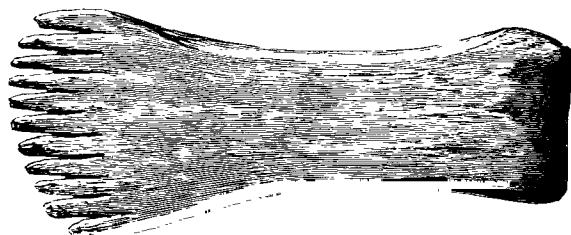


Fig. 11. Long-handled Weaving-comb of bone. ($\frac{3}{4}$)

sizes are very roughly finished, and look like stones commonly described as "stone covers" or "pot-lids."

Other discs of sandstone, of smaller sizes, were well finished. One has on it a strange design, well cut, on one side; and another has, deeply scratched, two lines crossing each other at right angles.



Fig. 12. Bone Pin with flat perforated head. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

Besides these stone implements were found many querns and rubbing-stones, both whole and broken, and portions of stone vessels, many whorls for spinning (one made of clay), and a long-handled weaving-comb of bone (fig. 11) similar to those so often found in brochs.

Of bone implements a number were found, including a bone pin (fig. 12) with an irregularly oval flattened head perforated in the centre, a

skewer-like instrument, an instrument made of a leg-bone of a sheep, ground to a flattened form slantwise at one end, a peg-shaped implement with a roughly cut notch near one end (fig. 13), and portions of vessels

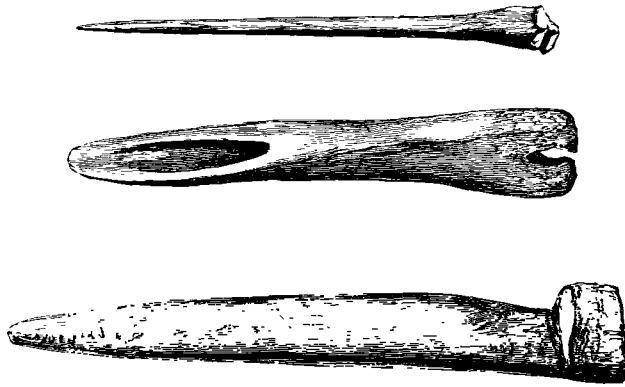


Fig. 13. Bone Implements (3.)

made by scooping out the central portion of the smaller vertebrae of the whale.

Only two pieces of metal work were found, and one is a small pin of bronze about 3 inches long (fig. 14), shaped like a shepherd's crook. The



Fig. 14. Bronze crook-shaped Pin. (3.)

other is a stout pin of silver, 6 inches long, weighing almost one ounce, and may have been the pin of a large Celtic brooch.

It seems surprising that very little pottery of any kind was found, except in small fragments. Only one piece has any definite shape, and has evidently been a portion of the upper part of a vessel at least 6 inches in diameter, with a broad everted lip,

bordered on the under side by a bold buttress-like ornament, as shown in fig. 15.

We now close this paper, trusting that others more able will throw more light on these excavations. If any definite plan or purpose could be suggested the work might be continued, but meantime we call a halt, having laid bare a very large and extensive series of ruins—quite enough to enable those competent to form an opinion of the nature and date and purpose of those buildings.

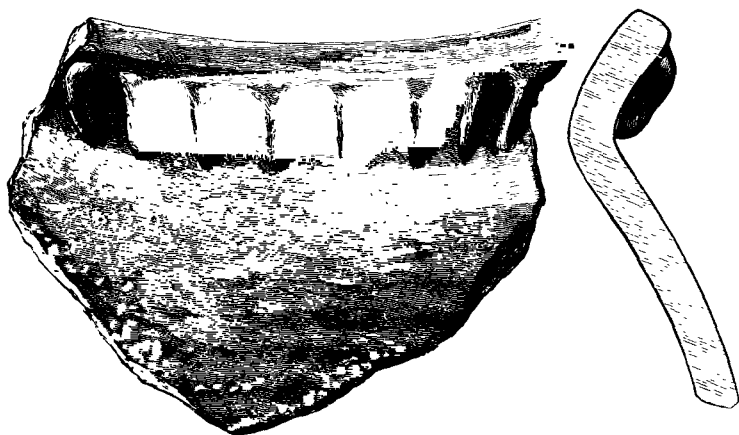


Fig. 15. Portion of Pottery Vessel with buttress-like ornament. $\frac{2}{3}$

My state of health being so unsatisfactory that I was unable to undertake the work, the Rev. W. Fotheringham, Baptist minister of Dunrossness, has, at my request, written the above and taken the photographs.

It is possible that when the burials took place at Jarlshof the people knew that the ground was consecrated. Close to Jarlshof there were the remains of old walls, recently repaired, enclosing what might possibly have been the remains of an old pre-Reformation chapel, which had been used as a burying-place by the Sumburgh family for many generations.

It is possible that this old chapel may have been the Chapel of St Barnaby, known to have been somewhere in the parish.

The following notes supplementary to Mr Bruce's description are supplied by Mr E. M. Nelson:—

I have been asked by Mr Bruce to send a supplemental account of his excavations of the Jarlshof broch at Sumburgh as they appear from my own point of view. Having had an opportunity of closely following the work from its commencement to the autumn of last year, I am able to comply with his request

The position of the Jarlshof broch is lat. $59^{\circ} 52' 5''$ N., long. $5' 9''$ W. This broch is not contained in the lists of Sir H. Dryden, Dr J. Anderson, or Mr G. Goudie. Dryden's list¹ records a broch on "Sumburgh Head, where the lighthouse stands," and this is quoted by Anderson, and marked in that position on his map, but the Jarlshof broch is one nautical mile N.N.W. of the lighthouse.

A description of the broch itself need not detain us, for only one half of it exists, the sea having claimed the other half. The half that remains is very similar to Mousa and other brochs, which have been fully described in the *Proceedings* of this Society.

The chief interest in these excavations is centred in the "secondary constructions."

Excavators are all agreed that "secondary constructions" are composed of masonry inferior to that of the broch itself. In this instance there is a large wall (marked 4 on the plan), with a gallery inside (the entrance to this gallery is well shown in fig. 5), composed of masonry little, if at all, inferior to that of the broch itself. This wall is concentric to the wall of the broch. An examination of the plan shows that this wall has little to do with the secondary constructions. It obviously cannot guard them, for they are situated on both sides of the wall, neither does it form a covered way to any of them. The only hypothesis left is, that it is the remains of an exterior defensive rampart

¹ *Archæologia Scotica*, vol. v.,—"Brochs in Shetland," by Sir H. Dryden.

made by the builders of the broch. It is unfortunate that the presence of many graves in the courtyard of Jarlshof prevented the excavations proceeding in that direction; it is therefore unknown if this rampart extends farther eastward. Two pits were sunk to the south of Jarlshof, to the east of the broch, and at the proper radial distance from the broch, but with negative results. (A glance at the map of the district will show that the sandy bay of West Voe lies to the west; and as the prevailing winds are westerly, it follows that the blown sand would first strike and fill up the buildings on the west side of the broch, so that the builders of Jarlshof would have found the stones of the rampart lying to the east of the broch more accessible, and would have freely used them for their purpose. This accounts for the paucity of buildings on the east side of the broch.) Sir H. Dryden, speaking of the similar rampart of the broch of Clickamin, Shetland, says, "judging by the work, it is rather to be attributed to the builders of the tower than to those of the external chambers."¹

The bases of the piers, which form the alcoves in the secondary constructions, and which support the overlapping stone arrangement by which the roofing slabs are held, are of a peculiar construction. The base of the pier is faced with an upright slab, resting on this is a horizontal slab bonded into the wall, the end of this slightly projects beyond the upright stone. Dr Anderson alludes to this kind of construction.² It is unfortunate that in fig. 7 this feature is hidden by loose slabs resting against the piers, but the arrangement is well shown in fig. 9.

As there is no published account of the method of cooking in a stone pit or cist, a description of a very ancient form of kitchener may be of interest. Upon lifting a rectangular covering-stone, which lacked one of its corners, a well-built cist was found, 3 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, 22 inches deep: the angular joints were carefully luted upon the outside with clay. As the top of the cist was level with the floor, this luting was obviously for the purpose of keeping the interior

¹ *Archæologia Scotica*, vol. v. p. 207.

² *Op. cit.*, p. 136.

of the cist dry by preventing water welling up into it through the joints.

The cist was full of sedimentary deposited mould, which was cautiously removed by hand; this done, a partition about 9 inches wide was found, which divided the cist into two unequal compartments. The smaller compartment, 10 inches long, contained remains of burnt and partially burnt peat; the other, 17 inches long, a few fragments of bone. The key to the problem lay in the dividing partition, for it actually had a flue on either side.

The method of cooking in a stone pit or cist is then plain enough. A fire is lighted in the smaller compartment, the joint to be roasted being placed in the other. The cist is then covered by the stone lid, but not quite close up to the end on the fire side, so that a space may be left for air to enter. This air, heated by the fire, would pass through the side flues, enter the roaster, and finally escape at the aperture made by the missing corner of the lid. Three of these cooking pits were found.

The following contents of the broch are described at length only in those cases where the object has not been previously recorded.

The remains of animals found in the midden were those of the fauna of the islands; no antler horn was found.

A large saddle-backed quern, the top stone missing.

A stone lamp, similar to that from Okstrow, Orkney.

Two well-worked plates of stone, rectangular, with rounded corners, both unfortunately broken and incomplete.

A small curved piece of bone, about 1 inch long, pointed at each end. This corresponds to a bone barb of a fish-hook in the ethnographical department, British Museum.

It should be noted that the common beach stone on the shore in front of the broch is naturally shaped somewhat like a celt; there are two kinds, first a spindle-shaped stone, and secondly a flattish stone, oval, but having one end broader than the other. These stones were found in large quantities, and abrasions at the ends showed that

they had been used. Many of the oval-shaped stones had a chip knocked out of them on each face of their broader ends. Stones with this chipped edge varied in size from about 12 lbs. weight to a pebble hardly a thumb's-breadth. Five well-selected spindle-shaped beach stones were found in a recess in a wall, close to the kitchener just described. In another part of the excavations another set of five were similarly placed.

Two or three carefully-worked discs of stone were found; these



Fig. 16. Disc of Sandstone, with Pattern of diverging Spirals.

differ from the larger roughly-chipped discs or pot-lids previously described, as they are somewhat thicker in proportion to their diameter, and they have smooth surfaces and edges; also they are of a more uniform size, say $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. One of these, made of a reddish sandstone, has engraved upon one surface Celtic diverging spirals, similar to those on the monumental stones at Hilton of Cadboll and Shandwick (fig. 16). This peculiarly Celtic decoration is known to have been used in the ninth century A.D., which may well be the date of these secondary constructions.

II.

ON TERRA-COTTA LAMPS. BY ROBERT COLTMAN CLEPHAN,
F.S.A. SCOT.

The modelling of these useful though fragile vessels in terra-cotta, that is baked clay, and their enrichment, may be regarded as a fine art; though the domestic lamp is something more than an ornament, for it is a household necessary, and was often a symbol; it was used daily by the living, and was buried with the dead. This branch of ceramics merits more attention from the archæologist than it has received at his hands.

Nothing is known as to the country in which the oil-lamp first appears, but Polydore Vergil is probably right in ascribing the invention to the ancient Egyptians.

Antique lamps of this kind were modelled by hand; or the lumps of clay or earth of which they were made, first having been washed free of all granular substances and worked plastic with added moisture, were pressed into moulds, and afterwards sun-dried or baked in an oven or kiln; in the latter process the high temperature cements the mass together, thus rendering the vessel closer in texture and more capable of retaining oil: or, better still for the purpose, many lamps are covered with a silicious slip or with enamel. Probably the receiver was created by moulding the clay around a kernel of wood, which was burnt away in the kiln, leaving the orifice clear. These indispensable utensils, made most frequently of a red or a yellowish-grey paste, are remarkable for their lightness.

While the bulk of the specimens preserved are somewhat roughly made, with a view to cheapness, and, like the coarser kinds of pottery generally, were obviously intended to supply the needs of the poorer classes, there has been a multitude of examples found of fine design and workmanship, of rare beauty and finish. Many lamps, first roughly fashioned by hand, were finished off on the potter's wheel, which enabled the modeller to do his work with more precision and in

more accurate proportions. Pliny attributes the invention of this very primitive machine to Coroebus the Athenian, but monuments of the time of the Hyksos or Shepherd Kings, say a couple of centuries before and after B.C. 2000, give representations of it, and the date of its inception probably goes back to a period of antiquity more remote still. The ram-headed god Khnumu, the god of Elephantine, the father of the gods, is represented at Philæ as fashioning a man on the potter's wheel. The Egyptian type of the machine is a low circular table turned with the foot. An illustration occurs on a black figured cup in the British Museum; the potter is seated on a stool turning a wheel with his foot. The prophet Jeremiah refers to "the potter working at his wheel," which consisted of two wheels of wood or stone, one over the other, the upper being the smaller. Examples of moulds have been found in considerable numbers; and, like those for terra-cotta statuettes, they were made in parts, and before being used were smeared out with some fatty substance to prevent adhesion. The original model was first prepared in clay or wax, and a mould taken by squeezing on clay, which was then baked. In many cases it is only the top of the lamp that is moulded. A mould in the British Museum—one for impressing the ornamentation—shows how simply, rapidly, and cheaply lamps were prepared for the kiln.

Lamps of all grades and periods may be seen in the British Museum, and they record, perhaps better than anything else, the progress and decadence of the ceramic or plastic art. It is regrettable, however, that a better record of the specimens in the Museum has not been kept, and that they are not arranged and classified more with a view to the approximate dates of origin, and mentioning the places where found. This remark applies to many other collections also.

By far the greater number of antique lamps are made of terra-cotta, but many bronze specimens have been unearthed, and the general form is very similar in both cases. Lamps were not used for domestic purposes only, but largely in temples and public buildings: and many, more especially those of bronze, hung suspended by chains.

Great numbers of terra-cotta lamps have been found in Egypt, Magna Græcia, Sicily, Attica, the Isles of the Ægean, Cyprus, Asia Minor, Carthage, Italy, and the provinces of the Roman empire generally. The earliest examples that can be identified, possibly those following on the "lampas" or torch of Homer, one of the winged steeds of Aurora, are open, the receivers annular in form, with a projecting rim and a spout or lip in one part of the circumference for laying in the end of the

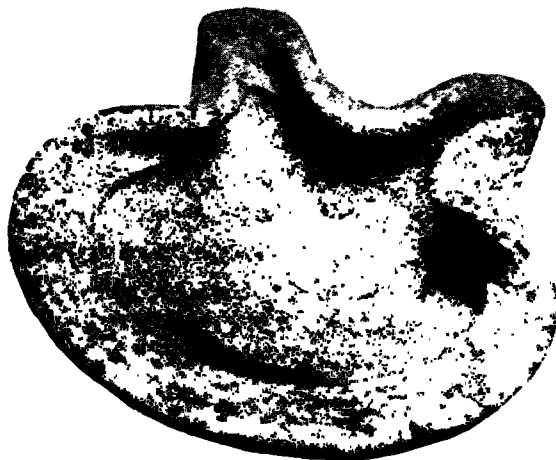


Fig. 1. Uncovered form of Lamp.

wick. Specimens of this kind have been found both in terra-cotta and black glazed ware; but this shape alone is far from being decisive as to age, for the uncovered-in form has been unearthed in Britain and other provinces of the Roman empire; and it continued in use among the peasantry, especially in Cyprus, for many ages, indeed up to comparatively recent times. An example, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, is illustrated in fig. 1. A lamp in the Black Gate Museum of this form, which belonged to Mr Robert Blair, F.S.A., one of the hon. secretaries of the Society of

Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was in use in India not many years ago. Some of these lamps date back perhaps as far as B.C. 600, possibly even earlier. This shape, which combines the necessary steadiness for carrying about and the flatness for setting down, forms the basis for all later designs; but with an open receiver the oil was apt to spill when the lamps were handled, and a covered-in body was soon seen to be desirable.

The form of the bulk of the lamps preserved is either annular or shoe-shaped; the body or receiver of the first-named kind, which is the earlier, is covered in with a concave top, in or near the centre of which is a small hole for filling in the oil, and there is a nozzle for the wick, while in the case of the latter description the top of the receiver is usually more or less convex, and the filling-hole often much larger, or is itself placed in a small concavity, the wick-hole being in the toe-end of the shoe. These, in their order, may be roughly described as the Western and Eastern types.

Some lamps assume fanciful forms, but there is really less variety of shape than might be expected over a period of a thousand years. Plugs or stoppers for the filling-holes were sometimes used, and specimens have been found, though rarely. Lamps are both plain and enriched with a subject in relief, or are decorated with floral or geometrical designs. The subject is more frequently restricted to one figure, especially in the case of the earlier specimens, this being in accordance with the then canon of art against any redundancy of ornamentation. The decorative work intended to relieve and embellish the subject, framing it, as it were, is characterised by extreme simplicity, and may even be described as formal and monotonous. It is used sparingly in the best periods, while the worst are characterised by a superabundance of enrichment, which ought to be strictly subordinate to the subject. Like other terra-cottas, lamps were often coloured, but this has mostly disappeared with the lapse of time. The reliefs and inscriptions upon pottery have proved invaluable in the making of history, and often at times when other records are scanty, for not only do they portray the manners, customs,

and costumes of bygone ages, but they illustrate the mythologies and legends of those times, and the changes therein, besides outlining the rise of Christianity, with its later modifications and developments during the earlier stages.

The usual size of a lamp with a single wick-hole or nozzle ranges from about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches in length by about 1 inch in depth, the walls of the receiver being about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch thick. The greater number are provided with a single wick-hole, and such a lamp must have given but a very feeble light; but many of these utensils have two nozzles or wick-holes in the receiver itself: some, indeed, with up to a dozen, or even twenty; but these are rare, and such examples are much larger, running up to 8 inches and even a foot in length.

Lamps are both with handles and without; a common form of this appendage is a ring for the forefinger, surmounted by a palmette, on which the thumb is placed to prevent the vessel from swaying or slipping. Crescent-formed and semi-oval handles are also common, while some are triangular. When lamps are without handles, the nozzles are usually elongated; and they are sometimes provided with a small spur or lug, rising diagonally from the rim of the receiver, occasionally one on each side. Some see in this appendage an embryo handle, whilst others regard it as a symbolic sign; but, as a matter of fact, these lugs are handles, and effective ones too, as may be proved by placing a thumb upon the lug, with one of the fingers grasping the bottom of the lamp, which can then be carried about with ease and steadiness—more so, perhaps, than when held by the ordinary projecting handles. These lugs are usually pierced, and the hole is probably for holding the pin or straw, the *acus* or *fesluca*, with which the wick was trimmed. Fig. 2 affords an example of a lamp with a lug. This specimen is of dark red ware and is quite plain. Wicks were made of tow, ordinary rush or papyrus.

Stands of clay—lamp-holders, as they were called—were provided in the rooms where the lamps were wanted when not being carried about, mainly the kitchen and study, as shown in the excavations at Pompeii.

once a Greek colony, destroyed 79 A.D., and they were often fastened to the wall by a nail, or hung suspended from brackets, or were placed in candelabra. In Pompeii, niches for lamps are shown in the walls of these rooms, with chimneys for carrying away the smoke. In cases where lamps were made specially for hanging, the ornamentation is sometimes placed on the under side, and these were used in the *salles à manger*. Some examples have been found with sockets for fitting on to

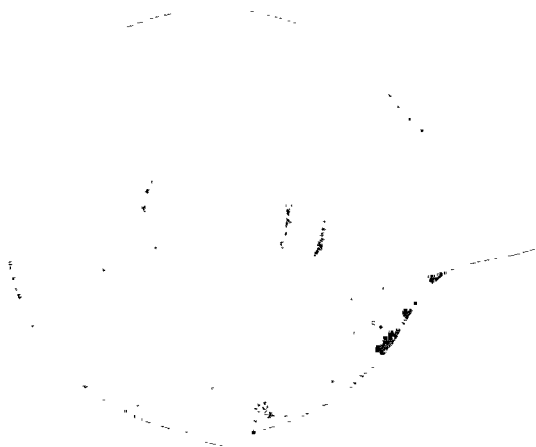


Fig. 2. Lamp with a Lug.

candelabra, or for carrying about in processions, with sticks or staves inserted. The stands are often most graceful in form, and so also are the vessels sometimes looked upon as holders of a stock of oil; but these flattish, highly-finished vases, with upright spouts, varieties of the *aski* (wineskins) or *gutti*, were used for wine, water, or any other liquid. An undoubted specimen of a boat-shaped oil-holder, 11 inches long, of a light red paste, in the museum at the Black Gate, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has been kindly photographed for me by Mr Parker Brewis, one of the curators, and is reproduced on fig. 3. There are also fillers

or replenishers, with long funnel-shaped necks; a Ptolemaic specimen from Hawara, Egypt, in my own collection, is illustrated on fig. 4. The body is formed elliptically, and on it is stamped indistinctly the head of an Apis bull. On the under side of the receiver are two raised annulets of clay. Its entire length is over 8 inches. An example of this kind of utensil, fashioned as a hound on his haunches, may be seen in the Babylonian-Assyrian room in the British Museum, and there is one



Fig. 3. Boat-shaped Oil-holder.

in the form of a bird. Another in the shape of a grotesque human head, Romano-Egyptian, from Naucratis, is in my possession.

Numerous oil-replenishers of the sixth century of our era or thereabouts have been found at Alexandria. These terra-cotta oil flasks or bottles were carried about by pilgrims, filled with oil for replenishing lamps hanging in the various shrines they visited. Many of these ampullæ bear on their faces figures of St Menas in relief. This saint was an Egyptian martyr who suffered death during the reign of the Emperor Diocletian. The figure of this martyr is usually flanked

by camels, more or less conventionally rendered, in remembrance of some legend connected with the history of the saint. Three examples of oil-flasks of this kind lie on the table. Others in the National Collection are described and illustrated in the Society's *Proceedings*, vol. xii. p. 98

Lamp-stands may be divided into two classes: one, for laying down; the other, a candelabrum on which to set a lamp, or to which a lamp was affixed, or from which lamps hung from its branches, for a greater diffusion of light. A Romano-British example of the first-named in my collection, though of bronze, fairly expresses the class. It was found at Berkhamstead; the shallow body of oval form, the nozzle circular;

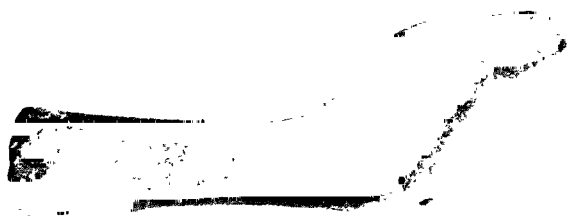


Fig. 4. Oil-pourer of the Ptolemaic Period.

a large crescent-shaped ornament projects over the annular handle. The length is nearly 8 inches, and the breadth at the widest part 3 inches.

On the archaic Etruscan sarcophagus in the British Museum (Cat. No. B. 630) is a lamp-stand, the legs of which are fashioned as lion's claws. A candelabrum in the same collection is formed as a long cylinder with a swelling base; the upper part of the column is modelled as a woman, who grasps with uplifted arms a lamp with three nozzles. This example came from Cameiros in Rhodes, a town destroyed B.C. 408.

Many of the Etruscan stands are very beautiful. A terra-cotta example in my possession, from South Italy, of about B.C. 600, is illustrated in fig. 5. A column enriched with mouldings springs from a square pedestal supported on four lion's feet: at the top

is a hollow disc in which the lamp is placed. The stand is decorated in a rich red colour on a yellowish ground, the column being enriched by bands of clinging honeysuckle, and the mouldings with circlets of pendants. The same floral design covers the pedestal, which is further enriched by a bordering of annulets.

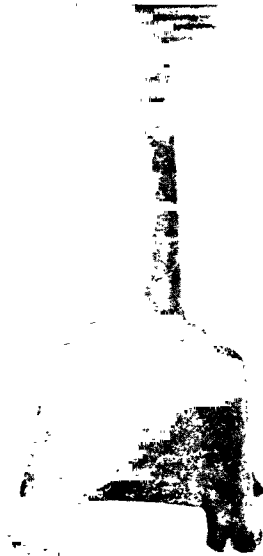


Fig. 5. Etruscan Lamp-stand.

Great numbers of lamps have been found in the excavation of the sites of ancient cities, more especially those devastated by war or overwhelmed by volcanic eruptions ; and we owe the recovery of many fine specimens to the fact of their having been preserved in sepulchres, where the history of an ancient people must always be sought. Many examples have been found at Carthage, most of which are of bright red ware.

The question of the approximate date of the earliest lamps that have been found is one full of doubt and perplexity, and it has not been found possible to trace even the century when they began to supersede the Homeric torch in Greece. No specimens, which can be identified as lamps, have been found in that country before the period arbitrarily classed as historic; and it is doubtful if any examples can be attributed with safety to the archaic period of Greek art, so that any early specimens with a covered-in receiver found in Greece can hardly date much before B.C. 500-400. Turning to a much earlier period, and to Palestine, the passages in which lamps are mentioned in translations of the Old Testament, such as occur in Judges vii. 16 and in 1 Samuel iii. 3, afford no decisive information as to the antiquity of that mode of artificial lighting among the Jews, for the Hebrew words have been translated arbitrarily; still the passage "ere the lamp of God went out in the temple of the Lord" would seem to imply rather a lamp than a torch; and the candlestick with seven branches placed in the sanctuary by Moses and those which Solomon prepared for the temple were probably oil-lamps of some kind, placed in candelabra. A Jewish candelabrum with seven branches is sculptured on the Arch of Titus.

That these utensils in some form or other were in common use in Egypt and Greece, B.C. 465, is clear from the writings of Herodotus, who visited the land of the Pharaohs in that year, in the reign of Artaxerxes (Longimanus), of the XXVIIth (a Persian) dynasty, during whose government the Egyptians, under Inarus and Amyrtæus, attempted to regain their independence, aided by the Athenians, and they were for a time partially successful; but it was in the reign of Darius Nothus, B.C. 425-405, when a revolt fully succeeded, and a second Amyrtæus became king of Egypt. Herodotus mentions the feast of lamps at Sais, a festival likewise celebrated at Rome in honour of Minerva (Pallas Athené); and it is probable that the practice of burning candles in Christian churches had its origin in pagan religious celebrations. He refers also to a lamp which was

burning before the cow-shaped sarcophagus of Mycerenus (Menkara) at the same place; and then writes, quite as a matter of course, of evening being the time for lamps,—“and about the time for lighting lamps,” “*περὶ λυχνῶν ἀφάς*.” It is clear, then, that this mode of lighting was known to the ancient Egyptians of the new empire, and it is recorded that lamps were employed in illuminations by Cleopatra; but it is certainly very strange that specimens have not been found wholesale in tombs in Egypt, where so much of the pottery of daily life was stored for the use of the defunct in the fields of Aalu; but perhaps it was imagined that there is no darkness there. In these tombs, from a very early period, consisting as they do of a series of subterranean chambers and passages all richly frescoed, the artists must have had a good artificial light to have been able to do their delicate work: and had torches been used they would have left indelible traces of their presence on the ceilings, which were often low, but nothing of the kind is to be seen in any freshly-opened tomb, unpolluted by the modern savant or tourist. How, then, were these sepulchres lighted when in course of construction and decoration? The prehistoric strata of ancient Greek cities that have been excavated, such as Tiryns and Mycenæ, have not yielded any vessels that can be identified as lamps, while numberless examples of the conventional forms have been unearthed above these deposits. The sites of temples and shrines would have yielded many more examples of pottery but for the practice of the breaking up and clearing away of votive offerings periodically by the attendants: thus, older specimens have only been preserved in these buildings in cases where they had become covered with earth or rubbish. Numerous lamps have been recovered in Christian sepulchres.

These utensils and candelabra are referred to in the writings of Pherekrates, a comic Athenian poet, who lived in the time of Pericles (B.C. 470-29), and who is quoted by Athenæus. The myths themselves supply some evidence bearing on the antiquity, or rather perhaps on the popular use, of lamps in Greece, for in the early one of Demêter (Ceres)

the goddess is always represented carrying a torch, her definite attribute, when seeking for her daughter Persephoné (Proserpine), while in illustrations of later myths the lamp appears. There is no evidence that the early Britons ever got beyond the torch for illuminating purposes, though in Britain, as elsewhere, it may be that some of the clay vessels found had been used for the purposes of oil-lamps ; but if so they are without spouts or nozzles, for no marks of the action of fire, such as so freely appear on the blackened and burnt nozzles of terra-cotta specimens, are discernible on any spouted vessels in any way suitable for the purpose. The earliest form of lamp was probably a vessel more or less annular, with a floating wick, and thus without nozzle or lip ; and the use of such a utensil may possibly go back to very ancient times. Herodotus states in book ii. that at the festival of the lighting of lamps already referred to, held at Sais and all over Egypt, flat vessels filled with salt and oil, on which a wick floated, were used for the purpose of illumination, and that they burned all night, and in the open air. We may probably infer from this that it is only the comparatively later lamps which have nozzles, and that the earlier ones were formed as Herodotus describes ; and here we have perhaps the reason why no lamps with nozzles, that is, vessels that have been identified as having been used for lighting purposes, have been found in the earlier deposits or in tombs. Many lamps were kept burning at shrines, and the legends regarding certain sepulchral lamps, referred to by Pliny and others, which burned for a long time without any renewal of oil, may have some slight foundation in fact, and the addition of some sort of salt, as mentioned by Herodotus, possibly had the virtue of rendering the mixture slow-burning ; but if so, it must have been at the expense of the illuminating power.

The Roman settlements of this country have yielded fewer lamps than might be expected, but in Gaul great numbers have been unearthed and lamp-kilns have been discovered. A lamp found in a sepulchre at Colchester, of the common Roman shape, is ornamented with a herald's staff, *caduceus*, placed between two cornucopiæ : and another, dug up in

London, exhibits a winged figure of Mercury standing on an orb, holding a crow¹ in the right hand and a palm branch in the left. A pear-shaped terra-cotta specimen was unearthed near Liverpool Street, Bishopsgate, London, with an annular holed boss for fixing on to a candelabrum, or to a staff for processional purposes. One found in 1873 near Hexham, on the site of Corstopitum, a Roman town of some importance, covering about twenty acres, where some excavations are now being made, has a long perpendicular shank for socketing into wood or stone. The specimen is about 2 inches long, the shank $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Finds of bronze lamps in Britain are comparatively rare.

A Gallo-Roman example found at Cologne, a colony first called by the Romans *Colonia Agrippinensis*, and afterwards *Colonia Claudia Agrippina*, is enriched with the figure of a hare eating a bunch of grapes; and another, in my possession, found in excavating the *thermæ* at *Augusta Trevirorum*, the modern Trêves, exhibits Jupiter with the eagle of the Olympian divinity.

The greater number of the Romano-British lamps in the British Museum are annular and without handles. The colours of the pastes vary a good deal, but a dark salmon shade of red predominates, while others run from a light grey to a dark brown. There is a specimen fashioned as a gladiator's helmet; another has a nozzle at either end. The subjects of enrichment comprise a peacock, a lion attacking a horse, gladiators fighting, a stag, a galley, Cupid and a hare, and a bacchante. There are several open lamps very roughly made, and a covered-in specimen had been distorted in the kiln; all of these latter are evidently of native make, but the finer examples mentioned had been probably imported from Rome.

Many superstitions were connected with lamps, and notably the one for their employment in choosing the name for a child, when a certain number of these vessels were selected, and one lighted for each name in the list; the last to burn out decided the matter. Lamps were often

¹ More probably the figure represents a cock, as emblematic of vigilance.

given as birthday presents, and some have been found with the inscription

ANNV NOV FAVSTV FELIX

and a specimen of this kind may be seen in the British Museum.

There is some confusion as to the classification of pottery, including lamps, owing to the designation "Etruscan" having been applied to the fictile Greek vases (*Hydriæ*) found in considerable numbers in Etruria ; and the name was extended to pottery found in Greece of the same period. The more correct term for such ware should rather be Greek. No pottery is, strictly speaking, entitled to the designation, "Etruscan"

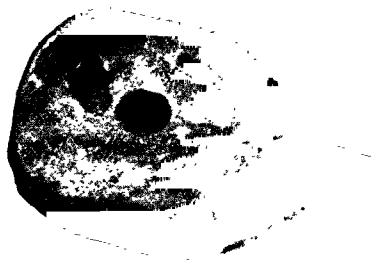


Fig. 6. Lamp from Tusculum

excepting that found in Etruria of the seventh and sixth centuries B.C. The Etruscan ware is black throughout the paste. Native Etrurian art is not to be specially distinguished from that of some of the more southern provinces of Italy, though such States were probably at an early period more or less subjected to Etruscan domination. The first foreign influence brought to bear upon Etruscan art forms was Egyptian, and then the Greek, and of this the sepulchres afford abundant proof. The ornamentation on real Etruscan terra-cottas closely resembles that present on some of the pottery found by Dr Schliemann at Mycenæ, so that it was greatly on a par with that of contemporary Greece up to the end of the sixth century B.C., but there the parallel ceases. Two lamps

from Tusculum, of Etrurian black clay, are in the Black Gate Museum, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. One of these, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, is given on fig. 6, from a photograph taken by Mr Parker Brewis. They are formed rectangularly, with long upright backs, which are holed for hanging on a nail. Athenæus writes of the skill of the Etruscans in making lamps.

There is an interesting collection of terra-cotta lamps in the Black Gate Museum, concerning which little or no record of the places where they were found has been kept; the importance of this was not realised by the earlier explorers. Some of the lamps were probably unearthened along the Roman Wall extending from the Tyne to the Solway, though that double line of fortification has yielded comparatively few examples.

Though Greek pottery forms, the methods of working and enrichment, had been freely imparted to and assimilated by the entire Roman world, Greek art remained unique in its beauty, symmetry, and delicacy of outline, even long after the Roman conquest (B.C. 140): but the halcyon period was from, say, B.C. 440 to about 280. The terra-cotta lamps of Greece of the best period are remarkable for their small size, their lightness, the noble simplicity of their form, and the fineness of the paste employed in their construction, as well as for the refinement and correctness of the figures and enrichment generally, though many examples are without subject or mouldings of any sort. The paste is usually much lighter in colour than that employed by Roman potters, but specimens of a black or bluish-black ware have been found. Greek lamps assume an even greater variety of form than those of Rome, but the earlier covered-in type has a plump annular body with a nozzle. Some of the designs are most elaborate, such as a boy reclining on a couch, the wick-hole being at its foot. In the British Museum is the rude model of a bull in terra-cotta from Salamis, and between the horns is an open lamp, while along the back of the animal are places for three more. Another lamp in the same collection is fashioned in the form of Artemis (Diana) standing on a pedestal. The figure, which forms the receiver, is clad in a short *chiton*, the oil-filling hole being placed at the

back of the neck, and there is a nozzle at each side. The lamp is supported by the raised hand. Behind the left leg is a dog, and on that side a *cippus*, on which is a figure of Hecatè. This example was found in the temple of Demèter at Knidos. Handles, when present, are mostly annular, crescent-shaped, semi-oval, or flat and triangular. The subjects of enrichment are varied in character, but mythological and legendary themes are more rarely represented than is the case with Roman lamps; but what there is of this kind shows the progressive influence of the mythology of Egypt on the Greek pantheon. Ornamen-



Fig. 7. Lamp from Athens.

tation is artistically disposed around the crater, assuming scroll, wreath, and floral forms, and antefixal designs, that is, *helices* or architectural ornaments, the helix being often impressed on the handle or nozzle. Antefixes are thought to have been used to mask the ends of the tile ridges on a roof, though some more light is required as to their application. They were also used by women when spinning, the wool being rubbed upon them before being placed on the distaff.

Fig. 7 represents a typical example from Athens, of small size (2 inches long). Plump annular body, elongated nozzle, without handle. Early form, simple and elegant.

Fig. 8.—Greek or Græco-Roman lamp of dark red paste; annular body.

elongated nozzle, enriched with mouldings. Triangular handle, stamped with a helix. Length over 7 inches.

Fig. 9.—Christian lamp found in a tomb at Jerusalem by Professor Palmer, probably the work of a Greek artist. It is enriched with the legend of “the dove and the olive branch” in relief.

These lamps are in my possession.

The use of wax as an illuminant was not unknown to the Romans, but that they generally used oil is told by the proverb “*tempus et oleum*

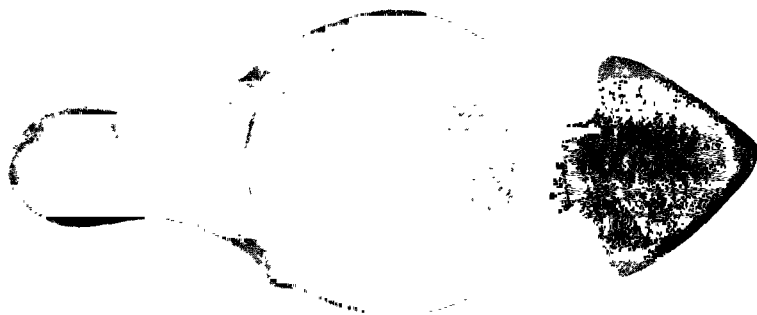


Fig. 8. Greek or Græco-Roman Lamp.

perditi.” The terra-cotta lamps of Rome and Italy generally have naturally many points of contact with those of Greece, for they were largely designed by Greek artists, many of whom had been taken in battle by the Romans, and given their freedom so that they might continue their avocations in their new country, instead of being kept or sold as slaves like the other prisoners of war; still the mere lamp-maker occupied no distinguished position in the republic of art. Furthermore, the intimate connection of Italian pottery with that of Greece probably goes back to B.C. 660–655; for when the Corinthians revolted against the Bacchiadæ and drove them from the city, Damaratos, one of their family, fled, and, it is said, found an asylum at Tarquinii,

in Etruria, taking with him the two celebrated potters, Eucheir and Eugrammos, who founded a school of pottery there. Damaratos is stated by Pliny to have been the father of the elder Tarquin. The Bacchiadæ were popularly supposed to have been the descendants of Heracles. Rome was indebted to the Etruscans for her early lessons in art before her intercourse with Greece. Roman lamps are spread broadcast over the empire ; for Rome, after the second Punic War,



Fig. 9. Christian Lamp from Jerusalem.

became the chief seat of the lamp-making industry, and they were exported thence to the provinces, carrying their story with them ; hence another reason besides that of Greek influence why the country of origin of so many of the specimens found outside Italy is so often in doubt. With the fall of the metropolis of the world the manufacture of these lamps would appear to have ceased in Italy. When potters' names are stamped on Roman examples they are usually of Greek nationality, and must be looked for at the bottoms. Many Roman lamps are made of a rather dark red paste, being of earth from the

Vatican hill, but red clay of various shades is present all over Italy; others are what is known as false Samian ware, made of a reddish paste dipped in a solution of sulphate of iron, but this ware is vastly inferior in fineness of texture, regularity of colour and tone to the real Samian, which is a fine sealing-wax red. Lamps of this kind have been found both in Britain and Gaul. The term Samian ware is misleading, for this class of pottery has nothing to do with the island of Samos. A grey paste was also used, though more rarely. The greater number of lamps found in Italy are of the shapes already described, those with annular bodies, and concave tops containing the subject; the nozzles, formed in semi-ovals, often enriched by mouldings; but the lamp admits of many imaginative shapes, and we find examples of forms such as bulls' heads; animals, down to the snail; triremes, and sandalled human feet. Most of the specimens of this kind date from the commencement of the Empire to the middle of the fourth century. The ornamentation on Roman lamps is full of interest, the subjects covering a wide range, and many of them are grotesque. The Romans, who were not an artistic race, borrowed their pantheon, like their art, from Greece, merely changing the names of the deities. Among the figures of the gods, Venus and Cupid, Bacchus, Mars, Hercules, Diana and Minerva are the most popular; Jupiter, with the eagle of the Olympian divinity, is often represented; Juno but rarely. Genre subjects are often depicted. Much Græco-Roman work is sadly marred in our eyes by a gross spirit of licentiousness and indelicacy; but however it may offend our sense of decency, it is never devoid of artistic merit.

Taking, as far as possible, a chronological series of mythological subjects exhibited, brings out very clearly the changes wrought in the earlier Roman pantheon by the gradual addition of strange deities adopted from foreign systems after the close of the Republic, such as Mithras the Persian Sun-god, Isis, Serapis (Osiris-Apis, supposed to contain the souls of Osiris and Ptah), Heru-pa-khrat or Harpocrates (Horus, the child), and even combinations like Helio-Serapis. This almost hopeless multiplicity of deities greatly contributed to a condition

of moral unrest, and prepared the world for the advent of Christianity. The emblems of this faith do not appear on lamps very early, but when once commenced they become very common. There is a singular absence of historic subjects, owing perhaps, more than anything else, to

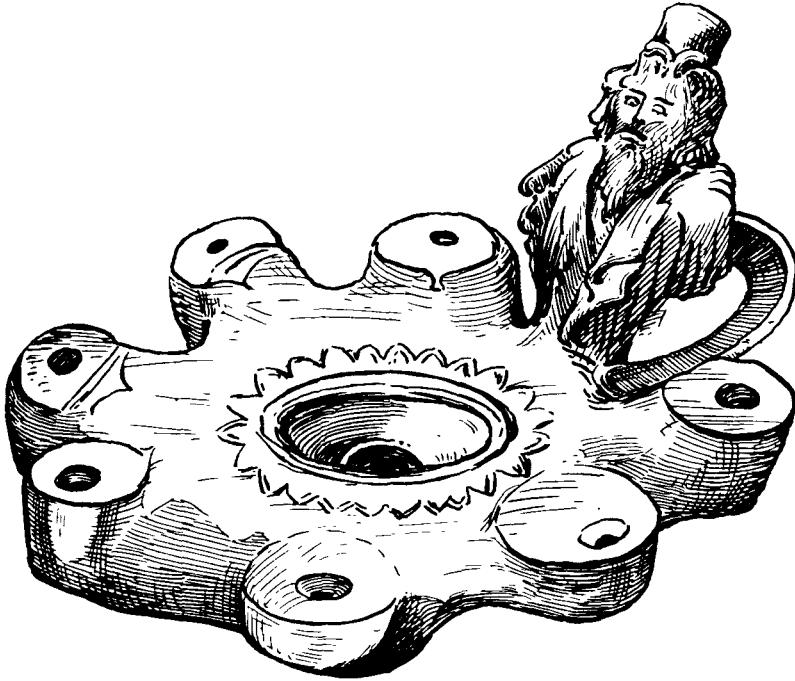


Fig. 10. Lamp with seven Nozzles.

the intense and progressive frivolity of the Roman citizens under the Empire. Probably the lamps of the best period are those with a single figure in the centre, surrounded by a plain bead or moulding; later, the *limbus* becomes more elaborate, consisting often of fruit and floral ornamentation distributed around the subject, which also tends to amplify considerably; or around the crater, when a subject is absent.

There is a fine collection of Græco-Roman lamps in the British

Museum, though chiefly of the commoner sorts, and among the subjects are—five fishermen fishing in a harbour; a goatherd; Victory, with shield; pieces of armour; a savage clad in skins, brandishing a tree branch; and there are the usual mythological and legendary themes. The handle of one example is formed as a bust of Serapis, with the

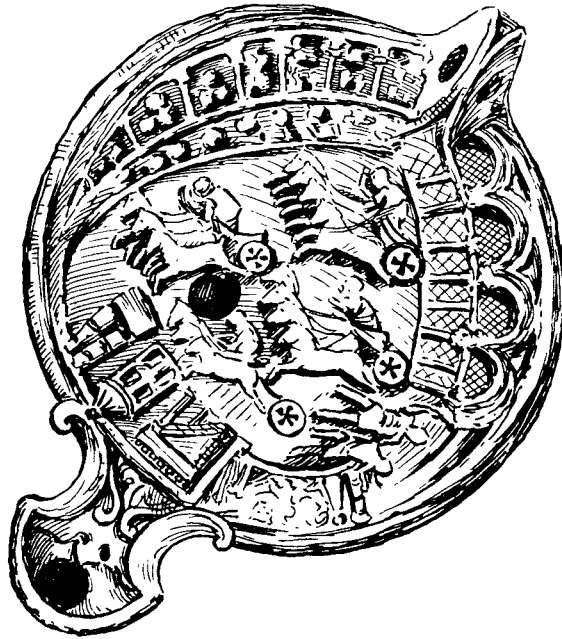


Fig. 11. Lamp with Chariot Race.

modius, a measure of corn or fruit,¹ on his head. The lamp (*lucerna polytychnus*) has seven nozzles, and is reproduced from a drawing on fig. 10. A fine specimen in this collection exhibits as subject a race of four quadrigæ within the circus, with spectators, architectural and other details. The example is circular in form, with an annular handle; the nozzle enriched with mouldings. This lamp, also reproduced from a

¹ The *modius* or corn-measure is the attribute of the Chthonian or Telluric deities.

drawing, is illustrated in fig. 11. There are specimens formed rectangularly, with wick-holes in the bodies, one of them for twelve lights; another, annular in form, with a single nozzle in front, has a miniature lamp fixed on either side of the rim.

The following examples are in my collection :—

Fig. 12.—Of light red paste, over 5 inches long. Annular body, no handle, nozzle flanked by mouldings. Enriched with the figure of a horse, a standard, a club, and a manger.

Fig. 13.—Of a dull grey paste. Subject, the figure of a crab.

Fig. 14.—Cupid, with the attributes of Mars; a conceit to show the power of love over force.

Fig. 15.—Of a brown paste, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; nozzle projecting very slightly. Margin around concave top enriched with a band of egg and tongue moulding.

Some of the lamps found near Naples are very artistic. They are made of a light grey or yellow paste.

The Nile valley has yielded but few terra-cotta lamps, that is vessels known as such, of a date prior to the Roman occupation of the country, and most of the examples preserved belong to the Christian period, many as late as the sixth century, and even up to the Saracen invasion. Several glazed specimens of a yellowish-brown ware, inscribed with the cartouches of the Ptolemies, have been found at Alexandria. Glazed lamps are rare anywhere. The influence exercised by Egypt on Christian art as well as on religion was immense. Great numbers of lamps with Coptic Christian emblems have been found in the country, and many of these symbols had descended from Pagan times; the Ankh (*crux ansata*), the ancient Egyptian sign for life, was often used in ornament to express the Cross of Christ. The Copts are Monophysite. Some Egyptian lamps are made of a coarse brown or a yellowish clay, others of red paste, and a few specimens in black ware have been discovered. Many of those of a dark red paste are probably of Roman make. The town Coptos (Kabt) was noted for its pottery from very



Fig. 12.



Fig 14.

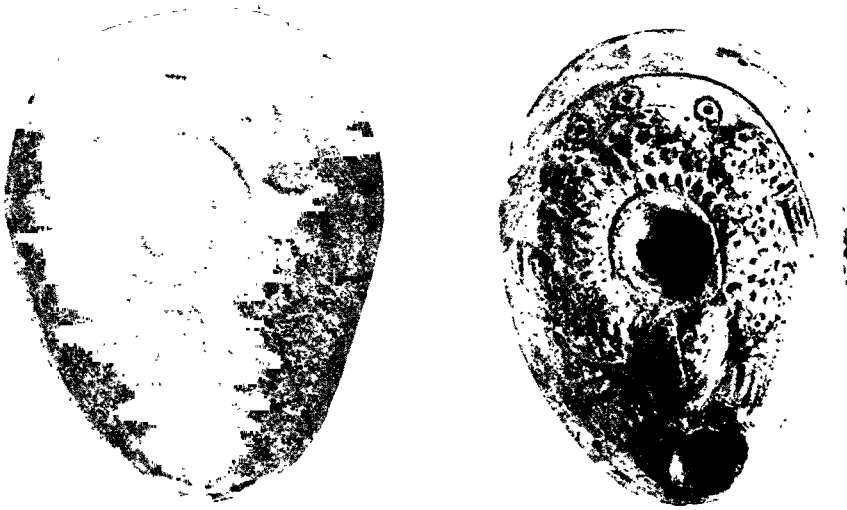


Fig. 13.



Fig 15.

early times, and the clay in its vicinity, a sort of silicious earth or frit, is well adapted for making it. The shapes and sizes of native ancient Egyptian lamps vary exceedingly, and the quality both of manufacture and enrichment is greatly inferior to that of Greece or Italy; indeed, the potter's art in Egypt was always far behind these countries in



FIGS. 16, 17. Egyptian Lamps.

excellence,¹ probably mainly for the reason that the Egyptians from very early times found that vessels cut in alabaster answered their purposes much better than did ware; which latter, being cheaper, was mostly made for the use of the poorer classes. I am not aware, however, of any alabaster lamps having been discovered—none, at least, that can be certified as such—though some of the vessels found may have been

¹ The remark applies to dynastic times only. The quality and design of pre-dynastic pottery were better than any produced in later times in Egypt.

used as lamps with floating wicks, like those mentioned by Herodotus, which we have not been able to identify.

A favourite early shape for Egyptian lamps is that of a conventionalised frog or toad. The frog is emblematic of the Resurrection and fertility; while the toad, according to Chæremôn, symbolises the Resurrection. An example of this form, made of a yellowish-grey paste, from Coptos, is given on fig. 16; and another from the same place, fig. 17, affords an instance where the frog is given fully formed



Fig. 18. Lamp from Thebes

and in its natural size, behind which is a curved line of annulets. This specimen is of red clay whitened over, and the sacred Christian monogram is stamped on the bottom. A lamp of the Christian period, in the fine museum of Egyptian antiquities at Alnwick Castle, is enriched in front with the figures of two lions, and between them a Maltese cross. The tongues of the lions are protruding, their tails curved over their backs. Around the edge is a wreath of ten pendants and pellets, while below is a festooned band of drop-shaped ornaments, besides a pendant, cross, etc. An inscription in Greek characters shows that the lamp had belonged to Timotheos, Archbishop of the Thebaid (Alexandria). It is of red paste and $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches long. Representations

of the gods as applied to lamps are comparatively rare in Egypt, and this is not surprising, as so few specimens dating before the Christian era have been found. Still, the older religion, despite all edicts, continued to linger on in Upper Egypt, and notably at Philæ, up to the fifth century A.D. Fig. 18 furnishes an example of this kind from Thebes. It



Fig. 19. Double Lamp from Alexandria.

is of a light red paste, dipped in a white slip, shoe-shaped and grotesque, the receiver fashioned in the recumbent form of the god Bes, a figure with wrinkled face, large ears, hanging stomach, hands on the hips, and knees wide apart, concerning whose attributes there is some ambiguity. At the period of the lamp, this deity was regarded as the "old god who renewed his youth": but during the middle empire he was the god of war and pleasure, and specially associated with childbirth and the protection of children. The handle of this specimen is annular, and the

lamp is very characteristic of the style of art of the new empire. Fig. 19 is a double lamp in black ware from Alexandria. The handle is annular, and each twin lamp has a long nozzle. It is enriched with a geometrical design. I have not seen another of the kind. These examples are in my own collection. The Greek A is stamped on the bottoms of many specimens found in Egypt, a circumstance perhaps suggestive of there having been a considerable lamp-making industry at Alexandria.

Among the specimens from Egypt in the British Museum, all belonging to the late Greek or Roman and Christian periods, are the following :—Lamps formed as busts of Osiris and Serapis ; an elephant's and a Nubian's head ; an example from the Fayûm, of fine red paste, has a heart-shaped handle, a lug on each side of the receiver, and stands on a pedestal fashioned as a full figure of Bes, about 5 inches in height. Another example from the same province represents the figure of Minerva standing in her bath, a specimen probably of Roman origin. Some lamps from Coptos have the covers of the receivers modelled as frogs, like figs. 16 and 17. There are two specimens with ten lights each, one of them shaped rectangularly, the other formed as a triangle, another annular with six lights. On one example the name of St Mark the evangelist is moulded in relief. The sizes of the lamps in the collection vary greatly, one being no more than an inch long, and another with two nozzles measures only about 2 inches from end to end, while others are, if I remember rightly, as much as 10 inches in length.

The great majority of lamps found in Palestine, Syria, and Asia Minor are shoe-shaped, with usually a much larger filling-hole than that present in annular examples ; but many, more especially those from Judæa, have receivers almost semicircular in form, with very long nozzles. The paste used in Palestine is mostly of a light red or a yellowish-brown colour, but not to the exclusion of shades both lighter and darker.

The Jews, who were a pastoral and nomadic people, did not excel

in pottery; and their decorative work, which is distributed over the usually somewhat convex tops of the receivers, exhibits great poverty of design, consisting often of merely a few parallel lines or concentric circles. The subjects are symbolic, almost to the exclusion of the human figure, probably partly owing to the Mosaic law against graven images; and enrichment first begins after the commencement of the Christian era, when symbolism in contradistinction to individuality soon became the motive force of early Christian art representation. As the multiplication of the mythological subjects delineated on Roman lamps demonstrates the decay of what we call Paganism, for want of a better word, so do the early emblems of Christianity register the hunted beginnings and progress of the newer faith; for the earlier symbolic forms are merely suggestive,—the cross, for instance, being only indicated by its extremities, though it must be remarked that the simple cross was but rarely used as a monumental Christian symbol before the fifth or sixth century. These emblems gradually expand during and after the reign of Constantine into the full symbols of Christianity, such as a fish, one of the earliest: the ship; the *Agnus Dei*; the palm bough: the dove and the olive branch; the monogram of our Saviour, or *Chi-Rho*, the first two letters of the Greek word for Christ;¹ and eventually the full cross. The hooked cross, the fylfot or swastika, is found on a few early specimens, but this emblem is a form of the cross going far behind the Crucifixion, and its very ambiguity perhaps recommended it to the infant Church, subjected as it was to so much persecution. This form of cross has been found at the supposed site of Troy (Hissarlik), Tiryns, and Mycenæ, besides being a Buddhist symbol, much in evidence in the recent expedition to Thibet. It is an ancient emblem in Greek art, and would appear to be the symbol of some very ancient divinity. It is often present on

¹ The sacred monogram occurs in a Roman villa at Frampton, in Dorsetshire, and elsewhere in Britain. A silver vessel found at Corstopitum, Corbridge, but now lost, also bears the monogram. This emblem assumes various forms at different periods.

Cyprian pottery. Many lamps have words or phrases of a religious character stamped in Greek characters along their margins. An example of this kind, found at Tiberias, is copied on fig. 20. It is shoe-shaped, of a coarse friable light grey earth, bearing the epigraph in relief, in debased Greek, reading in translation—"The Light of Christ shines for all." Fig. 21 is a Christian lamp also found at Tiberias. It is shoe-shaped, of a light yellowish paste, and enriched with a Greek cross. The receiver contains a small finger-bone. Fig. 22 is a lamp found at Gezer, of unusual form, the funnel-shaped filling-hole standing up half an inch beyond the receiver, which is built up in concentric sections. These examples are in my collection. All lamps found in sepulchres are, as far as I have seen, almost white, or with traces of a covering of pipeclay, or a slip of fine white clay; and it seems probable that, like the white *lekythi*, they were made specially for funeral purposes. Greek sepulchres always contain some objects made purposely for them, and passages in wills have been found mentioning the personal possessions which the deceased would wish to have buried with them. Some of the vessels found in tombs had been made so thin as to do no more than bear their own weight. In ancient Egypt the making of mortuary articles was an important branch of trade, and some of the papyri found in sepulchres proved on unwinding to be mere jargon, and even sometimes blank,—rolled and prepared thus to save trouble and expense, in the expectation that the fraud would never be discovered.

Cyprus is noted for its ceramics, and the island is rich in suitable clays for producing it—a black and a red earth or frit. Great numbers of terra-cotta lamps have been found among the ruins of its ancient cities, such as Salamis and Idalium, more especially by General di Cesnola in 1866, and later by Major A. P. di Cesnola, and their forms vary greatly. The very early open lamps unearthed in this island have been already mentioned. Fig. 23, a Cyprian lamp, in my collection, is a Greek type of a rare form. It is of a dark red paste, annular



Fig. 20.



Fig. 22.



Fig. 21.



Fig. 23.

receiver, large oil-hole, long semicircular handle fashioned to appear pivoted on either side in the centres of the sides of the body, like the handle of a pail, and reaching out horizontally half an inch beyond it. Among the lamps found on the island are the following:—A specimen formed as a human foot, with an Eros reclining on the instep; another, the grinning head of a Nubian woman, with an earring of gold. One showing Silenus lying on an amphora, his hand pointing to his mouth. Some of the early lamps exhibit marked traces of Phœnician influence; but this people were remarkable rather as agents for distribution than for independent designing.

Babylonian and Assyrian lamps are most frequently of a light grey or a yellowish paste, but they are occasionally met with in red ware; and examples have been found, though rarely, covered with a thin film of blue glaze. Their length is usually from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 or 6 inches, and the forms are both annular and shoe-shaped, with handles and without. Those from Nimrud, on the Tigris, assume the shape of the head of a meerscham pipe, deep bowl and long nozzle. Examples fashioned as animals and birds are not uncommon.

MONDAY, 14th January 1907.

DAVID CHRISTISON, M.D., LL.D., Vice-President, in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were duly elected Fellows :—

WILLIAM BROWN, Bookseller and Publisher, 22 Cluny Drive.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, K.C., Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, 12 Randolph Crescent.

ALEXANDER D. CUMMING, Headmaster, Callander Public School.

JAMES J. DOBBIE, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., Director of the Royal Scottish Museum, 27 Polwarth Terrace.

Rev. JOHN GEORGE GIBSON, The Rectory, Elchester, Durham.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL JOHNSTON, W.S., 19 Walker Street.

ROBERT SCOTT MONCRIEFF, W.S., 14 Eton Terrace.

JOSEPH MORRIS, Fern Bank, Clermiston Road, Corstorphine.

The following Donations to the Museum and Library were laid on the table, and thanks voted to the Donors :—

(1) By JOHN BRUCE, Esq., of Sumburgh, F.S.A. Scot.

Collection of Objects found in the course of the Excavation of the Broch at Jarlshof, Sumburgh, Shetland. [See the previous paper by Mr John Bruce.]

(2) By the Hon. JOHN ABERCROMBY, F.S.A. Scot.

Large Cinerary Urn, 13 inches in height and about 11½ inches in diameter at the mouth, found in 1904 at Earlsloch, Hill of Mountblair, Alvah, Banffshire.

(3) By D. M. GRAHAM, Esq., of Pitreuchie.

Small Necklace of Jet Beads and Ornamented Plates (incomplete), and Fragments of a Food-vessel Urn, found in a Cist, with a larger Necklace and an Unburnt Burial, at Pitreuchie, Forfar. The accompanying illustration (fig. 1) shows the two necklaces, the smaller of which has

been presented to the Museum, along with the fragments of the urn. The larger necklace, which has been given to the Forfar Museum, is similar to those from Balcall, Tealing, Forfarshire, and from Mountstuart. Bute, and others more or less complete in the National Museum. The smaller necklace, which wants one of the terminal, triangular-shaped plates,

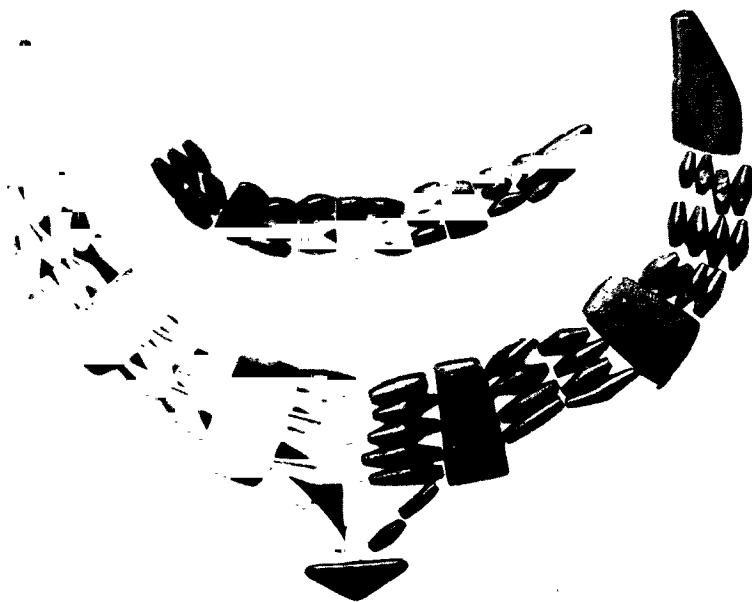


Fig. 1 Two Necklaces of Jet found in a Cist at Pitreuchie, Forfarshire.

is the only one known of this small size, and there is no other instance on record in Scotland of the occurrence of two necklaces in one cist.

(4) By SPENCER G. PERCEVAL, Esq., Clifton, Bristol.

Small Turreted Brooch of Bronze, Leaf-shaped Pendant of White Metal, Bronze Belt-tag and Lead Weight, found in excavating near the Cathedral, Bristol.

(5) By G. S. DUNCAN, F.S.A. Scot., Blairgowrie.

The Trial of Joseph Gerrard, Delegate from the London Corresponding Society to the British Convention, before the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh, for Sedition. Svo. Edinburgh, 1794.

Trial of Sir Archibald Gordon Kinloch of Gilmerton, Bart., for the Murder of Sir Francis Kinloch, Bart. 1795.

Martyrologia Evangelica ; or, Historical Lives of Eminent and Pious Persons, etc. Folio. London, 1800.

Poems. Written by Dr Thomas Parnell, and published by Mr Pope. Glasgow, R. & A. Foulis, 1773.

Anecdotes, Ancient and Modern, with Observations. By Jas. P. Andrew, F.A.S. London, 1789.

A Travelling Dictionary ; or, Alphabetical Tables of Distances of the Cities of Great Britain, with a Complete List of Fairs. By Daniel Paterson. Svo. London, 1781.

The Elements of Heraldry. By M. A. Porny. Svo. London, 1787.

An Essay on Medals. By John Pinkerton. Svo. London, 1784.

The History of the Devil, Ancient and Modern, with a description of the Devil's Dwelling. Anon. 12mo. London [no date].

(6) By ALAN REID, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

Royal Dunfermline. By Alan Reid, F.S.A. Scot., and William Kirk. Svo. Dunfermline, 1906.

(7) By H. F. MORLAND SIMPSON, F.S.A. Scot., the Editor.

Bon Record: Records and Reminiscences of Aberdeen Grammar School from the Earliest Times. By many Writers. Imp. Svo. Aberdeen, 1906.

(8) By Rev. Professor A. H. SAYCE, F.S.A. Scot.

Aramaic Papyri discovered at Assuan, Egypt. Folio. London, 1906.

The following Communications were read :—

I.

NOTICE OF A STONE FORT NEAR KIRKANDREWS, IN THE PARISH OF BORGUE, KIRKCUDBRIGHT, RECENTLY EXCAVATED BY JAMES BROWN, Esq., OF KNOCKBREX. BY JAMES BARBOUR, F.S.A. Scot.

The parish of Borgue, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, conjoined with Senwick and Kirkandrews, contained within its area fifteen or sixteen prehistoric works, distributed partly on the shore line and partly inland, at greatly varying altitudes, and several of them seem to be of exceptional interest in regard both to situation and structural characteristics.¹

The one about to be noticed has, until lately, received the least attention, and is little known. It lies on the shore, in an angle formed by a small bay, half a mile westwards of the old graveyard of Kirkandrews.

The country in the vicinity is comparatively flat, and generally there is a moderate declivity towards the shore. The surface, however, is singularly uneven and broken by hillocks of protruding rock covered with tussocks of grass which stud and mark the fields, particularly when under cultivation. Generally the shore is rockbound and rugged, and the land, owing to the rock formation, does not lend itself to the construction of earthen fortification, consequently the forts exhibit more or less stonework in their composition.

The Ordnance map surveyed in 1894, from which the accompanying map (fig. 1) is reduced, represents the prehistoric fort under notice as a small, oval-shaped area enclosed on the east by two parallel pieces of walling on the south-east side and a line of rock on the west, with the name "Castle Haven" imprinted in old English letters. An important point, however, is that the whole promontory, at the north-west angle of which the fort is situated, is converted into a fortified camp (as shown on the map) by a line of rampart extending from the north-east

¹ *Motes, Forts, and Douns of Kirkcudbright*, by F. R. Coles.

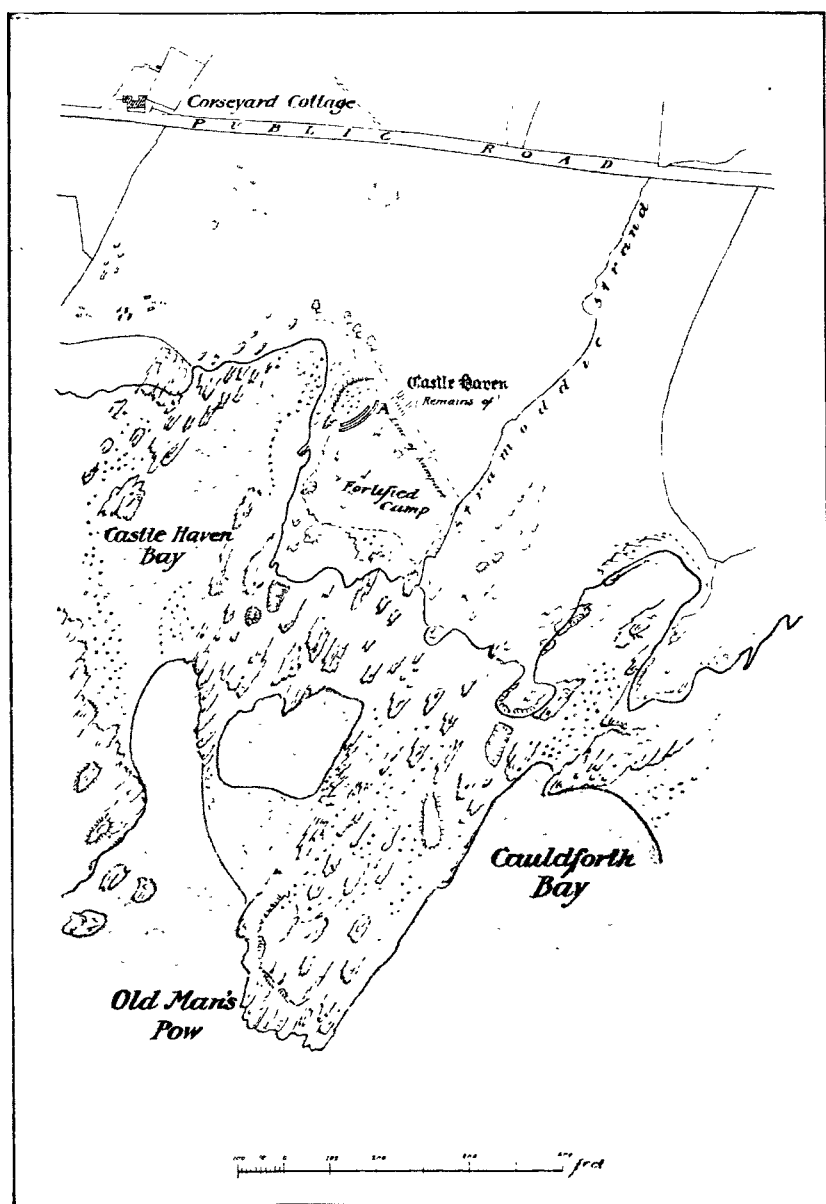


Fig. 1. Map showing the site of the Fort and the line of Rampart.

side of the fort in a south-easterly direction for about 350 feet, then turning in a south-westerly direction for about 230 feet till it meets the shore-line.

In regard to the history of the fort, a vague tradition is current in the neighbourhood to the effect that it had been a castle of the Balliol family; but while the Balliols had some connection with the district, it evidently bears no relationship with the castles of the mediæval period, either in the manner of its construction or the nature of its arrangements. It is described in the *New Statistical Account of Scotland*, where a former minister of the parish, the Rev. Samuel Smith, writes as follows:—"Next to the moats, the works of art in Borgue which bear the stamp of greatest antiquity are the ruins of what appears to have been a castle of considerable strength, on the side of a small bay, half a mile westwards of Kirkandrews." "The foundations only of this building, which bears the name of Castle Hayne, can now be traced, indicating, however, that the walls have been of great thickness and some extent. No mortar has been used to cement the stones, the interstices having been filled with earth and rubbish."

Mr Smith's description is a correct one, and probably as full as the cairnlike state of the ruin admitted. It may be added that, for an unknown length of time, it had been customary to obtain there stones for building dykes, road metal, and other purposes, a circumstance which accounts for the limited quantity of walling and stone débris remaining on the site.

Alluding to this description, M'Kerlie, in *Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, says:—"To this castle it is believed that the Norse word borg, meaning a castle or fortification, was given by the Norsemen, and afterwards applied to the church and then to the whole parish." The castle, however, really lies within the area of the ancient parish of Kirkandrews, but the name may have applied to the district prior to the time when the parishes were formed.

The ruin continued in much the same state as it was in Mr Smith's time until last year (1905), when James Brown, Esq., of Knockbrex,

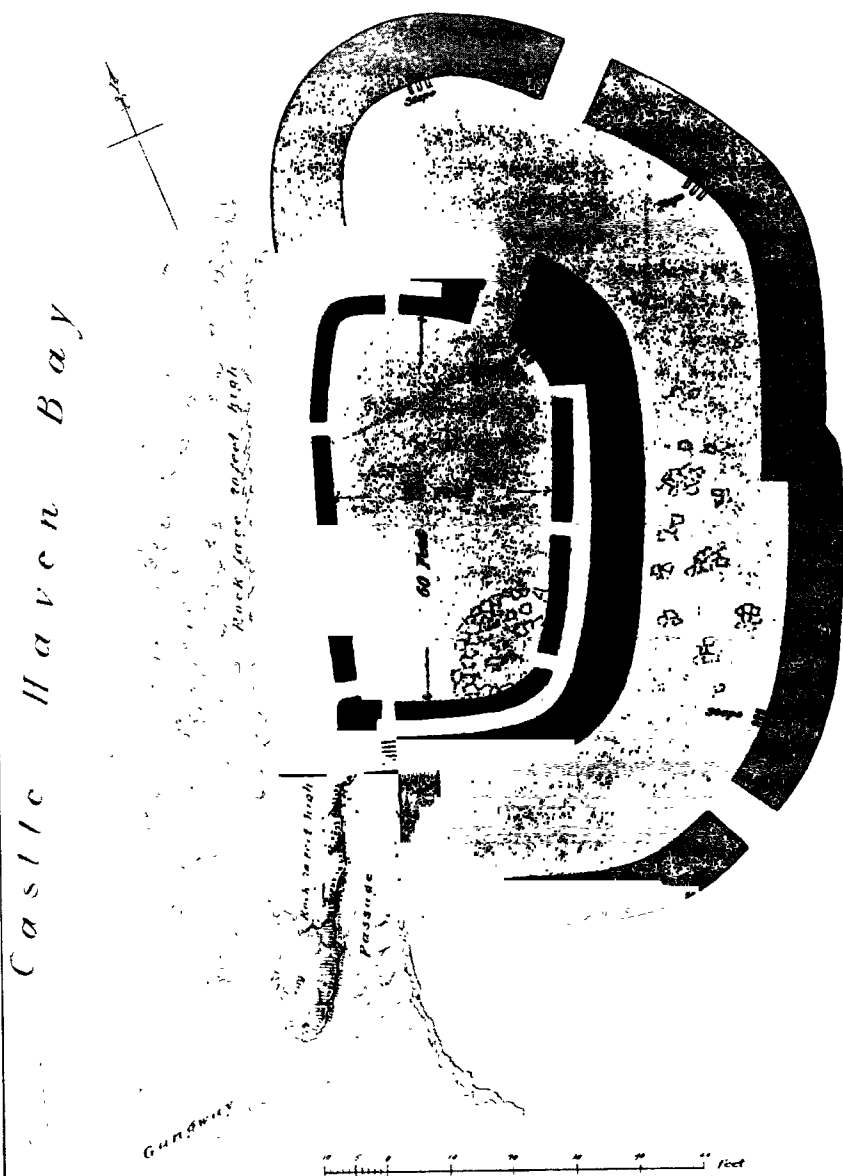


Fig. 2. Ground-plan of the Fort.

proprietor of the land on which it is situated, undertook the clearing of the work, beginning in June and finishing in October, with the result that a structure essentially different in design and construction from what had been proved to exist in the district, has been revealed.

The site of the castle as a place of defence is skilfully chosen on a bluff, at the neck of a very rugged promontory, and is in part naturally

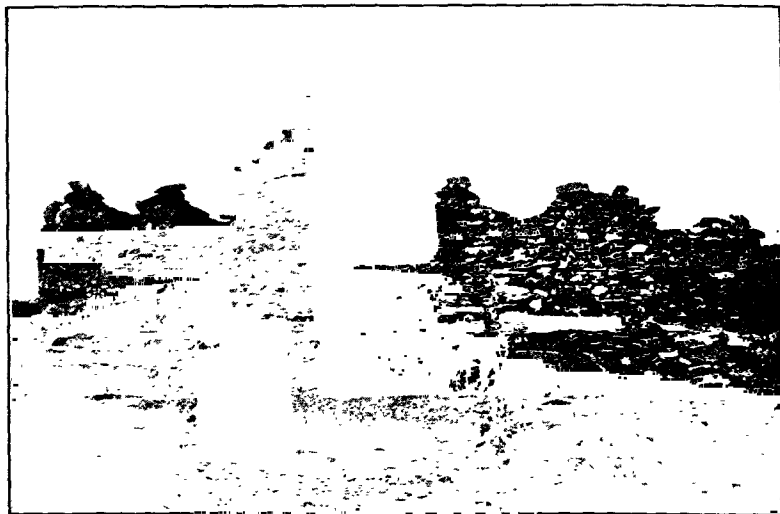


Fig. 3. View through the outer and inner main Doorways, looking south-west to the two adjacent Doorways at the south-west end of the inner court. (The walls have been restored.)

impregnable. It stands 25 to 30 feet above Ordnance datum, is defended on the south by the sea and on the west by the head of the bay, and a perpendicular face of rock which rises from its margin to a height of 20 feet, receiving on its summit without offset or scarcement the wall of the superstructure.

The superstructure, as will be seen by reference to the accompanying plan (fig. 2), exhibits a central area or court. The court is begirt with a great wall, built of undressed native whinstone, put together without

mortar or any cementing material. It is not solid, but contains cavities or galleries constructed within its thickness. Where the site is not naturally impregnable the defences are strengthened by an outer wall also built of uncemented stonework; and the space between the inner and outer walls forms an outer court.



Fig. 4. Exterior view of Doorway leading from the court to the beach.
(The wall has been restored.)

The plan is not symmetrical, being oval on the east part and nearly straight on the west, like the letter D. The irregularity is due to the exigencies of the site, the west part of the wall being built over, and following the line of the straight rock face of the site. In regard to dimensions, the central court measures 60 feet from south to north and 35 feet from west to east. The surrounding wall varies in thickness, being 15 feet at the north, 11 at the south, and 13 to 15 on the east

and west parts. The main approach (fig. 3) is from the north or landward end, downhill, and straight through the north part of the wall, by a doorway 7 feet wide. At the east side of the doorway and the outer face of the wall there is an upright stone 12 inches square and 3 feet high, but no corresponding stone remains at the west side. Half-way through the wall there are two similar stones, one on either side of the

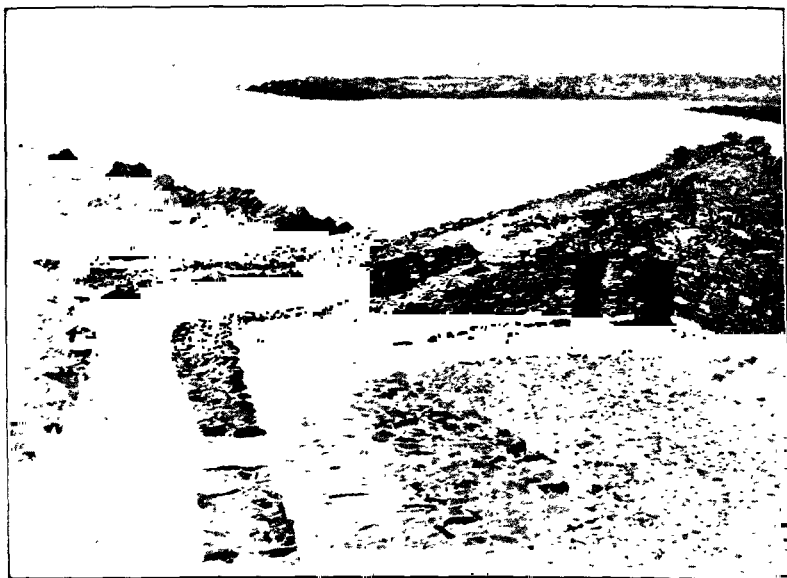


Fig. 5. View of south end of central Court showing interior view of the Doorway (fig. 4), and another giving access to the short gallery in the wall.

doorway. These form checks, and it appears as if there had been two doors, one behind the other.

Another doorway (fig. 4), 2 feet 6 inches wide, pierces the west end of the south part of the wall, and leads from the central court by a steep stone stair to the beach 12 feet below.

Other doorways open from the central court, giving access to the galleries constructed in the thickness of the wall.

These are, as they stand, three in number. One at the south end of the west part of the wall, adjoining the doorway leading from the court to the beach, measures 14 feet in length and 4 feet in width, with a doorway (fig. 5) 2 feet wide passing through part of the wall 2 feet 9 inches in thickness. Northwards, after 18 feet of solid work, there is another cavity, extending along the whole remaining west part of the wall and the north part on the west side, terminating with a solid



Fig. 6. View of northern part of central Court looking outwards through the inner main Doorway.

division 5 feet thick between the end of the chamber and the main doorway. It measures 54 feet in length, the width being about 3 feet 6 inches; and two doorways, 2 feet 3 inches wide, passing through 2 feet 6 inches of the thickness of the wall, give access to the chamber, one being placed about the centre of the portion contained in the west part of the wall and the other near the centre of that contained in the north part.

On the opposite side of the court there is one continuous chamber

or gallery which begins 11 feet east of the main doorway, passes along the whole of the east part of the wall and the south part, and joins with an open end the south doorway leading to the beach. It extends to 80 feet in length, the width is 3 feet 6 inches, and in addition to the one leading to the beach, there are three doorways; one is placed at the north end of the chamber, one at what may be described as the south-east corner, and one midway between these. The doorways are 2 feet 9 inches wide and pass through part of the wall 2 feet 9 inches thick. Having regard to the regularity in the disposition of the doorways, it seems likely that the long cavities were divided so as every doorway would open on a separate chamber. In this way there would be six chambers in addition to the detached one in the south end of the west part of the wall, all of them on the ground-floor level. The wall from the main doorway eastwards, over a length of 11 feet, is solid. No remains or indication of stairs appear within the wall cavities, but provision is made in another form for reaching higher levels. Immediately east of the main doorway, steps project from the interior face of the wall, after the form of a "stile," and these when complete would serve as a stair by which to ascend to the top of the wall; and probably there were within the central area more than one such stair.

The outer court varies in width, the average being about 24 feet. The outer enclosing wall, which is solid and 10 feet in thickness at the north, varying to 8 feet at the south, starts from the north-west corner of the central structure where the high west rock face of the site ends, and after curving northwards it runs round the court in a curving line roughly parallel with the inner wall down to a point nearly opposite the south doorway, thence it returns at a right angle northwards and joins the south part of the central structure.

Two doorways pass straight through the outer wall: one is at the north, opposite to and of the same width as the main doorway of the central court; the other is a few inches less in width and is placed at the south-east point of the court.

Remains of three stairs consisting of steps projecting from the interior

face of the outer wall, similar to the one in the central area, designed doubtless for ascending to the top of the wall, are found in the outer court.

Certain arrangements connected with the small doorway mentioned as giving access from the central area to the beach, are of interest. Eight descending steps within the thickness of the wall and six outside lead to a passage having a fall seawards, 40 feet in length, 8 in width at the landward end, and 20 at the seaward end. From the seaward end a gangway about 4 feet wide and 50 feet long, constructed of large stones fitted together, runs in a south-westerly direction, and terminates at the side of the adjoining bay. The passage is flanked on the west side by a high and thin ledge of rock in continuation seawards of that forming the west side of the site, and on the east by a low face of rock over which the return of the outer wall is carried up. The passage at the upper end appears to have been artificially formed by cutting out the rock between the two remaining ledges. The high, flanking sides render it unassailable, and it is not visible or approachable, except from seaward.

Before passing from this part of the subject, note may be taken of certain restorations that have been made during the clearing of the remains, in order to guard against inferences being drawn from other than original work. The state in which the original work was found is as follows:—The wall of the outer court continued in good order to a height of from 2 to 4 feet, and the doorways were well marked. Of the wall encircling the central area, the north, east, and south parts stood from 3 to 4 feet in height with all the lines of the plan well defined. Of the west part, only the foundation remained in position, but in a state sufficiently perfect to clearly mark out the work.

The restorations effected consist of heightening the walls by way of disposing of the stone debris, placing lintels over some of the doorways, covering parts of the wall cavities with flat stones, and inserting three stone steps into one of the cavities.

The result has been to give prominence and tend to the preservation

of the ruin, rendering it less liable to be trampled and destroyed than if left in the state in which it was when cleared.

The relics recovered are few in number, and in character they correspond generally with the products of ancient sites.

The fabricated articles consist of an upper millstone or quern and fragments of others; a water-worn stone with a broad, rounded end and pointed at the other end with sinkings on the sides: a cylindrical stone

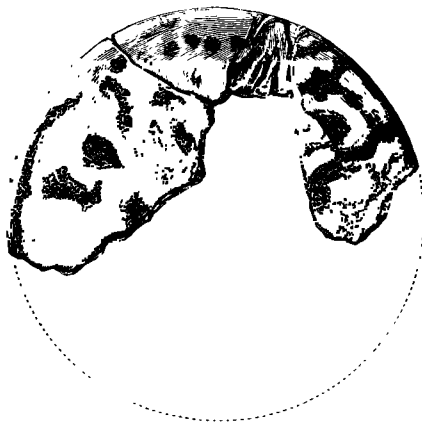
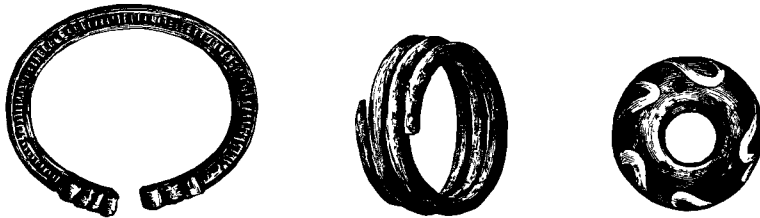


Fig. 7. Fragment of polished disc.

pounder and several whetstones; a rough stone disc $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, pierced in the centre, the hole being worked from both sides by means of a point: a polished and holed stone disc, not quite circular, the diameters being $2\frac{1}{4}$ and 2 inches; a fragment of a polished disc (fig. 7), not quite $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, the diameter about 3 inches: a burnisher $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch broad, and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, rebated at the top end and pierced with a countersunk hole; a blue bead of vitreous paste (fig. 10) marked with a continuous wavy white line round the edge, the hole straight through the centre; a fragment of a ring bead of amber, the ring of circular section, decomposed outside: two spiral finger-rings

of bronze wire (fig. 9), the ends loose; a bronze penannular brooch (fig. 8), the pin wanting; a quantity of small iron or steel rings about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch diameter, partly interlaced, evidently remains of chain mail; and pieces of iron and charcoal.

Of other relics a refuse-heap, at the south end of the central court, yielded a quantity of bones, fragments of deer horns of large size, and other food remains. In the course of the operations a human skeleton was exposed, but it immediately crumbled. It lay on the floor of the outer court, against the east wall of the central structure, the head south-



Figs. 8, 9, and 10. Penannular brooch of bronze; spiral finger-ring of bronze, and bead of blue glass.

wards. The ring finger bone, still wearing a heavy iron ring, was gathered, and a number of human teeth.

The occupants cultivated grain and carried it to the fort, where it was ground for use in hand-mills or querns. They had cattle of different sorts, deer from the forest, and fish from the adjacent sea; a plentiful and varied fare.

The fort does not appear, so far as the writer has been able to gather, parallel with any of the Scottish forts put on record. While the arrangements and structural characteristics exhibited go far towards an approach to the style of the northern Broch, there are several important divergencies and shortcomings. The points of conformity are that the walls are dry-built, of a usual thickness, contain central cavities, and are devoid of external openings except the doorways.

On the other hand the cavities are long and narrow, and the stairs

are external to the walls, contrasting with the short cavities on the ground floor and the internal stairs of Broch.

The chief difference, however, is in respect to the height. After making allowance for the removal of much of the material used in its construction, the fort could hardly have reached anything like the height of the Broch as it is described and characterised in works on the subject by Dr Joseph Anderson.

The plan also, on account of its irregularity, does not lend itself to the idea of abnormal height.

The types, however, seem too closely allied to admit of entirely independent origin. The fort may be said to stand to the Broch in the relationship of a one-storey cottage to a four-storey house; they are designed and well adapted to serve a common purpose, and the works, it may be conjectured, of different sections of a common race of men. There was a settlement of Celts from Ireland in Galloway, and the fort shows a remarkable resemblance to some of the cashels of that ancient race, whose traces are yet preserved in place and personal names of the district.

With reference to the restorations of the walls of the fort alluded to on a previous page, it may be mentioned that the height to which they were found standing in the course of the excavations has been marked by a broad line of white paint, and a copper tablet has been built into the restored wall, giving the date of the restoration.

II.

THE CHURCHYARD MEMORIALS OF LASSWADE AND PENTLAND.

By ALAN REID, F.S.A. Scot.

Clerk of Eldin's drawing of the old church at Lasswade shows one of the most picturesque country fanes in the district of Edinburgh. Its

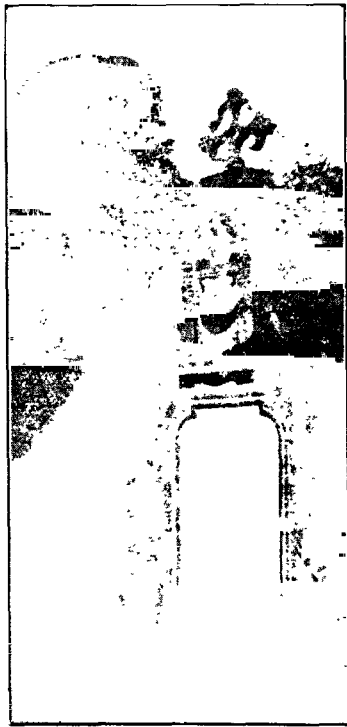


Fig. 1. The Drummond Vault, and Ancient Cross.

lofty, gabled tower was for centuries a striking feature in the vale of Esk; and its destruction by a surly November blast in 1866 was regrettable in the extreme. Only the mere fragments of pre-Reformation

walls remain ; but Messrs McGibbon and Ross, in vol. i. of their *Ecclesiastical Architecture*, show plans and elevations of the tower and fabric as they appeared shortly before their removal. Several important post-Reformation annexes mark the site of the ancient church. These



Fig. 2. Window of the Eldin Aisle.

are the Melville, Mercer, Eldin, and Drummond aisles, the latter holding all that is mortal of the Scottish Petrarch. An elaborate finial cross from the old church was placed over the Drummond vault (fig. 1) when, in 1892, the admirers of the poet restored his tomb, and added his portrait in bronze to the rose-shaded enclosure.¹

¹ Inscribed :—“ Here Damon lies, whose songs did sometime grace
The murmuring Esk ; may roses shade the place ”

The Eldin vault (fig. 2) shows one of the very few remaining ornamental portions of the old architecture; that is a two-light window of seventeenth-century work, though of thirteenth-century design, modified by the insertion of a transome, a common feature of the later period. This window measures 12 feet in height by 8 feet 4 inches in width, the openings being checked for glass. A vesica light occupies the spandril between the pointed arch heads of the main lights and a plain chamfer is worked round the entire fenestration.

Most important among the churchyard sculptures is the figure of a



Fig. 3. A Knight in Armour.

knight in armour (fig. 3), lying within the railed enclosure belonging to a branch of the Preston family. The history of this sculpture is lost. That it once occupied an honourable position within the church is very probable, and that it represents an early Preston may not be controverted. The figure measures 6 feet in length by 22 inches in breadth at the shoulders, and seems to be clad in a close-fitting suit of chain armour. A drawing of it is also given in the *Ecclesiastical Architecture* of Messrs McGibbon and Ross.

One of the oldest of the slab memorials, the only specimen of its kind remaining, is a grave cover (fig. 4), apparently of early sixteenth-century workmanship. It measures 6 feet 6 inches long, 2 feet broad, is 7 inches in thickness, and shows an inscription incised within bordering

lines. A shield is incised in the centre of the upper portion of the slab, the three cross crosslets fitchy of the Bellendens, with the antlered stag's-head, being traceable on its worn surface. The inscription presents several points of much interest, and of some difficulty. The date is



Fig. 4. A Sixteenth-century Slab.

very puzzling; but if the reading "Sesqui Milles . . ." be conceded, the difficulty is resolved. The inscription reads:—"Hoc Subest Sarcophago Honesta Matrona Elisabetha Bannatin Quae Obiit Sesquimilles . . ." etc. A contracted word or two follows, but what their purport may be is open to conjecture, if not to proof.

If a sixteenth-century date be conceded, this important slab

commemorates a member of the Lasswade Bellendens, or Bannatynes, who were related to the contemporary families of Broughton and Edinburgh. About the middle of the sixteenth century, Elizabeth Ballenden, daughter of the laird of Lasswade, was married to William, Baron Lauder.¹ The eldest son of this union was that "Wat o' the West Port" who fell under the fury of the Maitlands in 1598, another son being that Andrew of whom we learn that he "took flight to his mother's people at Leswaid," and thus saved himself from slaughter.

Obviously this monument cannot be associated with this Elizabeth Bannatyne, for it is older than the likely date of her death, and she would not be buried at Lasswade, but with the relics of her husband's family. The presumption, then, is strong that the *mother* of Lady Lauder was the Elizabeth Bannatyne here commemorated, and, if so, her death was later than 1550, about which time was born the celebrated William Ballenden, son of John Ballenden of Lasswade.

An entry occurring in *Fountainhall's Journal* is also of interest in its association with the Bellendens of Lasswade. His lordship says: "The mother of Andrew Lauder, my fader's fader, was Jean, otherwise Elizabeth Bellenden, daughter of the Ballendens of Lasswade, who were descended from the Ballendens of Broughton." It is unfortunate that the journalist did not go a step further back, and tell us the name of his fader's fader's mother's mother. Doubtless she was the honourable matron, Elisabeth Bannatine, of the sarcophagus, whose son, William Ballenden, in all probability framed the unique legend in his mother's honour.

A very interesting small stone (fig. 5), 24 by 20 inches, shows emblems of the tailor's calling, scissors, goose, and bodkin, with a skull and single bone surmounted by an incised "Memento Mori," and the initials of the tailor and his wife. The inscription appears on the obverse, and is, like the emblems, graven within a cavetto-framed panel. It reads:—
Here lyes George Bwier Tailor in Lasswade, and Isabell Pache his

¹ See the tombstone at Lauder.

Spous. They died in —— 1660." A mutilated, winged cherub appears under the inscription.

A pretty large slab, now leaning against the northern wall, is rich in varied devices. It commemorates the miner who first opened coal-pits



Fig 5. A Tailor's Memorial.

in the district, but, unfortunately, his name and period are undecipherable. The back shows on the upper portion a winged cherub head; a shield with crossed picks and shovel; the legend, "By these I lived"; a skull; a single bone, and the familiar "Memento Mori." The front (fig. 6) shows a design of exceptional interest. A couple of miners are taking levels, a compass indicating clearly the nature of their business.

A plummet hangs from the hand of the standing figure, miners' picks, a spade, and a wedge completing the design. Fluted pilasters support the whole, the panel between them bearing an inscription so worn that only its rhyming conclusion is legible :—

“God keeps his own within the grave
In safe repose to lie
The shade of sin is past and gone
And glory decks the sky.”



Fig. 6. A Miner's Memorial.
(5 feet by 38 inches by 9 inches in thickness.)

The burial-place of John Wilson, gardener, who died in 1733, is marked by a remarkably heavy and richly decorated stone. It measures 4 feet by 33 inches, and is 12 inches in thickness, both sides bearing a variety of symbols, but none of a secular nature. That facing the west is shown in the illustration (fig. 7). Here the "Memento Mori" legend appears on a scroll over the main portion of the design, which is formed

of a skull, cross-bones, crossed arrows and scythes, and a sand-glass, a very effective and well-disposed combination. A finely cut drapery



Fig. 7. Emblems of Mortality.

frames a blank panel, the inscription being on the east side, and surmounted by an excellent specimen of the winged cherub.

Even richer in detail, though of cruder design and workmanship, is the memorial of "Jain Laidlaw · Spous · To · Thomas · Train · In · Laswad · Who · Dyed · May · Ye · 13 · 1739 · Hir · Age · 49."

The east side shows compasses, plummets, a square and a heart, two circular-headed panels bearing the inscription, and the rhyme :—

“Hear layes a loving wife and mother kind,
A frind to all in honesty of mind ;
But ah strong Death, that hero, hath her bound
Into the Grave, till the last trumpet sound.”

The west side of this elaborate slab is shown in the illustration (fig. 8).

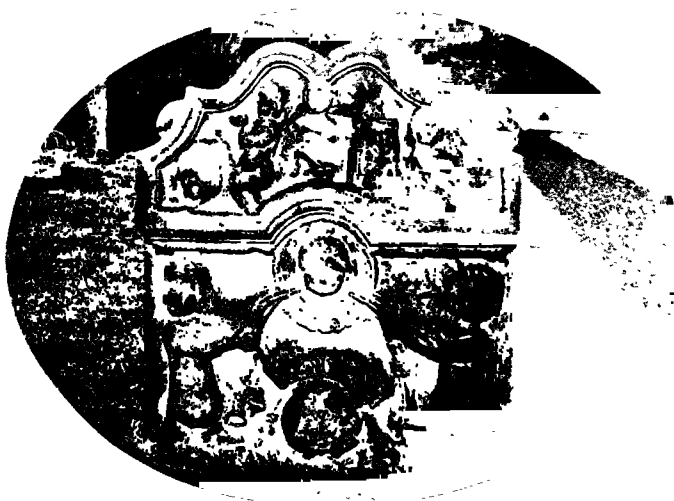


Fig. 8. A Figure Subject.
(48 inches by 40 inches exposed.)

The upper portion shows a skull, a sand-glass, a figure of Death with a scythe, and a couple of cherubs which resemble the bubble-blower shown in fig. 10. The bust of a woman occupies the centre of the lower portion. This terminates in the Memento Mori scroll, and the usual emblems of mortality. Two cherubs are represented robing the figure in a garment, which is grasped by the hands of all three. There is also the suggestion of a nimbus round the head of the bust, the whole design being rich in symbolic meaning, and good in effect.

Somewhat crude both in design and execution, but very graphic in its delineation, is the memorial of another gardener, shown in fig. 9. The moulded pediment bears the mortal emblems common to the site, an



Fig. 9. A Gardener's Memorial.
(50 inches by 34 inches.)

oblong panel underneath showing the boldly carved implements of gardening. These are a hoe, a rake, a spade, and a knife; an hour-glass, indicating, presumably, that the time for using these has run.

An extremely massive and very interesting monument now fills the space of an ancient doorway at the south-west angle of the old church.

The worn, chamfered corner of this old wall-opening appears in the illustration (fig. 10), as does also the edge of the slab shown in fig. 4. The floriated pediment of this fine stone shows a cherub figure holding



Fig. 10. Life symbolised by Bubble-blowing.
(48 inches by 39 inches by 14 inches.)

a basin around which soap-bubbles are floating ; in the centre, a figure of Death with a scythe ; and, to the right, a female figure, bent in pose, and evidently mourning. The panel underneath shows an artistic disposition of the mortal emblems, the design appearing on a draped ground, the folds of which are held by a couple of really fine cherubs, and surmounted by a winged cherub head. The obverse side is equally

elaborate, the design being supported by finely cut Corinthian pillars, and showing the date 1718.



Fig. 11. The Umpherstone Memorials.

PENTLAND.

The founder of Roslin Chapel endowed it with "the church lands of Pentland, four acres of meadow near that town, with the kips, and eight sowmes of grass." The parish was suppressed after the Reformation, its eastern and western divisions merging into the contiguous parishes

of Lasswade and Glencorse. No trace of the ancient church is left, but its yew-enclosed burying-ground is still used for interments ; and is, with the quaint, old-world village, lying under the shadow of the great " bings " of Straiton Oil Works, well worthy of the attention of city pedestrians, few



Fig. 12. Front of the Currie Stone.

of whom seem to know even of their existence. The ground is dominated by the stately tomb of the Gibsons, Baronets of Pentland, and their successors, and is carefully tended. The older monuments have been collected, and now form a picturesque group near the classic mausoleum. They date from 1624 onwards, and exhibit excellent specimens of the emblematic sculptures of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

The illustration (fig. 11) shows a couple of these old memorials. That in the foreground is dated 1681, and commemorates Charles Umpherstone,¹ tenant in Pentland. Serpents are graven on the pilasters, the sides are panelled, the mouldings and design are very effective, and the whole is



Fig. 13. Back of the Currie Stone.

well preserved. The stone in the background is more elaborate, and shows a picturesque assortment of the common emblems of mortality, a coulter and spade denoting the calling of the deceased, Robert Umpherstone, who died in 1624.

¹ This was the first husband of Helen Alexander, who in 1687 married James Currie. See *Passages in the Lives of Helen Alexander and James Currie of Pentland*, Belfast, 1869.

The stone commemorating James Currie¹ and his wife, Helen Alexander, of *Children's Covenant* celebrity, is also interesting and meritorious. The front (fig. 12) shows a winged cherub head, surrounded by elaborate floriation, a shield with initials, and cornucopiæ appearing in the intricate design. Underneath is a long obituary, incised on a drapery, and supported by a couple of graceful pillars of an enriched Ionic type.

The back of the same stone is shown in the illustration (fig. 13). The contrast between the severe simplicity of this design, and the elaboration already noted, is very marked. A lengthy rhyme fills the lower portion, the pediment bearing the symbolism, which includes the Memento Mori text, a winged hour-glass, cross-bones superimposed on a scythe, and crossed spade and shovel superimposed on a miner's pick. All the carving and lettering on this slab, which dates, probably, from 1706, are literally as fresh and readable as when newly cut. The rhyming epitaph, also, is quaint and pleasing and worthy of record :—

Stay, Passenger, a word or two with thee,
Death strikes the young as well as old we see ;
His reliques here ly in this dormitory
Whose soul, we trust, now sings his master's glory ;
This hope doth make his friends from grief refrain ;
That soul and body shall unite again ;
No more to sin, no more to sigh or dy,
But live and sing God's praise eternally.

Perhaps the most interesting relic associated with Pentland is the massive and ancient slab (fig. 14) lying under the dark yews, close to the south side of the mausoleum. Five feet 5 inches in length, 17 inches broad, and 10 inches in thickness, with a floriated cross of mediæval design covering its outer surface, it is rather remarkable that this memento of the past has escaped attention so long. The cross-head

¹ The Martyrs' Monument in Greyfriars' Churchyard bears that it "was first erected by James Currie, merchant in Pentland, and others. 1706." The stone shown in figs. 12 and 13 commemorates the four infant sons of James Currie and Helen Alexander, the last of whom died in 1706. As is shown on the edges of the stone, James Currie died in 1736, his wife having predeceased him by seventeen years.

is clearly shown in the photograph ; but, unfortunately, the base proved less amenable to the wiles of the camera, so densely shrouded was it in



Fig. 14. The Pentland Cross Slab.
(A portion of an ancient font appears over the slab.)

umbrageous shadow. As it is of an unusual type, a slight drawing was made of its outlines (fig. 15).

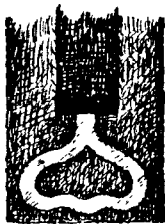


Fig. 15. Base of the Cross.

Unfortunately, again, vandalism has worked havoc with the stem of the cross, mutilating its fair proportions in order to utilise the slab as the base of an ordinary tombstone. A long, deep, and wide slot has cleared entirely away the whole central portion of the stem, and any adornment or elaboration of line that it may have borne has utterly perished. But, even with this drawback, the Pentland cross has much to commend it of grace and beauty, and it is pleasing to have a pictorial record of its more important features.

It is necessary, also, to remember that this old churchyard contains further examples of these interesting sculptured crosses. In the fourteenth volume of the Society's *Proceedings*, p. 49, there is a paper by Mr Thomas Arnold which describes and illustrates the two grave-slabs of which the figures are here repeated (fig. 16), dating from the middle period of Scottish Gothic art, say about the beginning of the fourteenth century. These memorials were discovered under the matted turf of

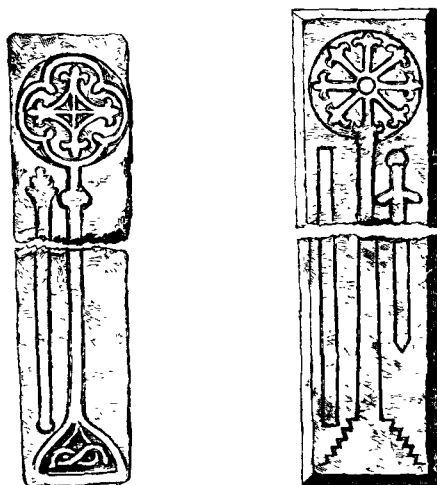


Fig. 16. Two Grave Slabs, Pentland.

that portion of the ground which Mr Arnold regarded as the site of the chancel of the old church. After sketching the relics, their discoverers restored the grassy covering, where, in all probability, the memorials remain in safe obscurity. From Mr Arnold's sketches, here reproduced, it will be seen that the base of the cross on the left follows the lines of the cross now above ground, their upper portions or heads, showing much greater divergence of form. Mr Arnold further observes that the cross on the right of the sketch is almost identical with that appearing on a slab in St Mary's, Culross; and his short paper concludes with the

query, what "mighty men of old" are commemorated by these graven stones?

The end supports, and one of the central supports of a table stone, which has disappeared, are extremely interesting. The edges of these slabs show four finely cut figures—a sower, a reaper, an eater, and a flower-gatherer, the latter having roses entwined around his body. One



Fig. 17. Musical Cherubs.

of the central panels (fig. 17) represents very clearly a couple of winged and flying cherubs blowing trumpets, a favourite Resurrection symbol. What is not so commonly seen is the delineation of *sound*, which is here represented as a *solid body*, issuing from the trumpets, and mingling with the emblems of mortality beneath—a picturesque grouping of skulls and cross-bones, and the Memento Mori scroll.

The last photograph shows another remarkable panel (fig. 18), as also the decorated side of the remaining central support. The panel design is unique. Here stands the grim King of Terrors, crowned and armed

with a long spear, and ready to attack a trio of victims—a youth, a seated female, and the baby on her knee. The youth is vigorously interposing between Death and his prey, but all in vain, as is indicated by the Latin motto which tells that the tyrant is no respecter of persons



Fig. 18. The King of Terrors.

or conditions. The Covenanting minister of Loanhead, Mr John McNeil, his wife Beatrix Umpherston, and Mr Charles Umpherston, surgeon in Pentland, are also buried within this sacred enclosure; but their memorials present no features of interest beyond their association with those who bore a stalwart part in the Covenanting struggle.

III.

NOTES ON AN ACCOUNT OF THE EXPENDITURE OF ARCHIBALD.
NINTH EARL OF ARGYLL, IN THE MAINTENANCE OF HIS HOUSE-
HOLD, ETC. AT INVERARAY IN THE YEAR 1680. BY ALEXANDER
O. CURLE, *Secretary*.

The volume which is the subject of these notes is an unbound MS. extending to thirty pages, containing an account of the expenditure incurred in the establishment of Archibald, ninth Earl of Argyll, at Inveraray in the year 1680. As in other household books, the entries are of a very varied character, and are of value as throwing light on the social usages of the period. This account unfortunately, though gaining in consequence from the historical importance of the household, lacks interest from having been kept by a servitor, ignorant often of the objects to which money disbursed to his employer was being applied, and never making entries to serve for memoranda of events, as is so frequently the case in the accounts kept by householders themselves. This is not the place to give a detailed account of the career of the ninth Earl of Argyll, but a short sketch may not be out of place. He was born in 1629, married (1) Lady Mary Stuart, eldest daughter of the fifth Earl of Moray, who died in 1668, leaving a considerable family; and (2) in 1670, Lady Anne Mackenzie, second daughter of the first Earl of Seaforth, widow of the first Earl of Balcarres, "my lady" of this account, by whom he had no issue. He suffered sundry vicissitudes of fortune during the Commonwealth time, as well as at the Restoration, and in 1661 was actually condemned to death on a trumped-up charge of leasing-making, though the execution of the sentence was deferred and allowed to lapse. He was restored to his grandfather's titles and estates in 1663, whence till 1681 he enjoyed a period of comparative prosperity. In that year, however, for refusing to take the test without qualification, he was tried and again condemned to death, but on the eve of his execution made good his escape to Holland, whence, four years later, on the accession of James

II., he returned with a band of fugitives, who, in circumstances which need no relation here, raised the standard of rebellion in the West. This attempt, largely through the vanity and vacillation of Argyll, ended in a miserable failure. He was captured and finally executed at Edinburgh on 30th June 1685.

I think we may accept this account as an accurate and more or less complete record of the whole expenditure of the Earl at Inveraray during this particular year. It includes such items as servants' wages, sums advanced to the Countess for necessities for the children, charity, etc., money paid to Argyll himself for objects not disclosed, labourers' wages, groceries, payments to merchants, fishermen, etc., even the outlays for the children's education. Though, on the other hand, there is not a single entry for butcher-meat, there are a few for eggs, herring, and wild-fowl and it is likely that home-grown produce and the rents paid in kind would suffice to keep the establishment in meat without having to buy any. Of drink, small quantities of ale are purchased, and on two occasions hogsheds of sack—an expensive item—

Feb. 17. To Archibald Campbell in Ormadaill in full satisfaction of ane hogshhead of seck gotten by him and Silvercraigs fra Walter Gibsone for my lord to Mull 17 Feb. 1620, £162 0 0¹

and payment is later on made to Robert Ross for another hogshhead got in 1679. There are frequent purchases of vinegar entered in such context as suggests a beverage, probably a light, sour wine; an assumption strengthened by the purchase of vinegar glasses, *e.g.* "the night my lord came home for vinegar, 0 6 8." "Brandie" is also mentioned.

Of fish, herring are laid in in June,—570 at 7s. per 100,—and "a quarter hunder of hard fish" costs £9. Of shellfish, oysters are mentioned. As there are frequent references, however, to the "galley," the "gabbert,"² and the "birling,"³ it is highly probable the house was well supplied with fish.

¹ Throughout this article all sums are stated in Scots currency.

² A lighter.

³ A rowing-boat of the largest size with six or eight oars.



The galley seems only to have been hired, as there is a payment in September to Wm. Campbell for £692, 19s. for "paying her fraught. canvas, and seamen's wages." Some boat building or repairing must have gone on, for there is a repayment to the carpenter of £3, 13s. 4d. for 100 "saimand roove"¹ and 200 great garran² nails; and a payment "to Andrew Litch in Rugland for 1100 seaman roove at 2 mark per 100, £14 13 4." "Tows," *i.e.* ropes, are bought for the "colaise," probably also a boat (Gaelic *Culaidh*).

There is little mention of utensils. The tinkler is entrusted with the mending of "the silver lawier," and gets for money and workmanship 13s. 4d. There is an elaborate transaction in pewter:—

Item for fyfteen pund and twelve unces of bristo pewther in two new	
great quart flagones	£14 3 6
and for ane basone of English pewther	2 16 0
<hr/>	

Drinking-glasses were at that period coming into fashion—solid-looking vessels, with heavy moulded baluster stems.

For the making of ink, galls are procured. Rozat is occasionally purchased at the same time as vinegar, and perhaps used for putting into it as “mastic” at the present day is into light wine in Greece and Turkey; and there are the usual purchases of figs and prunes, and once of a ham.

At the beginning of February, for reasons not apparent, there is some outfitting. Ribbons are procured for my lady’s petticoat, and ribbons for Mr John’s velvet cap, while the latter is also furnished with a pair of new “fill” boots, a pair of new shoes from Edinburgh at a cost of £2, 4s., and a pair of stockings “q^{ch} belonged to the comptar,” and which the latter enters at £3. Mr Charles’s share is a pair of single¹ shoes at £1, and gloves which cost 11s.

Peats are only used in an emergency when coals run out.

It. for peates bought at several times since the fifth of February qⁿ there was no coals q^r of some at 2/6 per load, some at 3/ per load, and some at 40^d per load.

Coals, a serious expense then as now, were purchased by the barrel at the rate of about 10s.

1 Ap. To Wm. Ewine for 133 barrells of coales at 10,9 per barrell	£71	9	9
12 Ap. To Adam Lorimer for 150 barrells	97	10	0
14 May. To Wm. Montgomerie for 85 barrells	42	10	0
23 May. To Wm. Montgomerie for 72 barrells	36	0	0
18 June. To Wm. Montgomerie for 87 barrells	43	0	0
Oct. To John Brown for 150 barrells	75	0	0

Total 677 barrels, costing £365, 19s. 9d. This is apparently the supply for the year, laid in during summer.

It is interesting to note that on 8th June—May being safely “out”—my lady “sends to Edinburgh to Mrs Jean Campbell” for linen, etc., “to be drawers to my Lord, £17 8 0.”

When the late autumn comes chestnuts are much in request, vege-

¹ Single-soled.

tables and fruit being then scarce. They are bought at 5s. the hundred and in large quantities—600 on one occasion, 1400 on another.

Here is an interesting entry :—"To the man that brought purslane from Sir Geo. Maxwell." Porcelain at this period was a scarce commodity, a product only of the far East, and no doubt rarely to be found in Scottish mansions.

Mr James is supplied with a "worm" at a cost of 6s., which must have been for distilling.

Except in the case of the cook, who is a man, the coachman, gardener, and carpenter, the employment of the various servants is not stated, and as their wages are, as usual, paid irregularly and by instalments, it is difficult to ascertain the annual amounts. There appear only the names of two women who get "fealls," viz., Agnes Marshall and Margaret Aichesone, whose wages are respectively at the rates of £18 and £20 per annum : but as one is paid for $5\frac{1}{2}$ years' service, less one year's payment to account in 1678, and the other for that of a year and a half, it is quite possible there were other female domestics whose wages, by arrangement or otherwise, were running on unpaid. John Dysert, who attended on "Mr John," got £30 a year ; Neil Fisher, whatever he was, had £20 ; and Malcolm McKerras only £13, 6s. 8d.

A "fencer"—for in those days swordsmanship was too valuable a part of a gentleman's education to be neglected—was retained in the establishment, and to him "in satisfaction of his wages," for what period is not stated, was paid £117, 8s., and further, my lady rewards him with a couple of dollars (£5, 16s.) in addition. All these payments are made in June. George Deavie, the coachman, whose wages come to him at odd times, gets £54 per annum. Wm. Hendrie, the carpenter, had payments of £33, 6s. 8d. on 20th May and 19th November, making for the year £66, 13s. 4d. The cook, George Brown, and the gardener, Robert Kirkland, unfortunately only get payments to account, while there are several other men similarly paid, whose occupations are not stated. It will be noticed that all these servants bear lowland names. Contrary to a custom then prevalent in humbler households, none of them appear to

have received "bountith shoon" or "victual" as part of their wages. The outdoor servants, however, probably received their "keep," as the following entry, which also exemplifies the cost of living, shows:—

To Mary M'Vicar, for Wm Hendrie's (the carpenter) tabling for eight weeks at £1 13 4 weeklie, £13 6 8

The employment of labour and its cost is recorded: an outdoor labourer got 10p. a day.

2 April to Adam Marshall for four scoir & eighteen days work £49 0 0
To Thomas Deor for 218 days 109 0 0

This seems a high rate, relative to the purchasing power of money, to exemplify which it may be mentioned that the grey horse which the "comptar" got from Hector Dow M'Neill cost £44, the Isla cow purchased for my lord's use £7, and a hen 3s. 4d. John More M'Vicar and Donald M'Bean, in part payment of the dyke they are to build at Bellintyre, are to receive £45, 18s. 4d.; this implies an enclosure of considerable extent.

From these somewhat dry details, let us turn and see what can be gathered from the account as to the amenities of life. There is not much to aid us. The harper still swept his strings in the hall: sometimes a wandering bard, at other times the poor blind minstrel, who with the coming of the New Year receives a dole,—a leg dollar and two merks (£4, 2s. 8d.). There are two violers—Donald M'Gibbon and Patrick Campbell—whose services are in request, earning a dollar now and again, but only once does a piper appear, and he a casual stranger, in company with a nameless violer—a couple of vagrant musicians, more welcome then than now. From time to time we catch faint glimpses of children in the household. Their clothing has to be purchased, and for their education Mr John Campbell, Doctor of the Grammar School at Glasgow, attends them, and is paid £40 for his pains. Fishing-lines for their use are brought back by the messenger from Greenock, and to distant Edinburgh is sent an order for "ane dussone and a halfe of goofe balls." My lady signs a precept for "pulver

and lead for Mr James," and "Mr Charles" gets his arrows, and for their "haundsell" at the New Year Mr John and Mr James get a dollar between them.

There is a garden under the charge of Robert Kirkland, wherein he plants in the spring 700 bowkaill,¹ and in the winter, after his return from the Lowlands, "hollies, gushberries, and current setts." His account for the latter plants, amounting to £21, 12s., includes a charge for "edge looms," which probably mean edge tools, perhaps pruning implements.

In the park around the castle grows timber, for some of it has to be cut down or taken up by the labourers Thomas Deor and Duncan M'Kenochie, who are making a path through it, to whom £10, 13s. 4d. is allowed as part of the price thereof. It is probably oak coppice, whose bark is of value to the tanner.

19 Aug. to John More M'Vicar and Donald M'Brain, as full payment of six scor six bolls oaken bark cut in the year 1680 (besyd six bolls and ane halfe they delivered by condition wthout payment), at 13^s 4^d per boll, £84 0 0

Coin was too scarce in those days for much of it to be carried about in the pocket, hence the payment of small sums in charity, etc. passed through the accounts. Those evidences of an endeavour to lighten the hard lot of their poorer neighbours bear testimony to the kindliness of the heads of the household.

To a poor tenant called Red in Kilmaglach	£5 16 0
To a poor woman that had her husband killed	5 16 0
To my lady, to a poor man	0 6 8
To Malcolm M'Kerras for <i>Loch leeches</i>	0 7 0

perhaps explained by the entry that follows—

To my lady, to a poor man that had a sore leg	0 12 0
To a stragur man in charity	0 12 0
To my lady, to give a woman in the tounheid that had her chyld cut of the gravell	2 17 0

To charity perhaps we may also attribute the employment of "Archibald Campbell with the *lame* hand."

¹ Curly cabbages.

There are numerous contributions to the church box, whose contents were probably also for the poor—the sum most frequently given being 13s. 4d.

Much money was expended in sending messengers hither and thither, conveying letters to distant correspondents. Two other entries seem to merit remark: the first, on 21st January, recalls the sanguinary struggle existing for some years prior to this period between Argyll and the Macleans in Mull, and relates to the occupation of the latter clan's stronghold of Duart.

It. to Ard. Campbell of Inveraw in satisfaction of what he could crave for
 keeping the house of Duart preceeding the 18 Oct. 1678, conform to precipt
 and receipt, £266 13 4

the other,

It. to thrie men sent to the thrie divisiones w^t letters from the Sheriffe to
 advertise the gentlemen of the Duke's stay £4 6 8

refers, of course, to the long remembered visit of the Duke of York, afterwards James II., to Scotland.

Finally, the total expenditure disclosed in the account is £18,417, 14s. 4d., no inconsiderable sum; but it must be noted that this includes large payments, such as £1866, 13s. 4d. on one occasion to the Earl himself, for purposes not stated. The MS. concludes with a docquet signed by Argyll at Inveraray, discharging the "comptar," Mr Wm. Spenss, of his intromissions, and dated 11th June 1681.

MONDAY, 11th February 1907.

DAVID CHRISTISON, M.D., LL.D., Vice-President,
in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were duly elected Fellows :—

EGERTON BECK, M.A. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-law, 2 Pinfold Road, Streatham, London.

GEORGE JAMES LIND, Merchant, Oporto, Portugal.

ROBERT SCHAW MILLER, W.S., 14 Rosebery Crescent.

THOMAS CHARLES SMITH, 31 Hermitage Gardens.

JOHN THOMAS THORP, LL.D., 57 Regent Road, Leicester.

The following Donations to the Museum and Library were laid on the table, and thanks voted to the Donors :—

(1) By CHARLES EDWARD WHITELOW, F.S.A. Scot.

Bead of vitreous paste, globular, with opposite sides flattened at the orifices of perforation, rather more than half an inch in diameter, the decoration a mottled mosaic on a ground of pale blue : from Scurlargue, Rhynie, Aberdeenshire.

(2) By D. HAY BARCLAY, St Andrews.

Collection of Implements of quartz, quartzite, chert, and other stones, including seven Arrow-heads, four broken Arrow-points, thirty pointed Tools, trimmed and knife-like flakes, eight Scrapers, two Borers, one minute Implement of "pigmy" type worked along both edges, and two small cores, from Buenos Ayres.

(3) By Rev. R. K. D. HORNE.

Large Padlock, with spring keyhole cover and key, from Corstorphine.

- (4) By Rev. J. B. MACKENZIE, F.S.A. Scot., Kenmore.

Two Gun-Locks, marked INNES, and made for fulminate before the invention of the percussion cap. Mr Mackenzie supplies the following quotation with reference to the application of fulminate to the firearms of the early nineteenth century :—

“The credit of inventing copper caps has been claimed for Manton. But the discovery of a fulminate by which the percussion principle could be applied to firearms—a discovery which created a revolution in the whole craft of gunmaking—was made, not by a gunmaker, but by a minister of the Church of Scotland, the Rev. Alexander John Forsyth. He announced his discovery in 1803, and patented it in 1807. But it was not till 1818 that the percussion cap began to come into use among sportsmen ; and it was not till two-and-twenty years later that the War Office awoke to the fact that the flint lock had everywhere, except in the army, been superseded by the percussion.”

- (5) By Sir ARCHIBALD H. DUNBAR, Bart., F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

Scottish Kings : a Revised Chronology of Scottish History, A.D. 1005–1625. With Notices of the Principal Events, Tables of Regnal Years, Pedigrees, Calendars, etc. 2nd edition. 8vo. 1906.

- (6) By GEORGE MACDONALD, LL.D., and ALEXANDER PARK, F.S.A. Scot., the Authors.

The Roman Forts on the Bar Hill, Dumbartonshire. 4to. 1906.

- (7) By the Hon. Lord GUTHRIE, F.S.A. Scot.

Photographs of Five Documents connected with the Imprisonment, Trial, Sentence, and Release of George Buchanan by the Inquisition in Portugal. No. 8 of ten copies privately printed. 4to. 1906.

- (8) By JAMES MACDONALD, W.S., F.S.A. Scot.

Les Murs Romains entre l'Écosse et l'Angleterre. Par Edouard Mariette. 8vo. Paris, 1906.

- (9) By Dr A. R. URQUHART, the Editor.

Auld Perth, being the Book of the Faire in aid of the City and County Conservative Club. With a Revised Bibliography. 8vo. 1906.

(10) By Rev. JAMES KING, M.A., B.D., the Author.

The Edwardian Walls and Elizabethan Ramparts of Berwick. 8vo. 1906.

(11) By D. W. KEMP, Trinity.

Souvenir of the Quin-centenary of the Convention of Royal Burghs of Scotland. 1905.

There were exhibited :—

(1) By Mrs TRAILL, 23 Duke Street, Edinburgh, through Alex. J. S. Brook, F.S.A. Scot., who has supplied the following descriptions :—

Silver Highland Brooch, of the usual form of a flat circular band, measuring on the outside diameter $3\frac{13}{16}$ inches and $1\frac{5}{16}$ inches on the inside. It is decorated on the front with inlaid niello work consisting of four circles, with anchor-shaped patterns between, all linked together with outside and inside circular niello lines. Two of the circles are filled with engraved interlaced work, one with an engraved eight-pointed star, and the fourth with an ornament resembling six heater-shaped shields, with their points toward the centre. The spaces between the circles and anchor-shaped ornaments are filled with engraved foliaceous decoration. The pin is of the type customary on such Highland brooches. The back of the brooch is plain, and has engraved on it "1766. D: S. L."

This brooch is of a pattern of which there are a number of specimens. Many of them, of different sizes, have been made, and have been the work of regular tradesmen, as appears from the hall-mark of Glasgow on them, while others seem to have emanated from travelling tinkers and workers in metal who plied their trade over the west of Scotland. This brooch, however, is not hall-marked, and the character of its workmanship leads to the belief that it is the work of the latter class.

The traditional story attached to it is that it was worn by the Chief of the Clan Glengarry, and was handed on from father to son. It was

lost in 1833, and found in a pawnshop in Oban in 1835 by Charles Hay Forbes, who had married Jemima, third daughter of Alastair Ranaldson Macdonell of Glengarry, who died in 1828.

Heart-shaped Silver Brooch, of the Luckenbooth type; an elaborated heart-shape, surmounted by an antique crown. It measures 2 inches at its greatest length and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches at its greatest breadth. On the back are engraved the initials M. R.

This brooch is said to have belonged to Jemima Macdonell, mentioned in connection with the previous brooch.

Brass Brooch, in the form of the eighteenth century Highland brooch. It is almost circular in form, and measures from $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches to $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches outside diameter, and from $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches to $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches inside diameter. Both back and front are rudely engraved with an ornament of rather indeterminate character, consisting of foliaceous interlaced ornament and other meaningless lines and dots, evidently the work of an unskilled workman.

This brooch was dug up in Tiree by the late William Skene, LL.D., prior to 1859.

(2) By WILLIAM RANKEN, Esq., Edinburgh, through ALEXANDER J. S. BROOK, F.S.A. Scot.

An antique Gold Verge Watch, in large 22-carat gold case.

The case of this watch is reminiscent of the name sometimes applied to these old watches, viz.—a turnip. It was made by Brounker Watts, who was apprenticed in 1684 to Joseph Knibbs, a famous London clock and watch maker. In the papers of the Clockmakers Company it is recorded that Brounker Watts was admitted as a freeman in 1693, and the date mark on the case shows this watch to have been made in 1730, so that he had evidently followed his trade for many years. The movement is rather deeper in the pillar than the ordinary type of that period, allowing plenty of room for the works, and markedly in contrast to the watches of Swiss construction of about a century later, which could not be made thin enough to meet the popular taste. There is

much ornamental work on the movement, the balance cover being elaborately pierced and engraved. The pillars of the movement are of a unique pattern, having silver masks introduced, surmounted by a moulding. The steel bolt and spring combined, for opening and shutting the movement, is also very tastefully finished; the rest of the movement does not call for any special mention.

This watch belonged to James Kettle, writer in Edinburgh, brother of the present owner's great-great-grandparent, who died in 1793.

An antique Silver Pair-cased Watch, by James Duncan, London.

It has not been possible to trace the maker of this watch, and the date of its manufacture can only be ascertained from the hall-mark on the case, which shows that it was stamped in London in 1775. The movement, although smaller, is almost a counterpart of the last, except that the ornamentation is not so rich nor so artistic. The pillars also are plainer, being square-shaped though rather pleasing in design. The dial and hands are evidently the originals, being of the type most used then. The latter, moreover, are very tasteful in design. The old watch and clock makers did not hesitate to take considerable time and care to produce artistic work even in such small details as the hands and pillars.

The most interesting feature about this watch is that in the back of the outer case are inserted what may be described as three sampler watch-labels bearing inscriptions (fig. 1).

The first is a piece of very fine canvas or netting sewn on coloured silk now much faded. The border, which is scalloped, encloses a star, both of which are lines sewn with brown silk and probably attached to the background with gum also. In the centre in four lines is the sentiment, "Think on me with affection," the letters being painted on the squares of the netting in white water-colour.

The second is similar in the method of its manufacture to the first, but the pink silk background has retained its colour better, and has a wavy pattern woven in on the back where there is a square line panel with twisted silk thread showing on the front at the corners only. There is a square border with cut corners, on the front within which are

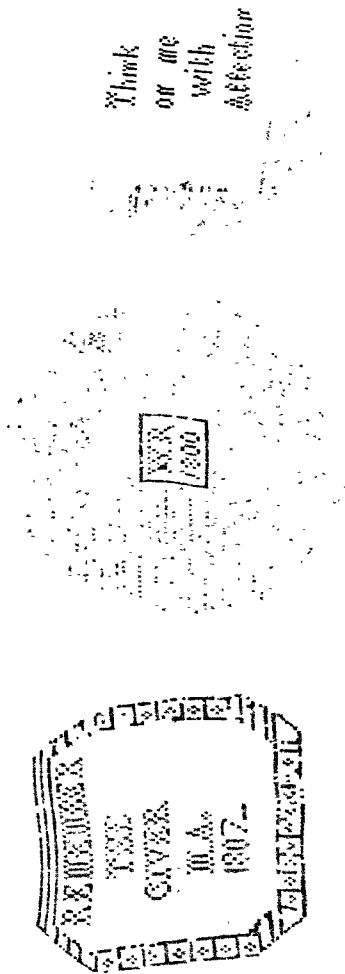


Fig. 1. Three Sampler Watch Labels.

the words in five lines, "Remember the giver M. A. 1807," the letters being painted on the squares of the netting in white water-colour like the last label.

The third has probably been made like the other two, but it appears to have lost its silk background, which renders the lettering, "W. R. 1800," produced in the same manner as the other two, rather indistinct.

It may be inferred from the inscriptions on these labels that the watches were the gifts of ladies; and whereas now such inscriptions would be engraved on the metal cases, then (one hundred years ago) they took the much daintier form of labels got up to resemble embroidery.

Embroidered silk sampler labels of similar appearance to the above, with the name of McCabe of London, have frequently been found in that great watchmaker's old pair-cased watches dating about the commencement of the nineteenth century.

Besides these sampler labels there are four others of the same period and of the ordinary

type, viz., those of John Durward, 6 Leith Street, New Edinburgh (1816); Jas. Ritchie, 3 Leith Street, Edinburgh, undated and one dated (1813 and 1837); and Hinners, 53 South Bridge, Edinburgh (undated).

This watch belonged to Wm. Ranken, flint glass manufacturer, Leith Walk, Edinburgh, 1777-1811.

A gold French Verge Repeating Watch. There is neither maker's name nor date-mark on this watch, but its construction belongs to the latter part of the eighteenth or the beginning of the nineteenth century, and is of a type at one time very popular in France. It is much more artistic in its appearance than the other two watches, and although larger in diameter is not nearly so clumsy. The dial has a white enamelled centre for the hours, and is surrounded by a dark blue enamelled background. On this there are the figures in relief in gold of a draped female and a cupid, and also, at the bottom of the dial, a sporting dog about to spring on a wounded duck. On the repeating mechanism being set in motion the figures of the draped female and the cupid, each with raised arm, strike in dumb form the two bells, after the fashion of the figures Gog and Magog in St Dunstan's Clock, Fleet Street, London. While the movement is partly the same in construction as the other two, it is neither so heavy nor so solid in its different parts, and of course it has the additional complication of the repeating work; but it is still in perfect preservation and absolutely unaltered.

On the top of the pendant being pushed in and released, the watch strikes the last hour and also a double stroke for each quarter past, the two figures keeping time with the strokes.

This watch is in almost perfect preservation, and shows no trace of any alteration whatever.

In the back of the case is the watchmaker's label of James Melrose, 34 Nicholson Street, Edinburgh, and written on the back of this is "July 9th 1827, Captain Smith."

This watch descended to the present owner through his grandfather, Captain John Smith, Leith, 1791-1856.

Pair of Pistols with powder-flask, bullet mould, and key in mahogany case. Pistols of this class are usually, on account of their small size, called ladies' pistols, and specimens of them dating about the commencement of the nineteenth century may still be found. The length of each pistol from butt to muzzle is $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches. The barrel, which can be screwed off from the breech-end, is made of blued steel and measures $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length. It carries a bullet of a bore of 100. The butt is made of walnut, and is chequered to give a firm grip. It is finished with an engraved ornamental silver mount and has a plain lozenge-shaped silver shield evidently intended for a crest or initial. The breech-end is made of engraved iron and has a flint-lock with flash-pan of the usual type, and a folding trigger and safety bolt which bolts both flash-pan and hammer. The government mark proving the efficiency of the pistols is stamped underneath on action and barrel. Upon the breech-end is engraved the name of the maker, M'Farlane. It appears from the Edinburgh directories that in 1823 there was a John M'Farlane, gunmaker, 9 Parliament Square; in 1825 the same name appears at 4 South St Andrew Street, and in 1829 at 17 Greenside Street. In the case are the original powder-flask and key for unscrewing the barrel, and also a bullet mould which is evidently a later substitute for the original one. The pistols are magnificent pieces of workmanship, and are in perfect condition; in fact, they show no traces of ever having been used.

The following communications were read :—

I.

NOTICES OF (1) A STONE CIST CONTAINING A SKELETON AND A DRINKING-CUP URN DISCOVERED AT MAINS OF LESLIE, ABERDEENSHIRE ; (2) A SMALL CINERARY URN FROM MILL OF WARDES, INSCH, ABERDEENSHIRE ; (3) OF CINERARY URNS AND OTHER REMAINS FROM THE ESTATE OF LOGIE-ELPHINSTONE, ABERDEENSHIRE ; AND (4) A BRONZE SWORD FROM GRASSIESLACK, DAVIOT, ABERDEENSHIRE. BY J. GRAHAM CALLANDER, F.S.A. SCOT.

I. A STONE CIST CONTAINING A SKELETON AND A DRINKING-CUP
URN AT MAINS OF LESLIE.

A short distance south of the summit of the Hawk Hill, a short spur running north from the Benachie and Correen range of hills and rising to a height of rather more than 700 feet, are two standing stones, the remains of the Loanend Circle. Near the south-east edge of this Circle the Ordnance Survey Map records "urn found." About 292 yards to the N.N.W., on the north-west shoulder of the hill, about midway between the 600 and 700 feet contour lines, a stone cist was discovered on the afternoon of the 13th November 1906 by Mr John Thomson, through his plough coming in contact with one of the cover stones, which had only 5 or 6 inches of soil above it.

The site is on the farm of Mains of Leslie, but within the parish of Premnay, Aberdeenshire, about 266 yards east of the boundary between it and the parish of Leslie. The place of burial, though at an elevation of nearly 700 feet and on the side of a river valley, commands no extensive uninterrupted view of the country ; only to the west, up the valley of the Gaudie, and to the north-east is there any extensive vista. On the south Benachie and the Correen hills rise abruptly ; to the west are seen the Buck of the Cabrach, distant Benrinnes, and the nearer Tap o' Noth, with the prominent remains of its vitrified fort peeping over the shoulder of one of the intervening hills ; against the northern horizon rise

the hills of Knockandy and Foudland, partly hid by the hills of Christskirk and Dunnydeer, the latter also crowned with a vitrified fort enclosing the ruins of a castle of which history seems to have no record ; to the north-east there is an uninterrupted view to the rising ground on the northern boundary of the Garioch.

On the evening on which it was discovered, the grave was opened under the supervision of Mr Peter Thomson, the farmer, and Mr John Morrison, a local antiquarian, and I am indebted to them and to the discoverer for many details of the find.

The mouth of the grave, with the exception of a small part at the north-east corner, was covered by an irregularly shaped, somewhat oblong slab, measuring 4 feet 5 inches at the greatest length, 3 feet at the greatest breadth, 2 feet 1 inch at the least breadth, and about 6 inches in thickness. A much smaller slab covered the north-east corner, and a still smaller one was placed above the junction of these two stones. Against each end of the large cover stone a slab was laid in a slanting position. Round about the mouth of the cist, though now not above the cover stones, a number of stones up to 12 and 15 inches in diameter were placed.

When the cover stones were removed, the chamber, which was nearly rectangular in shape, was seen to be full of surface soil which apparently had found its way into the cist through the joint between the cover stones. The walls of the cist were formed of four fine slabs set on edge. They were nicely dressed, especially along the top, and were very regularly split, but no signs of tooling were to be observed. Tool-marks could not be expected to remain distinct, as the stone, andalusite mica schist, which is found in the adjoining Correen Hills and locally known as "correen stone,"¹ weathers rapidly. At the east end of the grave the slabs had been sunk into the ground rather more than at the west end, and to bring it nearer to the level the wall had been built up carefully 2 or 3 inches with thin flat stones, tough yellow clay being used as mortar. On clearing the soil out of the cist, the remains of a skeleton

¹ At one time this stone was a favourite material for making querns.

were found lying on its right side, facing the south, in the usual crouching position, the skull being near the south-west corner of the grave. From behind the skull there were recovered the fragments of a drinking-cup urn lying on its side with the mouth towards the east. The bottom of the grave was composed of the gravelly subsoil of the locality, over which a very thin coating of charred wood had been sprinkled, hardly thick enough to be termed a layer: on the top of this black coating was a layer of tough yellow clay $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick, on which the body and the urn had been deposited. The same yellow clay had been packed into the joints at the corners of the grave, and under the cover stones, between them and the upright slabs, in a most careful fashion, so that the chamber when newly closed must have been almost hermetically sealed. No other relics were discovered, but several pieces of white quartz, less than an inch in length, were noticed near the bottom of the grave, but it is impossible to say whether they had been placed there purposely or not.

The longer axis of the grave lay 10° N. of E. and 10° S. of W. magnetic, nearly E.N.E. and W.N.W., and the inside measurements were 3 feet $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches along the north side, 3 feet 5 inches along the south side, 2 feet $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches and 2 feet $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the east and west ends respectively. At the west end the depth of the chamber was 1 foot 8 inches, and at the east end, to the top of the upright slab, 1 foot 6 inches, above which, as already mentioned, were about 2 inches of built flat stones. The slabs at the sides and at the east end were practically perpendicular, but the top of the west end slab inclined inwards about 3 inches.

When I visited the site a day after the discovery, several of the leg bones were still *in situ*, having been left undisturbed when the grave was examined. The position of these bones showed that the body had been placed on its right side. The skull, with the exception of a small part on the right side, little more than a square inch in area, which had decayed and broken off, is in a very good state of preservation, and several of the long bones are complete. From these remains it

is found that the skeleton is that of a man not over 5 feet 4 inches in height, and between twenty-five and forty-five years of age.

The urn (fig. 1) is of the drinking-cup type and is of a very elegant shape. The clay is of fine texture, and is dark reddish brown in colour. The vessel measures $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height, the exterior diameter of the



Fig. 1. Urn of Drinking-cup type from the cist at Mains of Leslie.

mouth is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of the neck 5 inches, of the bulge $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and of the base 3 inches. The wall is $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{5}{16}$ of an inch thick. Four parallel zones of ornamentation, divided from each other by plain bands devoid of design $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{9}{16}$ inch broad, encircle the urn, and they are each contained within single transverse lines on their margins. The upper zone covering the everted part of the urn from the neck to within $\frac{1}{8}$ inch of the rim, a breadth of $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, is divided into seven narrow bands

separated from each other by a single transverse line. The first and fifth of these narrow bands are filled in with short oblique lines slanting to the left, the second with crossed zigzag lines forming a series of longitudinal diamonds or lozenges about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in length, the third and seventh with a herring-bone pattern with the angle to the right, and the fourth and sixth each with a single transverse zigzag line. The second zone, which is just above the bulge and $\frac{7}{8}$ inch broad, is formed of three narrow bands each separated by a single transverse line. The first and third of these bands are formed by almost perpendicular lines with a slight slant to the left, and the second band is composed of short horizontal lines about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length and $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch apart, arranged in two parallel transverse rows, the impressions of the one row being opposite the vacant spaces of the other row. The third ornamented zone, just below the bulge and $\frac{7}{8}$ inch broad, is composed of perpendicular zigzags of four parts slanting first to the right, or it might be called a double herring-bone pattern, having the angle to the right. The fourth zone is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch broad, and encircles the vessel 1 inch from the base. It is formed by three narrow bands, the two lower ones only having a separating line. The upper band is composed of two transverse zigzag lines crossing each other and so forming a series of lozenges about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in length, the lower band has a single transverse zigzag line, and the middle band is filled in by short vertical straight lines. All the ornamentation has been impressed on the moist clay with a toothed stamp, and the vertical, oblique, and upright zigzag lines are usually about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch apart.

Before the plough struck the cover stone of the grave there were no indications of its presence, and though the number of stones placed round about the grave may point to there once having been a cairn erected over it, every above-ground trace of it had been removed. While the slabs forming the chamber had been brought some little distance, the stones placed around it had evidently been collected about the hill or from the burns at the foot of it.

Quite a number of stone cists containing drinking-cup urns and

skeletal remains have now been recorded from the north-east of Scotland. In our *Proceedings*, vol. xxxix, p. 426, Dr T H. Bryce has compiled a table of the measurements of eleven skulls from such burials—six from Aberdeenshire were examined by Dr Alex. Low of Aberdeen University, one from Ross-shire by Sir Wm. Turner, and four, one each from the counties of Caithness, Sutherland, Banff, and Midlothian, by Dr Bryce himself. Since then Dr Low has recorded the measurements of another found with two drinking-cup urns at Whitestone,¹ Skene. This discovery at Mains of Leslie is the thirteenth. Of these thirteen burials twelve were males and only one a female, that from Dunrobin, Sutherlandshire.

The proprietor of Mains of Leslie, C. E. N. Leith-Hay, Esq. of Rannes and Leith-Hall, has gifted the contents of the cist to the Museum at the University of Aberdeen, and I am indebted to Professor Reid, the curator, for photographs of the skull and of the urn.

NOTE ON THE SKELETAL REMAINS RECOVERED FROM THE SHORT CIST
AT MAINS OF LESLIE. By Dr ALEX. LOW, Demonstrator of
Anatomy in the University of Aberdeen.

The bones, with the exception of the skull, are mostly much broken, but the remains indicate the skeleton of a male about middle life.

The breadth of the skull (fig. 2) as compared with its length is relatively very great, while the height of the skull as compared with the breadth is relatively low. The skull shows parieto-occipital flattening.

The left humerus and the left femur are intact, and from these the calculated height of the individual would have been not more than 5 feet 4 inches.

The bones thus indicate an individual of low stature, with a brachycephalic skull having a low breadth-height index and showing parieto-

¹ In the *Proceedings*, vol. xl. p. 28, where this discovery is recorded, the name is given as Whitehouse. Whitestone is the correct name.

occipital flattening—character common to a series of skeletal remains from short cists recovered in Aberdeenshire and now preserved in the Anatomical Museum, Aberdeen University.

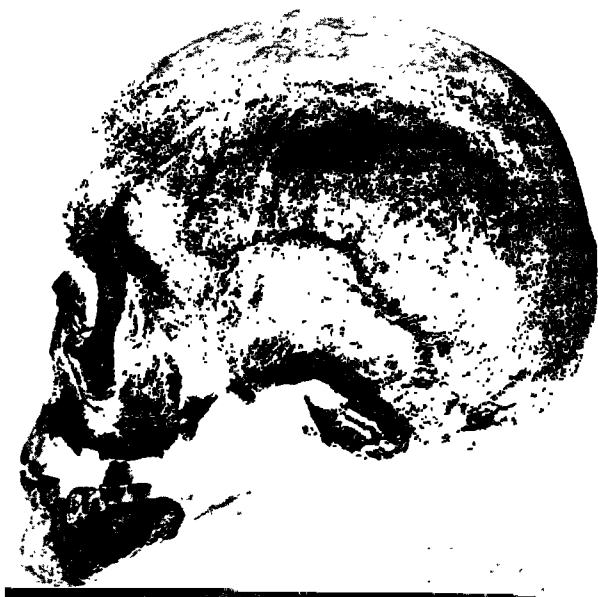


Fig. 2. Skull from the cist at Mains of Leslie

II. A SMALL CINERARY URN DISCOVERED AT MILL OF WARDES, INSCH.

About 100 yards almost due east of the farmhouse at Mill of Wardes, in the parish of Inch, Aberdeenshire, on the east side of a rough bye-road, a sand-pit was opened some time ago. While passing it in the end of April 1906, Mr Alex. Redford, jun., noticed part of a small urn sticking in the face of the cutting. This, it may be mentioned, is the second urn discovered by Mr Redford in somewhat similar circum-

stances, he being one of the discoverers of one of the urns found at Seggiecrook, described by me in the *Proceedings*, vol. xxxix. p. 184.

The spot where the urn was found is near the 500 feet contour line and is on the north-west slope of a small hill which rises to rather more than 600 feet in height. The greater part of the hill is cultivated, but the north-western shoulder, on which is the sand-pit, is rough, rather steep, and overgrown with whins. There was no superstructure of stone or earth to indicate the presence of the urn. When discovered a section of about one-third of the vessel, from the lip to the base, had been worn away by the elements, the remaining part being intact though in a very fragile condition. The urn was inverted and the base was about 15 inches from the surface of the ground. The excavation to receive the deposit had been carried right through the 8 or 10 inches of soil into the sandy subsoil, and it had not been of much extent either laterally or in depth, as the fragments of charred wood, which were mixed with the sand surrounding the vessel, extended only for about 10 inches from its walls and for about 1 inch deeper than its lowest part. The urn was quite empty when found, and not a vestige of bone, burnt or unburnt, was to be seen. No structure of stone above or below the surface had been made in connection with the deposit.

The urn (fig. 3) is of the cinerary type and is specially interesting on account of its small size. It is only $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in height, it measures 4 inches outside diameter at the mouth, 4 inches at the shoulder, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches at the base. The wall of the urn is about $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch thick near the lip and gets thicker towards the base. It is reddish in colour and is made of a sandy clayey paste mixed with particles of broken stone to give it better cohesion. Many of these pieces of stone are about the size of small peas. The clay, presumably from its exposure to the weather, is extremely friable, and the greater part of the outer skin or surface has weathered off, carrying away the ornamentation, and leaving that part of the wall studded with pieces of broken stone. One portion fortunately is sufficiently preserved to show a complete section of the ornamentation quite distinctly. The urn is of

the variety wanting the heavy overhanging rim. From the lip to the shoulder, a distance of $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, the wall is almost vertical, and from the shoulder to the base, a distance also of $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, it contracts rapidly. At the junction of the upper and lower parts there appears to be the slightest suggestion of a raised moulding encircling the vessel. The lower tapering part is plain, but the upper part, from the shoulder

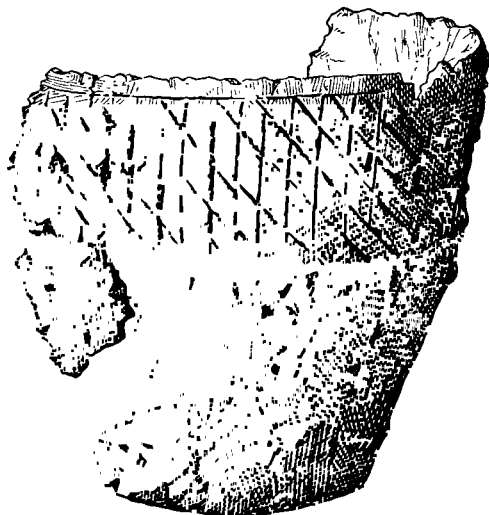


Fig. 3. Urn of cinerary type found at Mill of Wardes.

to the lip, is occupied by a broad band of ornament contained between two transverse parallel straight lines $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart. The space between these two marginal lines is occupied by vertical straight lines about six to the inch, crossed by oblique lines, which commence at the top of each second vertical line and slant to the right, usually crossing five of them. There is no ornamentation inside the mouth of the urn, and the lip is neither flat nor bevelled, but is tapered and rounded to a rather fine curved edge, in a manner seldom seen in cinerary urns. The design has been drawn on the clay while soft with a pointed tool.

III. CINERARY URNS AND OTHER REMAINS FOUND ON THE ESTATE OF LOGIE-ELPHINSTONE.

On the evening of the 4th May 1906, I happened to call at the farm of East Law, in the parish of Rayne, Aberdeenshire, while the farmer, Mr Alex. Gilmour, was opening what he suspected to be a grave, about 200 yards north-north-east of the farm-steading. His attention had been directed to the spot by his plough turning up some reddened soil. He had repeatedly seen this same reddened material in connection with other graves opened by him on the farm of Ferniebrae, on the same estate, but about a mile to the south-east and in the parish of Chapel of Garioch. Apparently the soil in this neighbourhood becomes a bright red on being burnt.

On removing 6 or 8 inches of earth the reddened subsoil was met with, and on its being cut into, stones of all sizes up to 18 inches in length were encountered. Apparently they had formed the walls of a roughly built, dry-stone grave, which previously had been disturbed, as the stones were all tumbled into a heap and mixed up with reddened earth and fragments of charred wood. Two feet under the surface, amongst this mixed material, five or six fragments of a cinerary urn were found, some of which were about 3 inches square, but no two parts fitted together. The ware was dark in colour and the wall was about $\frac{5}{8}$ inch thick. From the arc formed by a fragment of the rim which was recovered it was found that the urn had been about 6 inches in diameter at the mouth. The lip was slightly bevelled inwards. The urn bore little ornamentation, there being only two shallow parallel grooves, about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad and the same distance apart, encircling the vessel just under the lip, the space between the grooves having the appearance of a slight moulding. Though careful search was made, no osseous remains were found.

About a year before, Mr Gilmour, hearing a hollow sound made by his horses' feet, about 100 yards east of the grave just described and in the same field, opened what turned out to be a roughly built grave of

rounded stones, about 2 feet under the surface. The remains of an unburnt skeleton were found, some of the bones being well preserved. Large pieces of charcoal were found amongst the bones. Some months after the excavation I saw several pieces of charred wood 3 inches in length and over 1 inch in thickness, but by that time the bones had disappeared. Above the bones there were found two naturally rounded stones flat on the under side, about 7 inches thick and 9 inches across, each bearing on the centre of the upper side a shallow cup-marking about 3 inches in diameter and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep.

It may be of interest to mention here another case of a dry-stone built grave containing stones with a single cup-mark on them. In the *Transactions of the Banff Field Club*, 1887-8, p. 37, the discovery of an ancient grave in Fyvie, Aberdeenshire, is described by the Rev. Alexander Bremner:—"The removal of road metal from a sloping bank on the farm of Kirkton, near the road leading from the parish church to the hamlet of Woodhead, exposed the end of a full-length ancient grave. The sides and ends were built of dry stones, and the top was covered with long stones laid across. In the grave itself nothing was found save some minute fragments of bone. On the lower side of the west-most cover there was an ordinary cup-mark, and near it, in the building of the end of the grave, was found a stone having a cup-mark of peculiar construction. In the middle of the plain surface of an irregularly shaped stone about one foot square, the outer edge of the cup was hollowed out in the usual manner. The centre part, however, had not been removed but was rounded off, having the appearance of a segment of a sphere lying in the bottom of the cup and rising up till it was nearly on a level with the plain surface of the stone." Apparently this was a ring-mark.

On the farm of Ferniebrae (already mentioned and not to be confounded with other farms of the same name in Aberdeenshire which have yielded prehistoric relics) many Bronze Age interments have been exposed, both by agricultural operations and by digging where the sound of the tread of the horses' feet indicated that the ground under-

neath was "boss" or hollow. Unfortunately the remains were hopelessly destroyed without any record of them having been made. Occasionally broken urns were observed—I am told one was removed complete,—but in some cases no pottery was observed, only large quantities of reddened soil and charred wood. No relics of apparent value in the excavators' eyes being noticed, any urns, if broken, were left in the hole and the plough soon obliterated all traces of the burials.

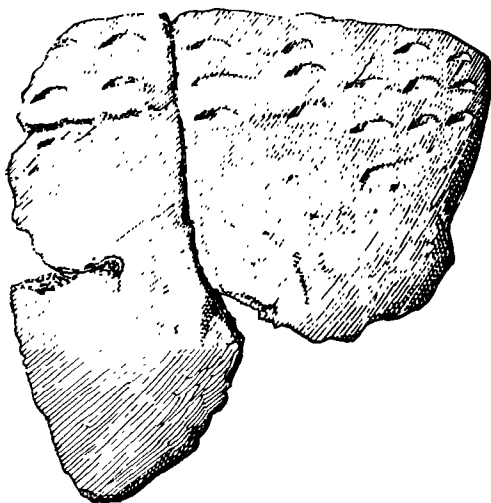


Fig. 4. Cinerary Urn ornamented with finger-nail markings.

On my first visit to the farm I secured some fifteen fragments of urns, which by the merest chance had been carried into the stable and were lying about the inside of one of the windows, quite a favourite place for anything peculiar being deposited: many an interesting relic has lain long in a stable window till lost or secured by some collector. From the fifteen fragments recovered it was clear that there had been at least four different urns, of which three were of the cinerary type.

One of these three cinerary urns (fig. 4) seems to have been of an

uncommon shape. Apparently it had been semi-globular, possibly with a round base, though this cannot be said with certainty, as so little of the urn is left. It is very dark in colour all over the outside and also inside the rim, but it gradually gets red on the inside as it approaches the bottom. The outside diameter of the mouth has been $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches and the wall is $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick, increasing to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch just at the lip. There is no overhanging rim, and it is ornamented just under the brim with three parallel transverse rows of finger-nail markings with the curve to the top encircling the vessel. These marks, which are placed immediately below each other, are $\frac{1}{4}$ inch apart vertically, and $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch apart transversely.

The second of these vessels seems to have resembled the one just described in shape, in colour, and in the thickness of the wall. The ornamentation, however, was quite different. The remaining small fragment of the urn, about 2 inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in depth, shows a band of ornamentation $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches broad, composed of five parallel lines, formed by a very rough twisted cord pressed into the clay while damp, at an angle of 25° to the rim. Apparently this band of ornament had zig-zagged round the vessel just under the lip.

Of the third urn only a small fragment showing a piece of the ornamentation is left. The vessel was bright brick red on the outside and was covered with a black sooty deposit on the inside: the wall was $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick. The fragment of ornamentation left is composed of three parallel rows of semicircular markings impressed on the clay as if by a finger nail, with the tip of the finger pointing upwards.

IV. A BRONZE SWORD FOUND AT GRASSIESLACK, DAVIOT.

In the autumn of 1906, while the farmer's son was cutting roads for the reaping machine on the farm of Grassieslack, in the parish of Daviot, Aberdeenshire, his scythe came in contact with a piece of metal projecting a few inches out of the ground. When extracted from the soil this proved to be a bronze sword wanting the hilt, but otherwise in a very fine state of preservation. The sword is $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and $1\frac{3}{4}$

inches broad at the broadest part $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the point ; it contracts to a width of $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the point, and broadens out to $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches at the fracture where the hilt has been broken off. Running down the blade there is a strong broad midrib, $\frac{5}{16}$ inch thick, which attenuates towards the point in a straight line, and to within $\frac{1}{8}$ inch from each edge in a fine ogee curve. The edge itself is carefully beaten out from the flat of the blade. Both sides of the sword are covered with a fine green patina.

The discovery of a bronze sword in a field which has long been under regular cultivation, and during harvest, of all times, is extraordinary ; but apparently it had been lying nearly parallel to the surface just deep enough to escape the plough for many years. How it escaped notice during the sowing, harrowing, and rolling of the land after being dislodged is quite a mystery.

II.

REPORT ON STONE CIRCLES SURVEYED IN THE NORTH-EAST OF
SCOTLAND (BANFFSHIRE AND MORAY), WITH MEASURED PLANS
AND DRAWINGS; OBTAINED UNDER THE GUNNING FELLOWSHIP.
By FRED. R. COLES, ASSISTANT KEEPER OF THE MUSEUM.

In my recent Reports, the contrast between the large areas of investigation and the paucity of the megalithic remains therein has been frequently noticed. To some extent the meagreness of the remains of archaeological interest in, *e.g.*, Buchan or the Aberchirder district, has been doubtless correctly attributed to the high state of cultivation of the land. In the districts at present to come under review, however, in addition to the same powerful modern agency which has caused the obliteration of so many Standing Stones, we have to note that the characteristic features of the land itself have a bearing on this important point. These characteristics I shall endeavour, at the outset, briefly to indicate.

In a general sense we may designate the new field of investigation as Lower Speyside. Including as it does the finely-contoured hill, Benrinnes, as its natural centre, the district lies within a great double parallelogram, of which the following four places mark the angles, viz. :—Grantown, the capital of Strathspey, at the extreme south-west; the farm of Achdregnie (in the vicinity of Tomintoul) on the corresponding south-east angle; Forres (near to which is the great "Sueno" Stone), 20 miles to the north of Grantown on the extreme north-west; and Garmouth (once famous for its boat-building), filling in the north-east angle. The district thus defined, and containing nearly 400 square miles, is far more richly diversified in features of landscape beauty than any in which our surveys have hitherto been conducted. In its southern portions the rivers Livet, Avon, and Spey are surrounded by hill, moorland, and wild forest-ground, of great beauty and

considerable altitude; and it is only in their less elevated plateaux, and their haughs and gentler slopes, that megalithic remains are to be looked for. Towards the sea, again, below Craigellachie, Rothies, Elgin, and Fochabers, and westwards near the rivers Lossie and Findhorn, wide tracts of level land occur, but slightly raised above the sea-

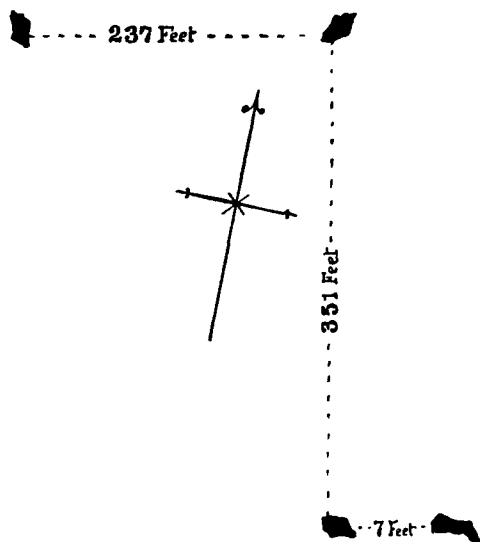


Fig. 1. Sketch-plan of Standing Stones at Upper Port, Castle Grant. (Not to scale.)

level, and enriched by low knolls and wooded banks. Amongst some of these there have been found, from time to time, archaeological relics of surpassing interest.¹ But these sites contained few megalithic remains, being mostly either Cairns or earthen burial-mounds, or in close proximity to one or other of these.

The current Report, therefore, deals with what may seem to be a somewhat scanty total of sites, when compared with the very wide area

¹ See *Proceedings*, ii. p. 482. and xviii. p. 236.

traversed ; but it contains plans of rather exceptional interest, and brings the surveys of the north-eastern Stone Circles into touch with those in the valley of the Nairn on the west and with the Aviemore group¹ on the south.

The plans are, for the most part, drawn to the usual scale of 20 feet to 1 inch ; where this rule has been departed from, reason is given for the change. The orientation marked (P.N.) is true north, corrected

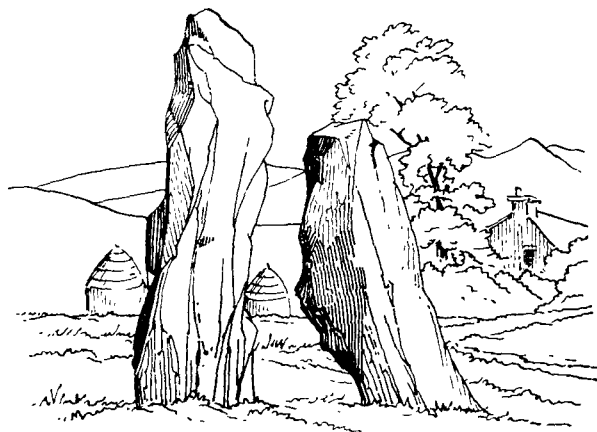


Fig. 2. Upper Port, Castle Grant ; the two South Standing Stones.

from observation by magnetic compass for the difference of $19^{\circ} 28''$ for variation. Near the south-west angle of the parallelogram above defined, the first site to be brought under notice is at

No. 1. Upper Port, Castle Grant.—The Stones here stand on a level field nearly midway between Upper Port steadings and the Mill of Castle Grant, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant on the N.E. from Grantown. There are four Stones in all. I show them in a sketch-plan with their relative positions correctly given, but the interspaces are not to scale. (See fig. 1.)

¹ Planned and described by Mr James Fraser, C.E., in *Proceedings*, vol. xviii. p. 328, and Mr C. G. Cash, in vol. xl. p. 245.

(a) The two South Stones. The East Stone stands 4 feet 3 inches in height, measured at the smooth, vertical, north side; but a long "foot" runs down at its S.E. angle, and if this represents the true base of the Stone, its height would be fully 5 feet. The basal girth is 9 feet 7 inches; the top is narrow and ridgy, and it appears to be composed of rough whinstone largely mixed with white quartz.

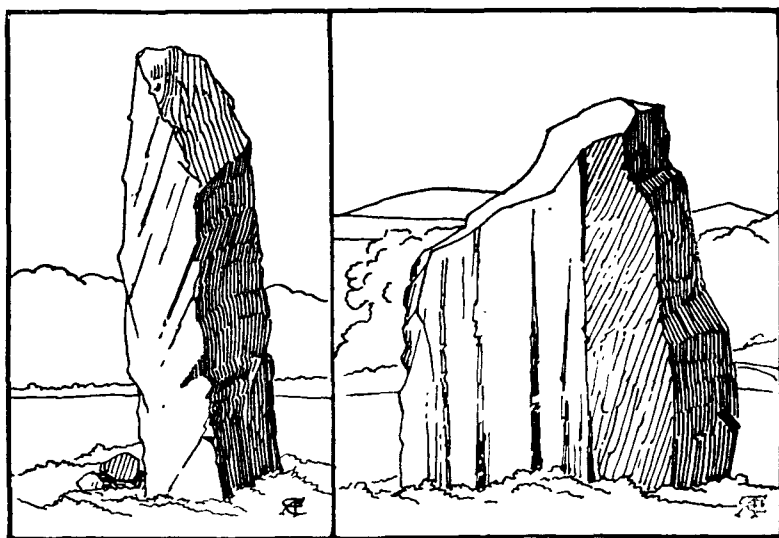


Fig. 4. Upper Port; the West Stone.

Fig. 3. Upper Port; the East Stone.

The companion Stone, standing nearly vertical 7 feet to the west, is of the same mineralogical composition, 4 feet 8 inches in height, with a rather flat top and a basal girth of only 4 feet 2 inches. In the view (fig. 2) these Stones are shown as seen from the west. This Stone is 117 yards Mag. S. 20° E. from

(b) the Stone which stands next in order on the sketch-plan. It is of whinstone, with a pointed top, broadish sides, and a basal girth of 5 feet 7 inches. It is quite vertically set up.

(c) The last Stone of the group is of whinstone, somewhat tapering up from a base measuring 7 feet 7 inches to a "bevelled" top which is 5 feet $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches above the ground. Its broadest face is distant, nearly due west, 79 yards from Stone *b*.

It is impossible to even conjecture the meaning of the disposition of these four Stones at Upper Port, and there is no local information obtainable now regarding them.

The last two, so widely separated, are shown in the drawing (figs. 3 and 4) as seen from the south.

No. 2. *Achdregnie, Glenlivet*.—This farm occupies the extreme S E. angle of the parallelogram which is to represent in a general way the area of our investigations. East from Grantown 14 miles, and situated at the uncommon altitude of 984 feet above sea-level, this and the following site at Mid-town are yet not conspicuous, for the simple reason that great hill-ranges close them in on nearly all sides, adding the charm of loneliness to a scene of Scottish stream and woodland in itself lovely. In fact, these sites are so far to the south of Banffshire that we have close at hand the great hills that divide Glenlivet from Glenbucket (Aberdeenshire), while on the north other hills verge upon the confines of Glen Fiddich forest.

The Stones seen at Achdregnie constitute a discovery, for they are not indicated in any way on the Ordnance Map. They were shown by the tenant, Mr Macdonald, who informed me that the field was called The Standing Stones Field. All that now remains of what, therefore, was in all probability a Circle, are two small Stones, standing the one 16, and the other 34, inches above the ground, and only 6 feet apart in a line nearly north and south. They measure in girth only about 4 feet each; and their shape and position suggest to me the probability of their being the last remnants of an inner setting of Stones on edge placed concentrically within the ring of great Stones.

No. 3. *Mid-town of Achdregnie*.—The O.M. here shows a group of five standing Stones arranged in an oblong, having one at each corner and one near the middle. Not one of these is now *in situ*, nor could

any trace of them in the near dikes or elsewhere be seen. The tenant, however, says that he sometimes "comes across a big stone or two" when ploughing or harrowing near the spot indicated on the map as the site of Standing Stones.

No. 4. Achorachan.—At a point 352 yards S.S.E. from the farm-

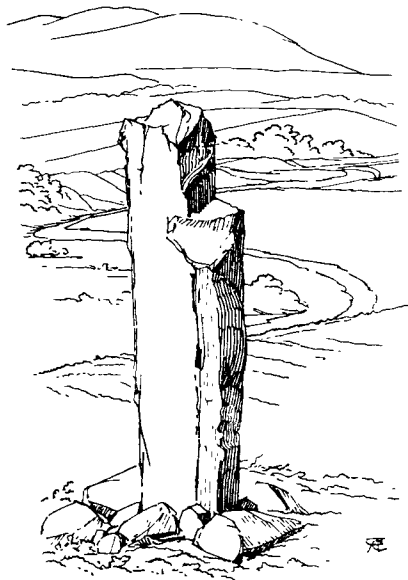


Fig 5. Achorachan ; Remains of Circle.

steading, the O.M. records the position of a monolith as the "supposed remains of a Stone Circle." Information obtained on the land was to the effect that the Stone had been long ago removed, and was on the point of being built into a wall, when the tenant became "troubled"—the precise symptoms not discoverable—and he thereupon caused the Stone to be replaced "as nearly as he could remember" on its original site. This happens to be on the distinctly steep westward slope of the

field, an unlikely place, as it seems to me, for a Circle. The drawing (fig. 5) shows the Stone as seen from the south-east, looking down into the water of Livet. It is an irregularly prism-sided, tall, block of, I think, quartziferous schist, 5 feet 6 inches in height, and with a girth of about 4 feet 5 inches.

No. 5. Deskie, near Old Bridge of Livet.—On the O.M. there are two Stones shown here, and the place is called "Stone Circle, Remains of." They are shown on the level field close to and S.E. of Old Livet. When searching this field and coming on no Stones, we fell in with the tenant of Deskie, who directed us how to find the last remaining Stone of this group. It is a block of whinstone about 4 feet in length by 2 feet 10 inches in breadth, and it lies in the hedge between the garden and the paddock at Old Livet, about 50 yards N.W. of what was presumably its ancient site. We could discover no clear date of the demolition of the other Stone or the removal of this one.

No. 6. Doune of Dalmore, Strath Aron.—Between the fourth and the fifth mile up the river Avon from near its confluence with the Spey, the road runs along the top of a very steep ridge, which has for base on the west a broad flat stretch of meadowland bordering the river, beyond which rise fine wooded heights near Kilmaichlie. Close to the southern extremity of this meadowland a vast moraine-mound projects itself in line with the river and the road, and at the northern end of its grassy smooth summit of fine sand, 700 feet above sea-level, the men of the past have raised a Circle of Stones, of which seven remain still almost *in situ* and can be easily "picked out" against the vivid greens of the surrounding pasture and woodlands: this is the Doune of Dalmore.

The Circle (fig. 6) consists of an outermost ring of free-standing pillar-stones, the diameter of which is 52 feet: the remains of an inner circular setting of small thick stones set on edge, but not contiguous, 19 feet wide; and a rectangularly shaped central enclosure measuring 6 feet 6 inches by 3 feet.¹

¹ The Circle is shown to the usual scale (appended), but the contours of the Stones to twice that scale, in order the more effectively to show their shapes.

Beginning at the south arc, we have Stone A, which leans forward considerably towards the interior of the Circle: its vertical height is

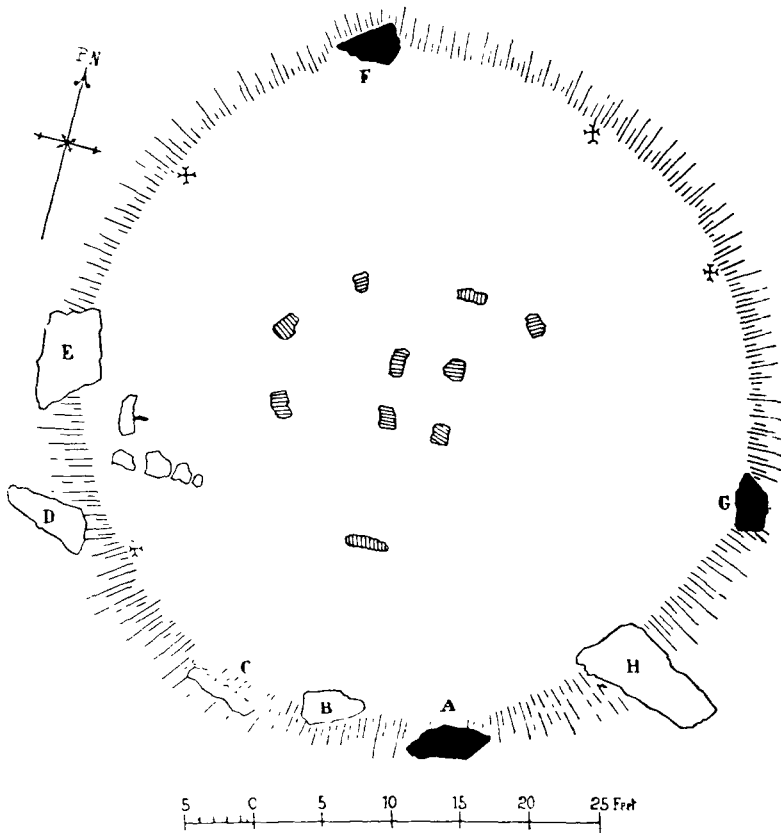


Fig. 6. Doune of Dalmore; Plan of Stone Circle.

4 feet, its length on the slope 4 feet 7 inches, and its girth 6 feet; Stone B only 18 inches above ground but 5 feet 9 inches in girth; Stone C, deeply sunk, measuring 2 feet 6 inches by 10 inches; Stone D evidently a fallen, and now much-grassed-over, monolith, 4 feet in measurable

length and 1 foot 9 inches in width ; Stone E, another prostrate, and probably broken, block, 9 inches thick, and in girth 10 feet 3 inches : Stone F, erect, 4 feet 8 inches in height, 4 feet 5 in girth, with a pointed top ; Stone G also erect, smooth-sided, with a broad top, over 5 feet both in height and girth ; Stone H, 4 feet 4 inches in length, the inner end 2 feet 8 inches wide, the outer end 1 foot 6, and about 18 inches in thickness. As far as it was possible to ascertain, all these Stones seemed to be of a rough sort of quartzitic whinstone.

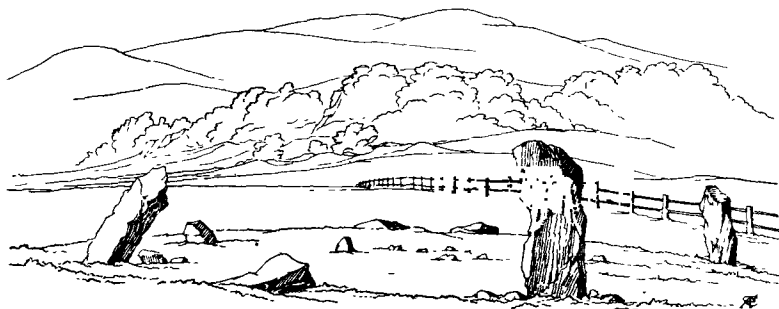


Fig. 7. Doune of Dalmore ; View of Circle, from the East.

Taking the spaces between the Stones AH and HG as a guide, we find that there is room on the circumference for three Stones in addition to all those now on the site ; therefore the Circle probably, when perfect, had ten Stones. Between D and E lie several loose Stones of no great size or importance. The six smallish Stones now remaining, set on edge and forming a concentric semicircle, rise only from 6 to 10 inches above the ground, and the four others, which form the rectangular enclosure within, are of similar size and height.

The ground throughout the interior of the Circle is nearly level and fairly smooth, covered only with short grass, and does not bear any obvious signs of disturbance. Just in front of the East Stone an ancient-looking ash has fixed its home ; otherwise there are no extraneous

features to confuse either the eye or the measuring-tapes. The Stones stand, as usual, on a well-defined, though slight, mound, and its pretty evenly circular contour encourages the inference that the place has been respected and has not suffered molestation through agricultural operations. The view (fig. 7) shows this interesting group as seen from the east, the river Avon coming in below the wooded distance, but invisible from the Circle, owing to the great breadth of the moraine.

For over 5 miles northwards there are no recorded sites, and it is not until the Avon is crossed at Ballindalloch Bridge that we meet with the next Circle, which is at

No. 7. Lagmore (Lower), Ballindalloch.—This site is in a quite flat, sequestered spot, on a field on the west of the Avon, and only 20 yards south of the road between Delnashaugh Inn and Ballindalloch Station on the Great North of Scotland Railway. It is doubtless quite well known to the people of the district, as well as to numerous visitors in Strathspey. The height above sea-level is 528 feet, as recorded on the map.

The Stones that remain are five in number, three of which are erect and conspicuously vertical. Stone A, on the south-west arc, is a rugged, broad but thinnish slab girthing at the base over 9 feet, and standing clear of the ground 6 feet 5 inches. At some period, probably before the farm was taken over by the proprietor, Sir George Macpherson Grant of Ballindalloch, this Stone was split right down to the ground, as shown in the plan and illustration (figs. 8 and 9). Stone B, 3 feet 9 inches in height, has a girth of 6 feet 3 inches, a sloping top, and rather smooth vertical sides. The North Stone, C, is 3 feet 11 inches in height and 5 feet 3 inches in girth. Its top is quite flat and broad, and all its sides straight and smooth. On the N.E. arc lies, almost overgrown with grass, a long flat Stone, D. It is 7 feet 9 inches at least in length, and about 2 feet 7 inches in breadth; but, as these dimensions were taken without any removal of the turf, they are probably within the mark. A still larger Stone, E, lies on the ground on the S.E. point, fallen outwards down the gentle slope of the mound upon which all the Stones are set. It is

10 feet 5 inches in length and 4 feet 2 inches in breadth, and its greatest measurable thickness is 1 foot 4 inches.

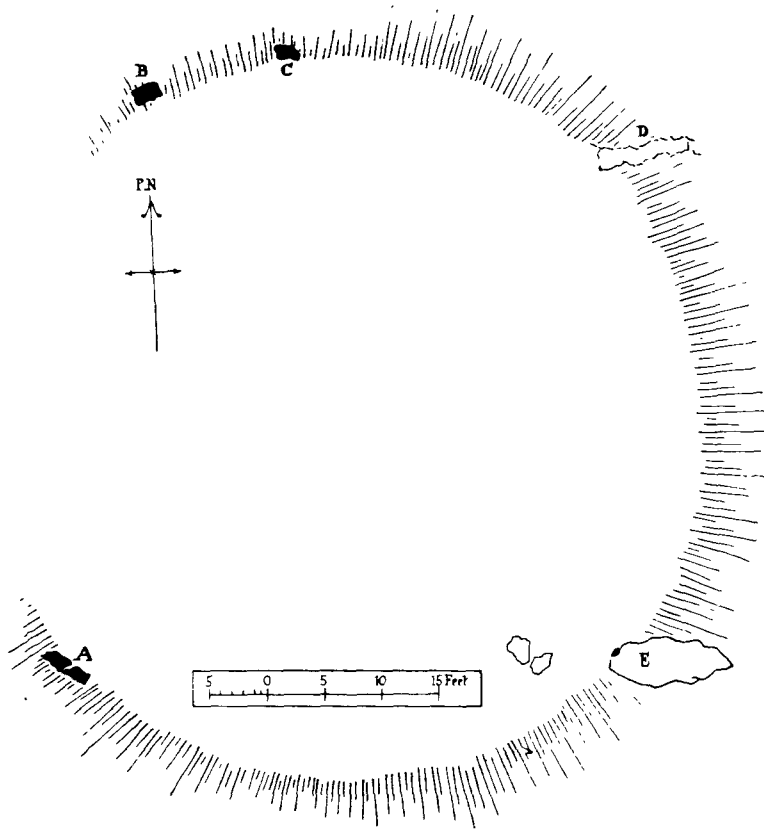


Fig. 8. Lower Lagmore ; Plan of Stone Circle.

This Circle may originally have contained thirteen or even fourteen Stones, if the space between B and C be taken as a mean interspace. The diameter is 65 feet ; and it should be noticed that the Stones occupy

positions—as at the Doune of Dalmore—on the circumference of a wonderfully true Circle. All the Stones are of the quartzose micaceous schist, greyish-red in colour, and splitting naturally into squarish or polygonal slabs, so characteristic of this portion of lower Strathspey.

The annexed illustration (fig. 9) shows this Circle as seen from the west, with Benrinnies in the distance. The large prostrate Stone E must have found this lowly position a great many years ago, because several inches of its outer extremity are inexorably gripped by the root of an



Fig. 9. Lower Lagmore ; View of Circle, from the West.

old and stout-stemmed rowan-tree. The interior of the Circle is fairly smooth and level, and absolutely devoid of obstructions either in the shape of stones or shrubs.

No. 8. Lagmore (Upper).—Concerning this site many points of interest arise. There is, first of all, its most unusual nearness to the lower Lagmore Circle just described, a space of only 312 yards separating the two, the one being visible from the other, though the upper site is 72 feet higher than the lower. Next, as will be presently shown, this Circle dominates the sites of four others ; and lastly, it may be safely asserted that, of all the many half-ruined, half-excavated Stone Circles measured during the course of the present surveys, this one at Lagmore is the most complicated, and possessed probably also the most interesting

and specialised "overground phenomena"—all left now in a condition of almost inextricable confusion.

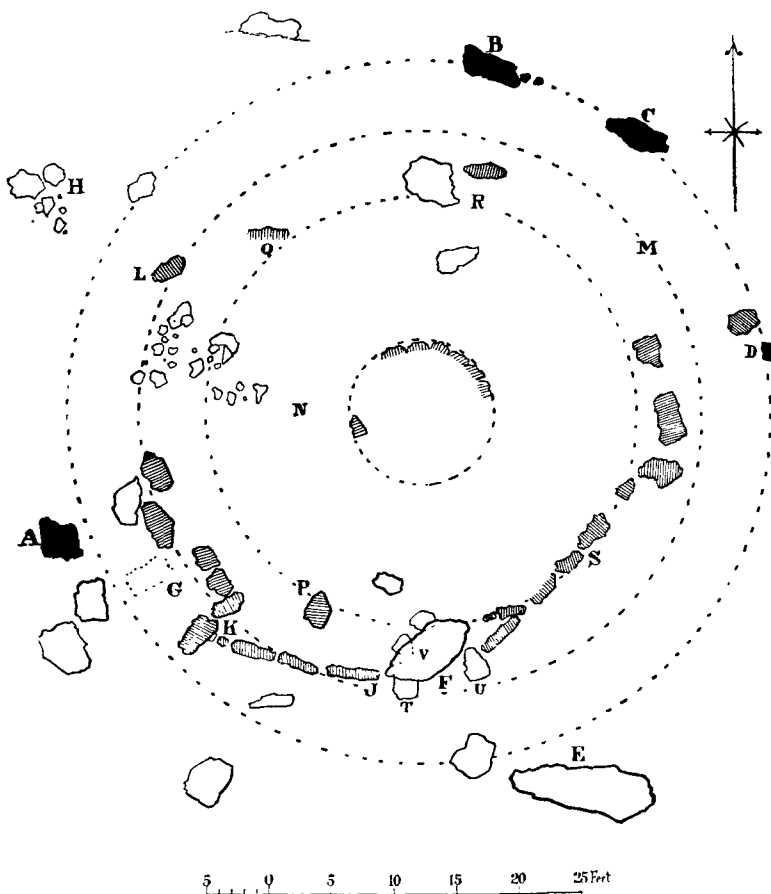


Fig. 10. Lagmore : Plan of Stone Circle.

In addition, there is here one feature which, so long ago as 1864, attracted the observant eyes of Dr Arthur Mitchell, and induced him to

make a pencil sketch: a record which is interesting, not only because of its being one of the extremely rare observations of that comparatively early era of archaeology, but because the sketch to some extent helps to fix the date of the demolition of the structure of the Circle.

As the ground-plan (fig. 10) shows, there are here only four great Standing Stones *in situ*; one more, at the south point, near letter E, lies prostrate outside the circumference and on the gentle slope of the Circle mound. Taking the Standing Stone A on the south-west arc first, we note that it is a shapely massive pillar of quartzose micaceous schist, standing 7 feet 11 inches in height, with a basal girth of 9 feet and a girth of the same at about 5 feet above ground. The top is distinctly pointed, as is the case with three out of these four Stones (see the view, fig. 11). The broad Stone, B, nearest the north point, though only 5 feet 5 inches in height, girths 11 feet 3 inches. The North-east Stone, C, very similar in form but more rugged in outline, is 6 feet 10 inches in height and 11 feet 4 inches in girth. Stone D, set so nearly on the eastern point, is very much slighter in all respects, its height being only 4 feet 4 inches, and its rectangular base only 3 feet 7 inches in girth. More than one monolith must have been removed between this Stone and the huge block lying at E, which measures 12 feet by 4 feet 6 inches, and in thickness about 18 inches above ground.

When carefully planned to scale, the following results are obtainable, viz., that these five great Stones, A, B, C, D, and E, were set with fair exactness upon the circumference of a Circle whose diameter was 66 feet, and that a space of exactly 13 feet lies between the centres of the two North-east Stones, and of 20 feet between the centres of the North-east Stone C and the small one on the east, D. On the supposition that a 20-foot interspace was the true basis of arrangement, the Circle most probably contained only nine Stones here. I suggest, merely, this interspace of 20 feet, as it falls in better with the positions of Stones E and A than would an interspace of 13 feet.

Nearly 6 feet within this great outermost ring of tall monoliths there is a circular alignment of Stones, concentrically arranged, and consisting

of ponderous, broad, but not very thick, blocks of the same quartzose schist. It begins on the south arc at J, and can be traced to a point some 13 feet north of the western diameter. The large Stone at J measures 4 feet 3 inches by 1 foot by 3 feet 4 inches in height; the next is 2 feet 7 inches in height, the next 1 foot 9 inches; all vertical and regularly in line. At K, two good-sized blocks meet this line almost at right angles, the lower one 1 foot 10 inches, and the upper one 1 foot 7 inches, in height; two smaller oblong blocks follow outside of our line from J, each (like the first three measured) massive and high, being 3 feet 4 inches above ground.¹ Two more, still larger, and about 2 feet in height, are also earth-fast and fairly well "in line"; while a third, almost contiguous, and of similar proportions, lies on edge, and has, I think, been displaced. Close to Stone A and on its south-east lies a large squarish block, its shape and size suggestive of its having been moved away from the dotted contour at G. Another still more displaced block lies fallen flat to the south of the just-noted Stone; it is a thin slab, however, and does not appear to have formed one of the Stones of this enclosure. The last block now clearly occupying a position upon this second Circle JLM is at L. It is an earth-fast Stone, 3 feet by 1 foot 6 inches, and 1 foot 6 inches in height. The whole of this western quadrant, between AHN, is an unsightly litter of broken fragments of large stones and innumerable smallish rounded stones so entirely free from lichens or moss and so bleached by the sun as to lead one to infer that they were lifted out of the deeper parts of the Circle and carried aside to be ready for use as road metal.

The third concentric circle of earth-fast stones, represented by the circumference lettered PQRS, has also suffered mostly on its western arc. At P stands one well-set-up block 1 foot 8 inches in height, at Q a second just touches the line, and at R the smaller of the two blocks is on edge and earth-fast, the larger block, which is 2 feet 6 inches above

¹ By "ground" is meant, in this Circle, the rough level of the innumerable small stones filling up the whole interior, not the soil, which was never visible, in spite of very many holes.



Fig. 11. Lagnore ; general View of the Circle, from the South.

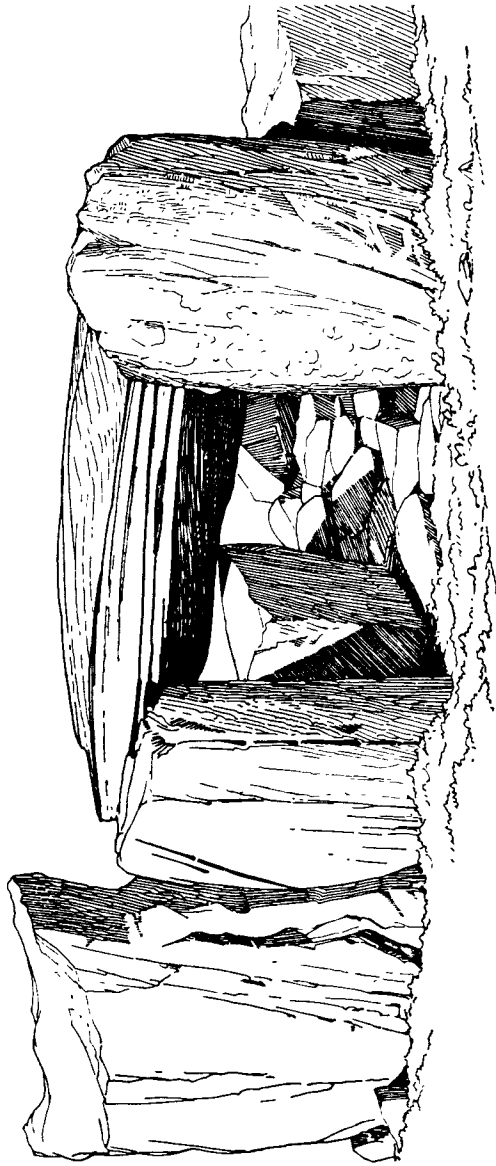


Fig. 12. Lagnore ; View of the Cist, from the South.

ground, being loose and seemingly displaced. The true arrangement, however, of these smaller earth-fast blocks may be gauged by the ten

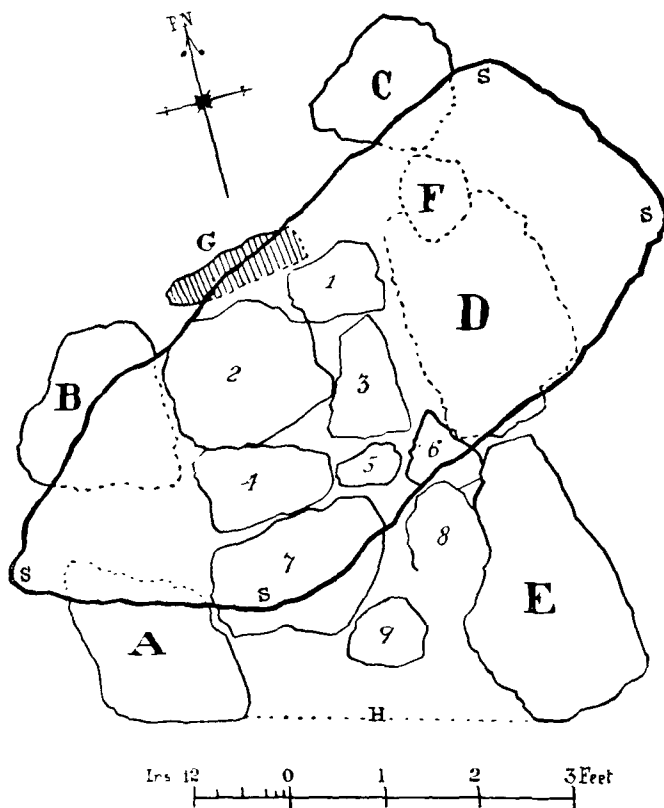


Fig. 13. Lagmore Circle ; Plan of the Cist.

which still remain approximately "in line" on the south-eastern curve at S. The uppermost one, opposite the East Stone D, is 1 foot 9 inches above the ground ; the next, a much larger stone, is only about 8 inches thick ; and the others stand in the order named respectively, 1 ft. 4 in.,

1 ft. 6 in., 2 ft. 4 in., 1 ft. 10 in., 2 ft., 2 ft. 6 in., 1 ft. 3 in., and 1 ft. 4 in. in height. Their tops are never absolutely contiguous, but, doubtless, a very slight excavation would reveal the fact that their sides are really in contact.

In addition to this feature of two inner concentric alignments of almost contiguous blocks, we have now to deal with another of special interest and novelty. This is the occurrence of a rudely formed over-ground Cist between the two concentric alignments. On the precise south, the letter F on the plan indicates the middle of an open space between two vertical stones T and U. These two stones and others forming the Cist I have shown on a much larger scale (fig. 13), where the two front stones (T and U) are re-named A and E. On our first examination, nearly all the interior space between the side stones AB and CFDE was filled up with small rounded boulders, and the very much displaced and huge cover stone (sss in fig. 13) was not at the first glance readily associated with these supports. Having Sir Arthur Mitchell's sketch for reference, we observed that at its date, 1864, the cover stone lay almost exactly over the cavity, and, on measuring it again, that it would more than cover the whole Cist from E to C and A to a point in line corresponding with C. We then set to work, and removed one by one all the boulders that had been cast into the Cist, and at last came upon the flat stones set on the ground forming a pavement (Nos. 1-9 in the plan of the Cist). The interior was then carefully measured by triangulation, the results obtained being as follows: G, an earth-fast stone, fully 11 inches in height, seems to mark the north limit of the Cist proper, which, measured to H, gives a length of 4 feet 9 inches; the breadth is 2 feet 9 inches. The fact that the cover stone, 7 feet 6 inches in length, would overlap G very considerably, may perhaps open up the possibility of this sepulchral place being in reality one long passage divided by segmental stones, which the further fact of its pointing in the direction of the centre of the Circle might tend to confirm.

The Stone A is 2 feet 6 inches in height at the open end, but 3 feet

where the cover rests on it; B is 2 feet 3 inches in height; C is nearly 2 feet; the top of F which rises above the sloping end of D is 1 foot 4 inches in height; D at the south end is 1 foot 10 inches; and E rises from 2 feet 7 inches at its inner angle to 3 feet at the open south end of the Cist. Most of these stones appeared to be of the same quartzose

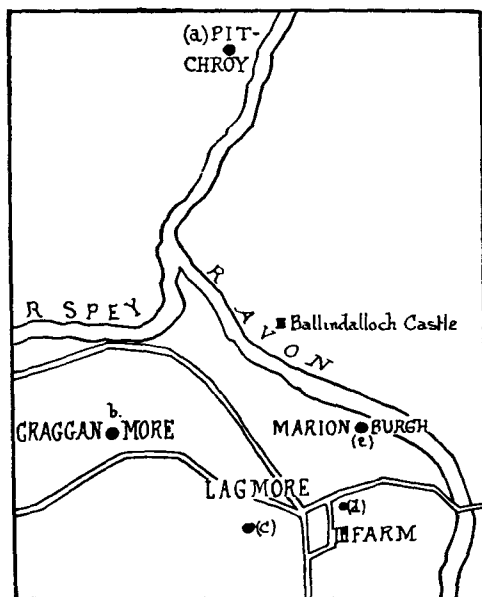


Fig. 14. Sketch-plan of five Stone Circles near Ballindalloch.

mica schist as are the great Standing Stones, and they are all vertically and neatly set up.

On the general ground-plan (fig. 10), if we refer for a moment to letter G, it will be seen that the disposition of four or five stones there is strongly suggestive of another Cist, or cist-like cavity, corresponding closely both in respect of size and radial direction with this Cist on the south arc.

Surrounding the true centre of the Circle there is here at Lagmore, in common with so many others, a space set round with stones on edge, much destroyed but measurable, and yielding a diameter of 11 feet 6 inches.

The greater portion of the interior of the Circle, though thickly overgrown with short grass, is extremely irregular in surface, full of half-concealed holes and jagged edges of large stones, in addition to the bewildering numbers of loose blocks which lie scattered about just where they seem to have been displaced from their original situations.

In the illustrations (figs. 11 and 12) I have shown a general view of the Circle as seen from the south, with the great fallen Stone E prone in the foreground to the right, and the four Stones which yet remain erect; and an enlarged view of the Cist also from the south.

The sketch-plan (fig. 14) was made to show the remarkably close proximity of the five Circles on Ballindalloch estate; viz.: (a) Pit-chroy, 2200 yards distant from (b) Cragganmore, but on the farther bank of the Spey; (b) Cragganmore, 880 yards from Upper Lagmore; (c) Upper Lagmore, 312 yards from Lower Lagmore (d), and (e) Marionburgh, 720 yards from Lower Lagmore. Cragganmore Circle, though so near, is not visible from Upper Lagmore, nor is the Marionburgh group visible from the Circle at Lower Lagmore. From the great Upper Lagmore Circle, a very distant site would be visible but for the plantation of firs which now encloses it. This is the Circle at Drum Divan, presently to be described. It occupies a conspicuous position on a hill straight down the valley of the Spey, 5 miles away.

No. 9. *Cragganmore, Ballindalloch*.—The remains here, named as such and correctly shown on the Ordnance Map, do not seem to be known to people in the locality; for even on close inquiry we were repeatedly informed that there were no stones left of the Circle formerly on the ground. The height above sea-level is 600 feet, the same level as the Upper Lagmore Circle, but an intervening rising ground prevents the one site from being visible from the other.

There are two Stones (fig. 15), both prostrate on the verge of a steep northward slope and lying about 25 feet apart, nearly east and west of each other. They are of the same nature as the Lagmore Stones, but have become polished by the rubbing of cattle. The East Stone has an exposed surface 5 feet long by 2 feet 3 inches wide, but it can be easily traced under the grass southwards for nearly 5 feet more, so that its total length is fully 10 feet. Its greatest thickness near the N.W. angle is 15 inches. The West Stone measures only 6 feet by 2 feet

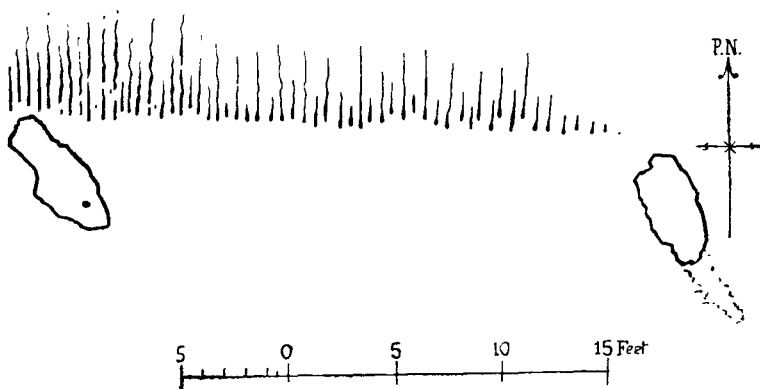


Fig. 15. Cragganmore : Plan of Remains of Circle.

3 inches, and is 18 inches in thickness. Near the middle of its present upper surface, and at 2 feet from its south end, is a well-defined cup-mark $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter and about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. This is the only cup-mark on Circle Stones noted during the present survey.

The ground, which is an old pasture, is, towards the south of the Stones, nearly level, and stony to the tread: the interior of the Circle was probably here. Several yards to the S.W. is a still higher and more level space, more adapted, one would think, for the site of a Circle: and yet, for reasons undiscoverable by us, the site was not there, but evidently on the lower portion now just faintly indicated by its stony character.

The view (fig. 16) shows these two Stones as seen from the west, the woods on Avonside intervening between the site and the distant Benrinnies

No. 10. *Marionburgh, Ballindalloch*.—This name is adopted in lieu of any other, merely to keep the site clearly fixed as on Ballindalloch estate. The Circle occupies a level portion of a large field, now surrounded by woodland, which is divided only by the dike from the road

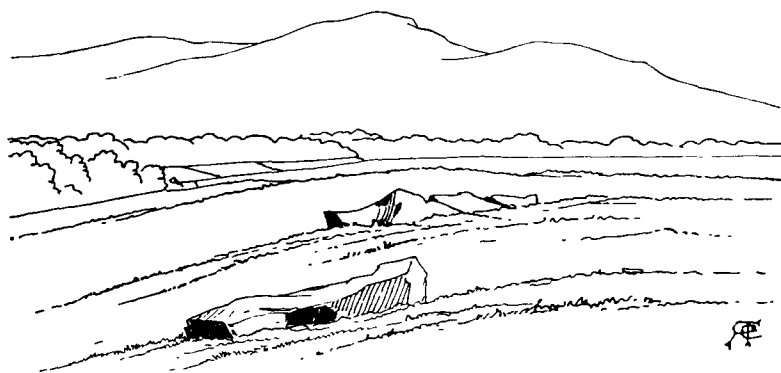


Fig. 16. Cragganmore ; Remains of Circle.

going westwards from Marionburgh to the Castle. It is about 440 yards west of the former, at a height of 628 feet above sea-level, and is recorded on the Ordnance Map. The Stones are enclosed within a strongly built rectangular dike ; they are therefore so far protected from the inroads of cattle. But the interior is an utter wilderness of weeds and luxuriant raspberry bushes, which almost completely overgrow the fallen Stones and conceal more than half of those still standing, so that it is impossible to obtain an entire view of the Circle from any one point. It is equally impossible to test the nature of the very stony interior ; and this is the more to be regretted, because, in a Circle of such dimensions—the largest noticed in this Report—stone-settings and

alignments would be almost certainly found, were the distracting

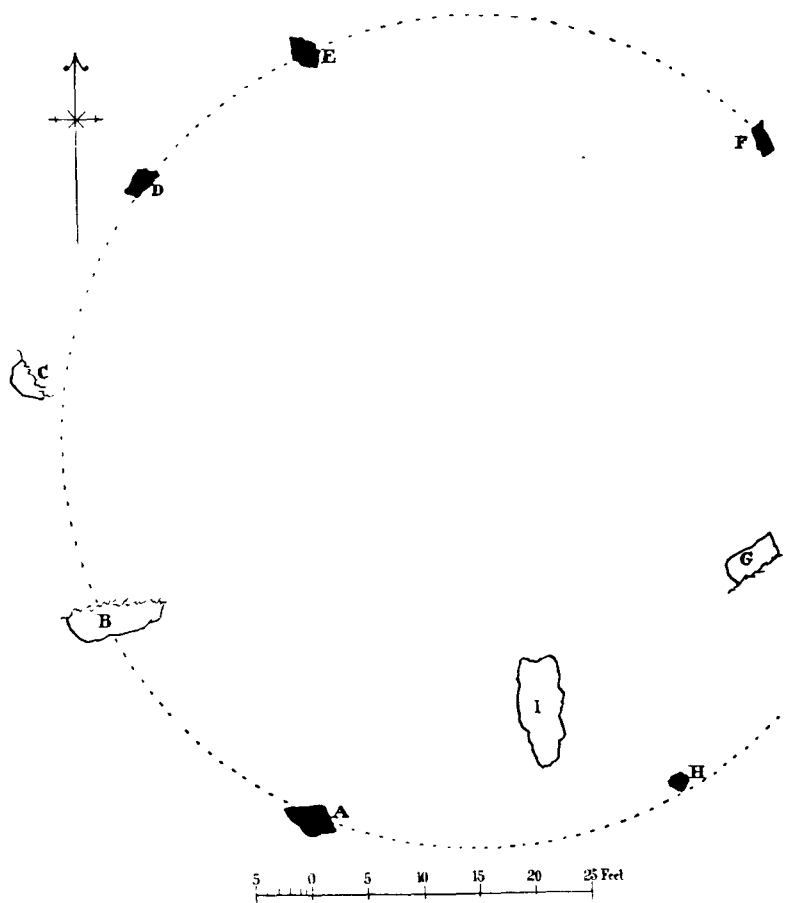


Fig. 17. Marionburgh ; Plan of Stone Circle

obstacles thoroughly removed and freedom gained for clear and careful investigation.

Taking the Circle, then, in its much entangled and imperfect condition, we have nine Stones in the following order: (fig. 17), Stone A, a shapely, four-sided block of quartzose-micaceous schist, 9 feet 1 inch in height. Measured for girth at three points, it is, at the base, 11 feet 2 inches, at the middle 10 feet 6 inches, and near the summit 10 feet 5 inches. The sides are smooth and quite vertical. At 25 feet 6 inches from its centre we strike the centre of Stone B, a prostrate block, partly overgrown with grass, measuring 9 feet by 3 feet 3 inches and about 14 inches in thickness. Stone C, also prostrate, nearly 23 feet to the north, indicates, by its downward slope towards the interior of the Circle, that its present exposed surface—4 feet by 2 feet—is merely its summit; but how far the body of the Stone may “run in” is, for reasons above stated, not at present ascertainable. The North-west Stone, D, is an erect block of whinstone, 3 feet 10 inches in height, ruggedly rectangular, and with a basal girth of 8 feet 1 inch. The next Stone, E, is erect, smooth-sided, vertical, flat-topped, and squarish in contour. Its height is 4 feet and its girth 7 feet 2 inches.

A Stone is evidently amissing at or very near to the north point, and Stone F is the next in order on the north-east arc. It is an oblong, rather straight-sided block, broad and flat-topped, and stands 3 feet 3 inches above the ground. A blank of nearly 40 feet exists between this Stone and the fallen one, G, on the south-east arc, which measures 5 feet 3 inches by 2 feet 3 inches; these dimensions may, however, represent only the breadth of the Stone and what little of its real length is now exposed to the eyes of the surveyor. At H is a remarkably small squat Stone, only 2 feet 3 inches in height and 1 foot 8 inches broad. Prostrate between this and Stone A lies a huge block of quartzose schist 10 feet in length, over 4 in breadth, and so deeply embedded that further dimensions are not procurable.

This great Circle possesses one marked feature, which is the result ascertained by our measurements: this is, that the five still erect Stones, A, D, E, F, H, stand upon a Circle so very nearly true that the circumference bisects three of them and touches the others.

The general aspect of the interior may be described as flattish; but towards the centre there are several small heaps of small stones more suggestive of field-clearings than of anything structural.

No. 11. Pitchroy.—All the sites above described, from No. 2 to No. 10, are on the east or right bank of the Spey; but at Pitchroy we are on the west bank of the river, and find there only two sites of Circles for a distance of many miles down the stream. The Ordnance Map records the position of two Stones at Pitchroy, at the height of 523 feet above sea-level, on the eastern edge of a field close to the road and midway between Ballintomb and Pitchroy, about half a mile south-east of Blacksboat Station, on the G.N.S. Railway. The site is open towards

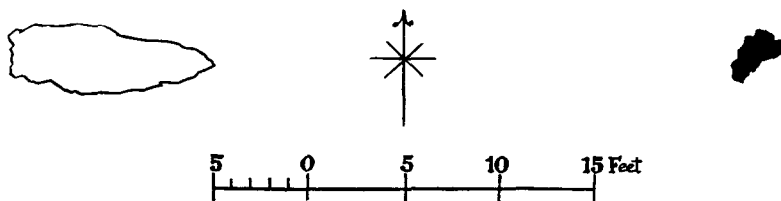


Fig. 18. Remains of Circle at Pitchroy; Ground-plan.

the Spey on the east, but quite closed in by wooded heights on the north and west. Looking southwards, one can discern the higher of the Ballindalloch Circles.

Both the Stones are of whinstone, much veined with quartz. They are situated almost due east and west of each other. (See the ground-plan, fig. 18.) The monolith on the east is a tall and rugged block, standing 7 feet 1 inch above ground at its south angle, but only 5 feet 9 inches at the north edge. Its base is its narrowest portion, the girth there being 7 feet as compared with 8 feet 8 inches measured about 3 feet up, and 8 feet 2 inches round the middle. Twenty-eight feet to the west we touch the narrow end of the companion Stone, now fallen prostrate, which measures 10 feet 4 inches in length, 3 feet 8 inches in breadth, and 3 feet in vertical thickness at the heavy broad extremity.

The Stones are shown in the view from the N.N.W. (fig. 19), looking in the direction of the Spey and the hill ranges beyond. We were informed that many years ago the tenant on Pitchroy farm (now Pitchroy Lodge) had removed a third great Stone in close proximity to these two, and caused it to be built into some part of the house as a lintel, and that he never afterwards throve either in cattle or crops.

No. 12. *Drum Divan, Cardow, Knockando*.—This site is rather over 3 miles from the last, in a N.N.E. direction, and on this, the west

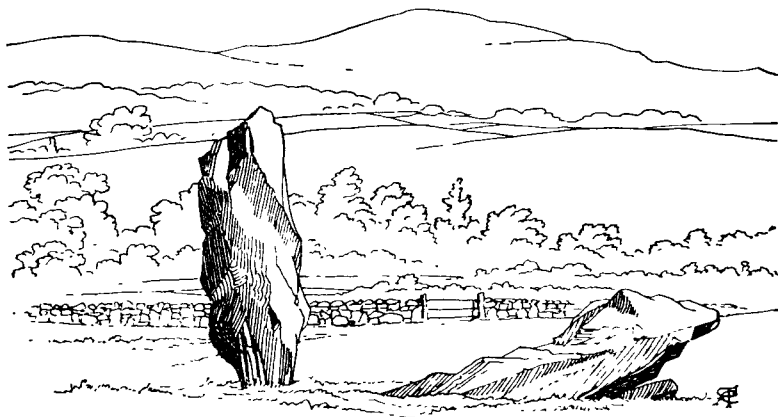


Fig. 19. Pitchroy : Remains of Circle, from the N.N.W.

bank of the Spey, no more sites are recorded throughout a moorland district of many miles in extent, comprised in the parishes of Dallas, Birnie, and Rothies. The name Drum Divan is applied on the 6-inch sheet of the Ordnance Map to an eminence west of Cardow Burn, and about one-third of a mile to the north of the distillery. The Map marks the site of one Stone as the remains of a Circle; but, following the lead of one of the workmen who knew the ground, we saw no Stone there, but were told that the Circle was in the fir-wood on the east of Cardow Burn. This proved to be correct, and the Stones found I show,

first in the ground-plan (fig. 20) and then in the view (fig. 21). The fir plantation rises to a maximum height of 700 feet above sea-level ; but the remains of the Circle are on the south-western slope of the hill, at perhaps some 40 feet lower. Much displacement has evidently occurred

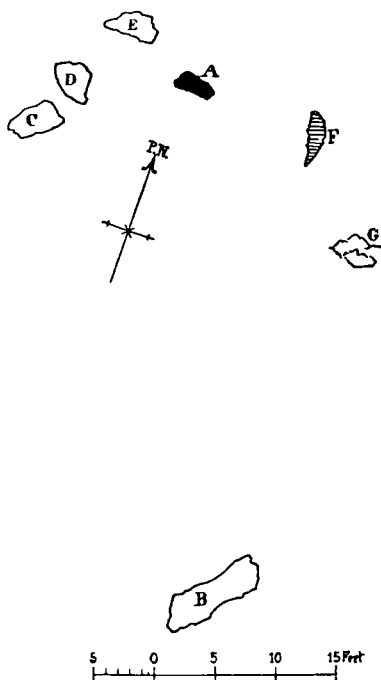


Fig. 20. Drum Divan ; Plan of Circle.

here. Only one Stone remains erect and *in situ* ; and it is extremely difficult to even conjecture the probable positions of five of the others (those shown in outline on the plan). The long crescent-shaped block (shaded in the plan) seems to be earth-fast, and may represent the circumference of a small Circle of which the Stone A was the centre. The largest and most ponderous of all these Stones, B, is the great block lying nearly 40

feet to the S.E. of Stone A. It measures over 9 feet in length by 3 in breadth, and is 16 inches thick. Stone C is flat, and measures 4 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 4 inches; Stone D is 2 feet high and 4 feet by 2 feet 6 inches in length and breadth; Stone E 1 foot 10 inches high and 4 feet 6 inches by 1 foot 9 inches. The one erect Stone, A, is 4 feet 3 inches in height, fairly smooth-sided, and girths at the base 7 feet 10 inches. Stone F projects above ground about 12 inches, and measures 4 feet by 1 foot 3 inches. At G is a much concealed block which appears to "run in" considerably. Its exposed portion measures 2 feet 6 inches by 1 foot



Fig. 21. Drum Divan; View of Circle, from the S.W.

10 inches. The view (fig. 21) shows these Stones as seen from the south-west.

In recording the next site, our steps have to be retraced, the River Spey again crossed, and, proceeding eastwards, we cross the Lour and the two hills called Meikle and Little Conval,¹ till the neighbourhood of Dufftown is reached.

¹ At the request of Mr J. R. Findlay of Aberlour, I paid, with him, a visit to the great fort on Little Conval. Though the walling now left is not conspicuously high, there is ample evidence to indicate that a main enclosure, of an oval contour, composed in parts of large and massive stones, had once existed on the summit of this hill. Its diameters as given on the Ordnance Map are 737 feet by 420, the longer running nearly due north and south. But the Map omits the most interesting features, the existence of trenches, and of innumerable small enclosures, varying much in size and form, which cover the eastern slope of the hill over a wide area. Little Conval fort would be well worth planning; it is unlike the Caterthuns, or any of the great forts known to me in Galloway.

To the south of Dufftown railway station, less than half a mile, the Ordnance Map shows the site of Aquavitæ Stone,¹ and a few yards further, in the same direction, King's Grave. Both names are still known in the locality; and the ground was at each site carefully searched, but without our discovering either a monolith or aught that could by any persuasion of rhetoric be named, now, a grave. The site called King's Grave is close to the verge of a wood planted on a rising ground named Tom-na-Muidh. There is here a rough, overgrown, squarish, and low mound, ridged in the middle down its longer axis, probably all that now remains to indicate the burial-place of him whom tradition has called a king. Competent excavation here could alone reveal whether tradition has in this instance spoken with truth.

We pass on to sites more definite.

No. 14. Nether Cluny, Mortlach.—In one of the most romantically picturesque little valleys in Banffshire, the Dullan Water forms a deep and winding channel between Pittyvaich and Nether Cluny. At a point nearly 700 feet above sea-level, and about a furlong N.W. of the latter farm-steading, there stands one Stone, the sole remnant of the Circle borne in the memory of old residents in the locality. And even this one Stone has experienced vicissitudes. An aged farm servant, whom we interviewed, avowed that about seventy years ago the Stone was removed by the tenant, that thereafter all the cattle died, and that the Stone was as promptly as possible re-erected on its original site. That the replacement was accurate there is good reason to believe; for the Stone stands on the south-west arc of a distinct, large, oval, but slight mound, having greener and taller corn growing on it than elsewhere in the field.

The site of Nether Cluny Standing Stone is quite inconspicuous; a rocky ridge on the east closes in all view on that side, and though arable

¹ Concerning Aquavitæ Stone, a guide-book informs us that this monolith marked the grave of Enotus, or Euetus, or some mythical personage; but that the Stone was rolled away into a near dike, and that to celebrate the event plentiful potations of the Dufftown blend were consumed: hence the name Aquavitæ Stone!

land surrounds it on the others, the ground beyond soon rises into the moorlands forming the base of the two Conval Hills. The Stone, of indurated quartziferous sandstone, is scarcely taller than the corn itself, being but 3 feet 10 inches at its highest angle. Nor is it very bulky, the basal girth being 7 feet 8 inches. The sides are regular and smooth,

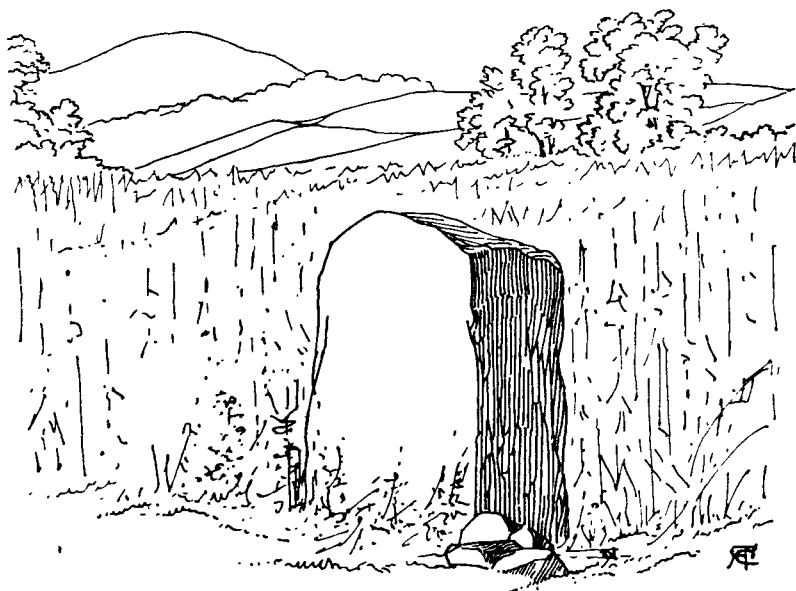


Fig. 22. Remains of Stone Circle at Nether Cluny ; View from S. E.

and the narrowest one faces due east. The view (fig. 22) shows it from the south-east, the distant hill being Little Conval.

As noticed in the last Report, the courteously offered collaboration of Mr John Geddie, and his brother Mr Alexander Geddie, M.A., of Speymouth School, had resulted in eliciting some interesting facts and incidents with regard to some of the Circles in that district. This year, owing to the unceasing interest taken by these friends, I am able to put

on record sites of two groups of megaliths not marked in any manner whatsoever on the Ordnance map.¹

The first of these to be dealt with in the order of our present survey is at

No. 15. *The Browland, Garmouth*.—This quiet little fishing village, once so busily engaged in boat-building, is situated within a mile of the sea beach at Spey Bay, and, about half-way between it and Kingston,

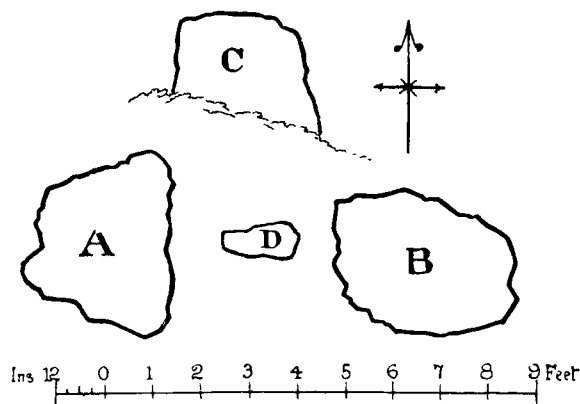


Fig. 23. The Browland; Plan of Stone Circle

the harbour of Garmouth, rises the Browland somewhat to the west. It is a sharply defined old beach-level less than 50 feet above the sea, and near its crest on a flat space stands the group of four Standing Stones. They are set as shown in the ground-plan (fig. 23), and occupy a space roughly triangular in contour, measuring 10 feet 2 inches along the base

¹ Between these sites near Dufftown and those about to be described near Spey Bay there is no record of any archaeological relic except the site called on the map *Ranald's Grave*. We found this to be a small, low, but apparently ancient cairn, part of it moss-grown, the crown more modern-looking, as if passers-by or visitors to the summit of White-ash Hill had added their contribution of Stones.

I believe I am correct in adding that the site called *Ranald's Cross* is now built over by the obeliscal monument to the Duchess of Gordon, on the very summit of the hill.

and 8 feet 6 inches on the sides. The blocks A and D are of a bluish-grey granite or diorite, B and C are of a coarser granite of a very pale

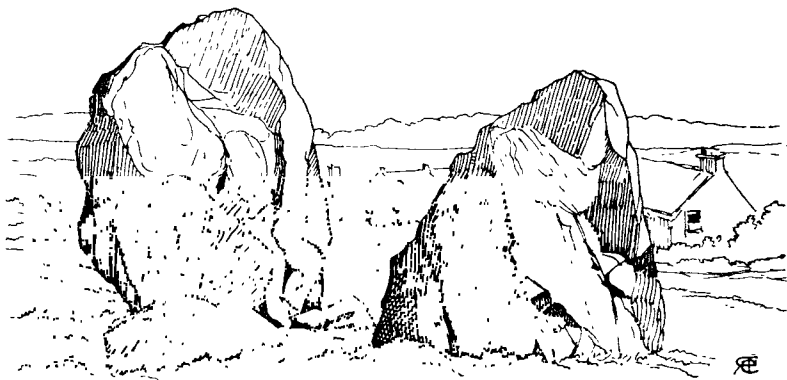


Fig. 24. The Browland ; View of the Standing Stones, from the S.W.

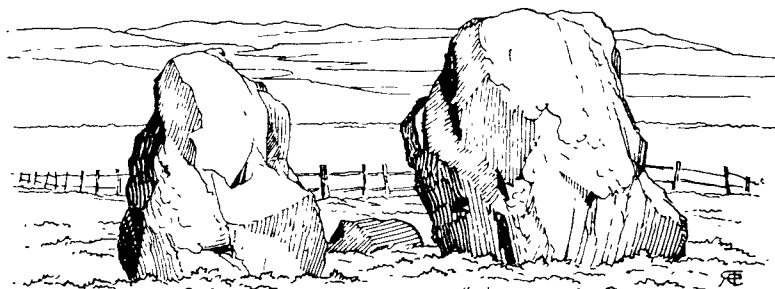


Fig. 25. The Browland : View of the Standing Stones, from the N.W.

reddish-grey tint. The Stone A is due west of B, and C is due north of D. A is 3 feet 6 inches in height and girths 11 feet 6 inches ; B stands 5 feet 2 inches in height and girths 12 feet 6 inches : C, which is nearly flat, "runs in" towards D, so that a breadth of only 2 feet 8 inches is

exposed, grass growing thickly over its southern portion. D is set on edge and seems to be earth-fast. It is 1 foot 5 inches long by 10 inches broad, and about the same in thickness. The relative positions and shapes of these two Stones, C and D, are highly suggestive of the cover stone and the head stone of a Cist. From the fact that C has been to some extent unearthed and tilted into an inclined position, probably the cist-idea suggested itself to some former observer who may have made an amateur excavation. The two illustrations on p. 161 (figs. 24 and 25) show this small but interesting group of Standing Stones respectively from the south-west and the north-west.

No. 16. Cappies Hill, Urquhart.—Although in September 1905 we were within half a mile of this place, we were not fortunate enough to meet with any one whose local knowledge was sufficiently accurate to state that there were stones of any description on this little isolated hillock of sand and gravel. Cappies Hill as a mere name is printed on the Ordnance map ; but, as no information is there given regarding the presence of stones, the necessity of a visit did not press ; and it was only during the past winter, when I opened a correspondence with Mr Alexander Geddie, at Balnacoul, that my attention was drawn to the site, and a visit to these Stones planned for the survey of 1906. In addition to Mr A. Geddie and his brother of the *Scotsman* office, I had the advantage of meeting Mr J. Brown of Innesmill, who, during the course of a day's driving, pointed out several interesting sites in this district, also Rev. George Birnie of Urquhart, who, in company with Mr W. Taylor of Lhanbryd, discussed certain geological problems connected with this site and others in the vicinity.

It must be frankly admitted, at the outset, that this site presents difficulties in the way of its being accepted as an archæological relic. In other words, there would seem, on a casual glance, to be perhaps some justification for its being passed over by the Ordnance Surveyors as a purely natural alignment of stones, though, even on that assumption, an alignment of an extremely rare form and character. After the fullest and most careful investigation, however, I have come to the conclusion

STONE CIRCLES SURVEYED IN THE NORTH-EAST OF SCOTLAND. 163

that the remains here are those of a Stone Circle. I shall proceed, therefore, to describe the site, and then show reasons for my conclusion—one, I may add, in which we were all unanimous.

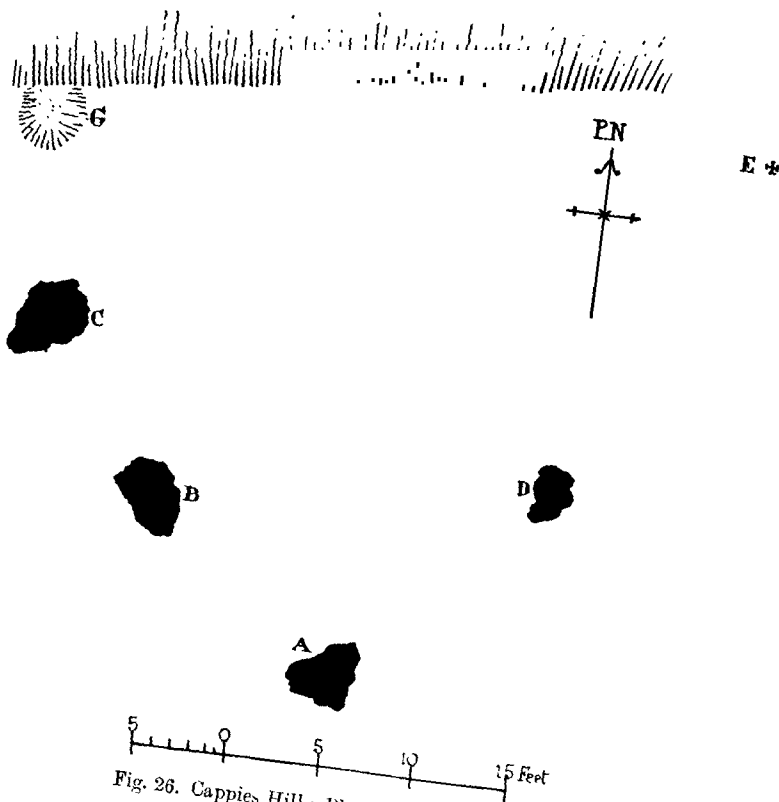


Fig. 26. Cappies Hill : Plan of Stone Circle.

The name Cappies Hill is applied to a mound of gravel and sand whose nearly flat summit formerly measured about 75 feet north and south, and almost the same on the contrary axis. It is raised above the general level of the extensive flat land surrounding it about 25 feet, and

is now planted with trees. On its southern side the upward slope is very gentle; on the north, a considerable portion of the hillock has been removed within recent years, and there is now here a sharp escarpment. Towards this side there are now no Stones; but on the N.E. and E. several large blocks lie, so overgrown with dense whin-bushes which clothe this slope as, at present, to defy accurate measurement. These blocks are identical in composition with those constituting the Circle, and it is quite possible they were removed from its N.E. arc when the mound was dug into.

The Stones visible at present rest near the middle of the mound, as shown in the ground-plan (fig. 26). They are all of uniform geological character, of an extremely hard, deep-red quartzite of Upper Old Red Sandstone age, and quite distinct from the stones of the immediate neighbourhood. They correspond, said Mr Taylor, precisely with the rocks at New Spynie, at W. Findressie, and at Stotfield, localities about four miles distant. It is probable that in Neolithic times Cappies Hill was an island. The Stones, described in the usual order, have the following dimensions:—

Stone A, 4 feet by 3 feet by 1 foot in height.

.. B, 4 „ „ 2 „ 5 inches by 1 foot 3 inches in height.

.. C, 4 „ „ 8 inches by 3 feet 4 inches by 1 foot 8 inches in height.

.. D, 3 „ „ 2 „ „ 1 „ 2 „ „ „

Near E is a displaced block measuring 3 feet 2 inches by 2 feet 4 inches by 1 foot 5 inches. Two points at once strike us: first, the extreme lowness of all the Stones, and next, their approximate uniformity in size. The other eight or nine blocks on the N.E. slope closely resemble these in form and size. Settings of Stones so inconspicuous above ground as these assuredly do not occur in the Circles of normal type. Yet the very regularity of this littleness in height ought to be considered as a factor, especially when taken in conjunction with their similarity in bulk. They appear, in short, to have been selected on this account.

At the point G on the N.W., verging on the scarp of the hillock, is a

distinct cavity, suggestive of the site of a Stone.¹ It falls in with Stones C, B, and D (and probably with E), on a circle having a diameter of about 16 feet. Such a circle will, of course, be too small to include Stone A on its circumference.

As a collateral suggestion, I submit that the Stones may be, as so often is the case, the *revêtement* of a cairn of an oval contour, which, when complete on the north arc, would have had a Stone there 34 feet distant from A. There is, unfortunately, no tradition of any discoveries of relics having been found, on the supposition that the sepulchral part of the mound did extend so far. On the whole, I think it should be admitted that we have at Cappies Hill a quasi-circular arrangement of Stones of a variety not quite in accordance, perhaps, with the normal type, yet which, on excavation, might possibly be proved to be a sepulchral enclosure.

No. 16a. *Netherglen, Rothies*.—On the Ordnance map there is the record, near this farm, of a Standing Stone. It is shown in a wood about a furlong N.W. of the farm, and only a few yards to the east of the main road, at an altitude of 447 feet above the sea. The site was thoroughly searched, but no vestige of a Standing Stone found. The wood has been felled, which may account for the disappearance of the Stone. No local information was of any service, as the nearest residents were newcomers to the district.²

¹ Since writing this I have been informed by Mr A. Geddie that he had recently learned, in conversation with the son of the former tenant of Cappies Hill, that there was a Stone at this spot, and that it was pushed out of its place and down the slope among the whin-bushes.

² Not very far from Netherglen is marked on the map the site of *Bible Stone*, on the east of the road between Wellbrae and Rusherook. In *Algie's Guide to Forres*, p. 124, it is written: "A rudely sculptured boulder of granite at the north gate of the churchyard [of Birnie] is known as the *Bible Stone*, from the fancied resemblance of the lines graven on it to the figure of a book. This stone formerly occupied a position about a mile east of the church, where it served the purpose of marking the boundary of the bishop's property." The author of the Guide is in error. The Stone at the north gate of Birnie churchyard is the Sculptured Stone figured on p. 119, part iii. of *Early Christian Monuments of Scotland*; and the *Bible Stone*, I was assured by Mr Kennedy, the minister (and by others), is still where it used to be—

No. 17. *Camus Stone, near Hopeman*.—This rugged and picturesque monolith, the site of which is marked on the Ordnance map, stands at the foot of a wide sloping pasture on the S.S.E. of the Mains of Inverugie, near Hopeman, from which village the farm is distant about a mile.



Fig. 27. *Camus Stone, from S.E.*



Fig. 28. *Camus Stone, from S.W.*

It is a slab of quartzose micaceous schist, common in the locality, unusually broad, and rather thin in comparison (see fig. 27). Its sides measure 5 feet 3 inches and the ends 20 inches, so that at the base the Stone girths fully 13 feet, swelling out to a very little more higher up. The broad sides face respectively 10° E. of N. and 10° W. of S.

The vertical height at the middle is 5 feet 9 inches, 4 feet 2 at the near Trochail. From Mr Kennedy's account, it would seem to be a huge rough block of granite, with an oblong "sunk panel" cut into its upper surface, as if for the reception of a column or other stone; and the cutting does not in the least resemble a book. As Trochail is three miles from Birnie Church, the quest for the *Bible Stone* had to be abandoned.

west end, and 3 feet 4 at the east end. It is full of cracks and cavities, and on the north side there are several very deep vertical fissures, giving the Stone almost a ribbed appearance. Near the east end one of these fissures has nearly split to the ground.

On inquiry at the Mains of Inverugie, I could hear no tradition or recollection of any other Stones having ever been associated with it. The two views shown in the accompanying illustrations (figs. 27, 28) are graphic enough to emphasise the extraordinary crookedness of the contour of the Stone. Is it a fair conjecture that the name Camus (from Gaelic *Camus* = a bay, crook, bend, elbow) may have been applied to it on account of its shape? This seems, at least, a more sane explanation of the name than to derive it from a Danish hero who bore the etymologically impossible cognomen Camus, or from a mythical Roman general who never trod the shore of the Moray Firth.

No. 18. Standing Stones, Alves.—This is the name attached to a farm-land in this parish which lies 2 miles to the N.E. of Alves station on the Highland Railway, between Elgin and Forres. The Ordnance map prints the name as Standing Stone; but I was assured by Mr Hamilton, the minister of the parish, that the right name should have the plural termination, Standing Stones; and the tenant whom I interviewed shortly after calling at the Manse called it so also. It is after all a mere matter of nomenclature now, since no stones remain on the farm of any size to be those of a Circle.

I therefore pass on with regret to notice the next site, which is at

No. 19. Templestone, Rafford.—This is a specially interesting group, deserving of notice, both on account of its smallness and because it is rather a square than a circle—one of those nearly rectangular arrangements, at any rate, which are more frequent in Perthshire than in the north-eastern areas in Scotland. Presumably, also, this curious little group of Stones has given name to the farm.

The distance from Forres, the nearest town, is, through Broomhill Wood, near Blervie Castle, about two miles, and a very few yards to the east of the steading the Stones are found, set upon a piece of ground having

a slight slope to the south. In the ground-plan (fig. 29) the Stones are shown to a large scale, in order to bring in clearly as much as possible of the details of the setting. The sides of the squarish figure enclosing the Stones measure thus: the N.W. side 10 feet 9 inches, the S.W. side

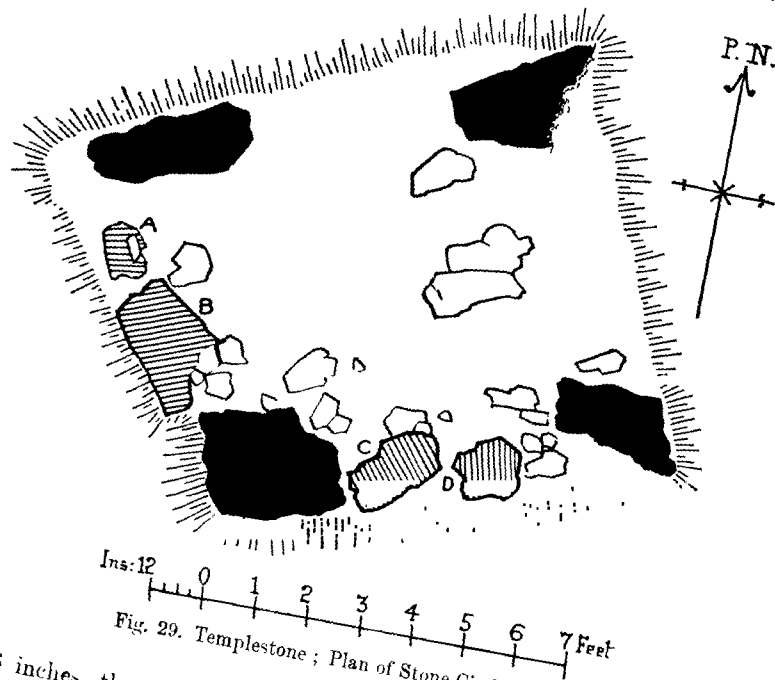


Fig. 29. Templestone; Plan of Stone Circle.

7 feet 6 inches, the S.E. side 9 feet, and the N.E. side 8 feet. The diagonals measured to extreme outside points are the N.E. 11 feet 3 inches, and its contrary line 12 feet 8 inches. The four plans shown black represent the bases of the four Standing Stones (see the View, fig. 30); the four much smaller blocks shown shaded, A, B, C. and D, are all earth-fast, and seem to be integral portions of the arrangement. They measure in height: A, 16 inches, of whinstone; B, 19 inches, of red

granite; C, 17 inches, of grey quartzite; and D, about 14 inches of a similar stone. Of the large and erect Stones, the one at the N.E. is a low bouldery stone, about 10 inches only above ground, and has evidently fallen partly forward towards the west, as the grass has to some extent overgrown it. The N.W. Stone, a pyramidal block of whinstone 2 feet 3 inches in height, has a broad oblong base; the S.W. Stone, nearly square, is of quartzitic sandstone, and stands 4 feet 7 inches in height; the Stone on the S.E. angle is largely quartzitic whinstone, and

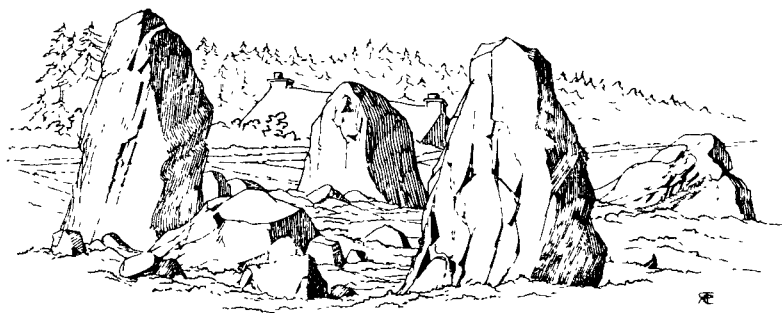


Fig. 30. Templestone; View of Circle, from the East.

stands 2 feet 6 inches above ground. The space thus enclosed between these four Stones measures only about 4 feet 6 inches and is nearly square. From the number of small stones lying loose in the interior, it is evident that a good deal of exploring has been done here, but at what time and with what results we could not learn.

This group is briefly described by Mr M. J. Algie.¹ In respect of smallness and abnormal disposition of the Stones, it may be compared with that at Park of Tongland, Stewartry of Kirkcudbright,² and with that in the Image Wood, Aboyne.³

¹ *Guide to Forres*, p. 42, ed. 1885.

² *Proc.*, xxix. p. 305.

³ *Proc.*, xxxix. p. 206.

20. *Standing Stones, Chapel Hill, Dallasbroughly*.—At this wild, open, moorland site, the extreme western limit of our surveys is reached. Only a short distance farther westwards, several Circles in Nairnshire existed, the majority of which are already planned and described; and these, by their geographical position, naturally merge into the great Cairn-Circles of the Valley of the Nairn, in the neighbourhood of Clava, which also are well recorded by Mr James Fraser, C.E.¹

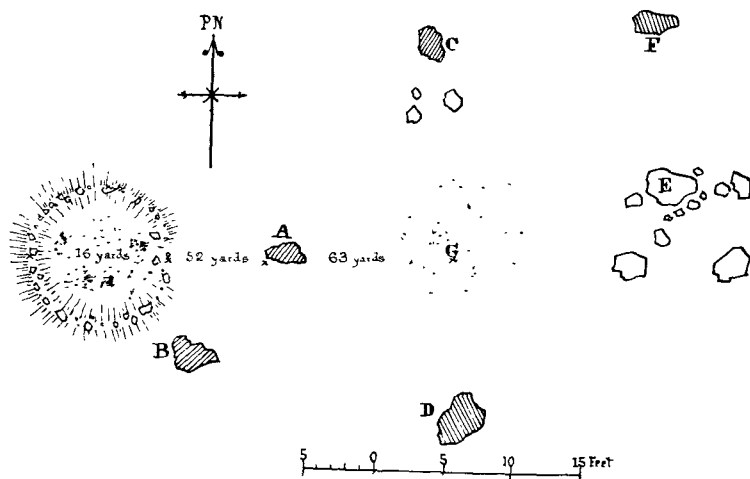


Fig. 31. Chapel Hill Standing Stones, Dallasbroughly.

The ground called Chapel Hill, on Dallasbroughly, is an upland of moor spreading out on the right bank of the river Divie, about a mile to the eastward of the great Divie viaduct, which carries the Highland Railway between the stations at Dunphail and Dava. The moor is conjoined with what was a woodland, called the Wood of Beachens,² now scarcely visible. A moorland road meanders round these uplands into Forres; and, shortly after the cottage of Knockyfin is passed, the slope

¹ *Proc.*, vol. xviii. p. 328.

² Locally pronounced Bay-chens, the *ch* guttural.

of the moor is seen to be covered with innumerable small Cairns of the same low and narrow type as have now been noticed in many parts of Scotland, but which hitherto have scarcely repaid the trouble of excavation. Near the crest of the moor there still remains the embankment of a large Cairn, 16 yards in diameter, with a few massive stones lying on its slope. I show this, not to scale, on the sketch-plan (fig. 31); the scale there given being only for the six separate Standing Stones. Fifty-two yards, measured by pacing, due east, we reach the Standing Stone A, one of the two, A and B, marked and named on the Ordnance map. It is a small block of rugged quartzose schist, 2 feet 8 inches in height and quite vertical. The other Stone, B, rises only 19 inches above ground and has one quite vertical side.

At a point 63 yards nearly east again we reach, at G, a slight hollow which appears to be, roughly speaking, the centre of Stones C, D, E, and F, which suggest the circumference of a small Circle. The Stone E has fallen outwards, its broad end having been originally its base. The others appear to be *in situ*, but are all insignificant in respect of height.

A large part of the moorland to the north and east of both these groups of Stones is full of similar blocks, less in size, but occurring in outlines, not unlike those drawn on the plan.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

In summarising the features characteristic of the various sites examined in the present Report, there is one of the first importance to be borne in mind. This is the total absence of a Recumbent Stone. Although it is not at present possible to affirm either that there was or that there was not a Recumbent Stone in the great Circle at Innesmill (described in the Report for last year), it is certain that we have not in this current Report of the Circles surveyed in 1906 any indication of a Recumbent Stone, even in such Circles as exist on the east bank of the river Spey—the natural boundary between the great N.E. district of Scotland and the great N.W. district. The presence of a Recumbent Stone, then, may be properly designated the typical and

outstanding feature of the majority of the Stone Circles of the region roughly defined as lying between the Dee and the Spey.

Next, out of the twenty-one sites named in this Report, three are specially valuable as being additional to the sites recorded on the Ordnance map. The first, at the Standing Stones of Achdregnie, was found by what we are fain to call pure chance—driving up the “loaning” to Achdregnie, instead of following an old but now disused and grass-grown public road to the Mid-town.

The other two sites, as already pointed out, are due to the careful observation of Mr John Geddie and Mr Alexander Geddie.¹

Another structural feature which should be brought under notice is, that in several of the Circles above described the taller stones are set upon the south arc and the shorter on the north, and this is so in spite of the fact that these circles do not possess Recumbent Stones.

The existence of a large overground Cist in the Lagmore Circle, set near the outer ring of Stones, is also a novel arrangement. It recalls to some extent the arrangement of cists in a Cairn site in the Stewartry of Kirkeudbright, at Cairnderry, in Minnigaff parish, described and figured by me in 1897,² and it also resembles in form, size, and position the remains of the cist in the Cairn-Circle at White Cow Wood, parish of Old Deer, which was measured and drawn in 1903.³

¹ I should like here to include a brief notice of a highly remarkable stone, brought under my notice by Mr J. Geddie, which now stands with its base cemented into a circular pedestal in the front garden at Southfield, near Garmouth Station. There is no account of it in the *Proceedings*; but in *The Reliquary* for January 1897, Mr Hugh Young, of Burghead, has a notice of it, with drawings taken from rubbings. It is a tall Stone, and on one side bears a particularly fine double spiral, incised; on another side, a fine set of cup- and ring-marks; and on a third, a crescent symbol. Mr Geddie assures me that it is quite well known in the locality that this finely-sculptured stone was found originally at Clackmarras, which suggestive name occurs as the name of a farm about a mile east of Longmorn Station, in the parish of St Andrews-Lhanbryd.

² In *The Reliquary*, for January of that year.

³ See *Proceedings*, vol. xxxviii, pp. 276, 277.

III.

NOTES ON THE OLD CROSSKIRK AT QUENDALE IN DUNROSSNESS.
SHETLAND, AND ITS MONUMENTAL STONES. BY REV. W. FOTHER-
INGHAM, DUNROSSNESS.

It has been thought desirable to put on record the facts concerning the few remaining tombstones in the graveyard of the old Crosskirk in Dunrossness.

These weather-beaten memorials of other times are fast crumbling to decay, and in a short time will be altogether illegible, and the little light they bring from olden days irrevocably lost.

At the suggestion and expense of John Bruce, Esq., of Sumburgh, these stones have been photographed and their inscriptions, where possible made out and translated.

As is well known, the Crosskirk was the church of the parish of Dunrossness up till the year 1790, when the present parish church was built. The building was evidently in a state of advanced decay before it was vacated, and the graveyard, owing to the drifting sand, in a condition that made it imperative to seek another and better site for both. Mr Low, in his *Tour through Orkney and Shetland*, 1774, describes "the church with the foundations almost blown away, the corpses entirely bare and in many instances bleached white." Probably some violent action of the sea had broken up the foreshore, and the wind, getting underneath the turf, had blown out the sand and gradually reduced what probably was firm turf to a waste of loose sand, moving with every wind. At the present time the old site of the church and graveyard is again firm, close turf, and to a great extent the trouble of drifting sand has ceased to be.

It is also worthy of note that the present position of the site is not quite the same, as regards nearness to the sea, as when it was described by Sir Robert Sibbald and Mr Low. The former describes the church

“as surrounded with banks of sand, two or three paces from the water” : and the latter says it “is near the sea.” The site is now about five minutes’ walk from the water. This would seem to say that at this point the sea was receding ; and yet a few miles along the same shore, to the south-east, there is positive proof that the sea has encroached upon the shore, in the fact that quite one-half of a large prehistoric ruin at Sumburgh has been swept away by the sea, as it has advanced over the old-time sea-beach.

The stones in the graveyard of the Crosskirk are thus described by Sir Robert Sibbald : “To the south wall of this church, are affixed two monuments, one very large, and very curiously cut, at the expences of Hector Bruce of Mowaness ; another (not so large nor so fine) belonging to Laurence Sinclair of Quendale ; there are other two, within the church, standing upon Pillars, one pertaining to Robert Bruce of Somburgh, another to Quendale ; besides these are no graved stone inscriptions or monuments within Dunrossness.”

The “large” monument here spoken of is now—with the exception of a small modern stone—the only one standing erect. It well merits the description “large,” for the portion of it still remaining measures about eight feet high by four feet wide, and it is evident that this is only the central portion of the monument, as there are indications that it had both a cap and a base or plinth. These portions, unfortunately, are not now to be found.

On the top of this central portion, as shown in the accompanying illustration (fig. 1), are beautifully cut the arms of Bruce of Mouness and Sinclair of Quendale, surrounded by elaborate ornamentation.

The late Major Bruce Armstrong says of this : “The coat-of-arms on the big Bruce stone bears on the left shield the arms of Bruce of Mouness quartering Gray, the right shield Sinclair quartering the coat with three hearts. This tomb is peculiar in a heraldic sense, the wife’s arms being in a separate shield with helmet and crest. The Bruce crest is totally different from that I have seen borne by the Mouness family ; apparently it is a demi-lion rampant holding in its paws something like a sceptre,

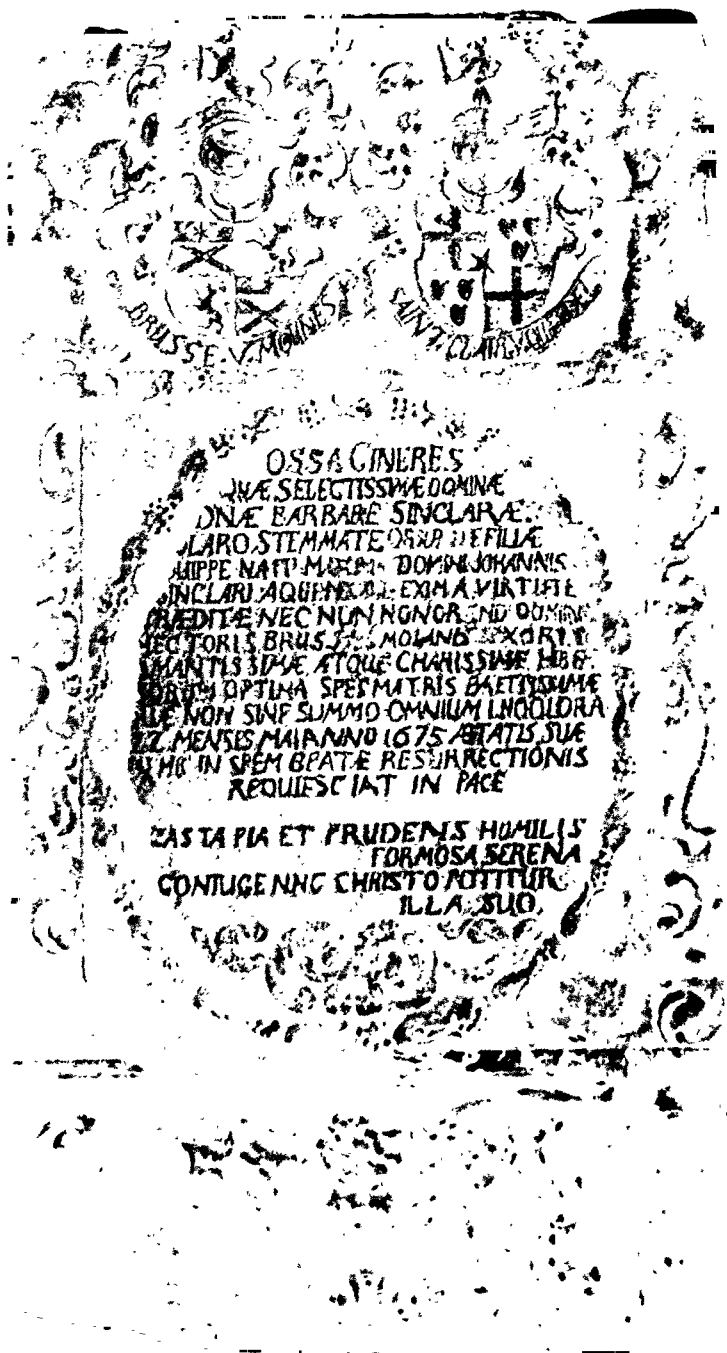


Fig. 1. Mural Monument of Barbara Sinclair, wife of Hector Bruce of Mouness, at Crosskirk, Durossness.

whereas in all armorial bearings I have seen of the Mouness family the crest has been a naked cubit arm and hand holding a heart."

The left shield has under it BRUSSE ·V· MOUNES, and the right SAINT·CLAIR ·V· QUENDEL.

Within a panel, underneath the arms, is a Latin inscription, cut in relief, now almost illegible, and only made visible to the quick eye of the camera by a long and tedious process of feeling over the letters with chalky fingers, like a blind man reading raised type. Some of the words are entirely gone, but sufficient remain to make its message complete.

The following is a copy of the Latin inscription, in lines, as it appears on the stone :

OSSA CINERES
 QUÆ SELECTISSIMÆ DOMINÆ
 DNÆ BARBARÆ SINCLARÆ
 CLARO STEMMATE . . . FILIÆ
 QUIPPE NATÆ MAXIMI DOMINI JOHANNIS
 SINCLARI DE QUENDALE EXIMIA VIRTUTE
 PRÆDITÆ NECNON HONORANDI DOMINI
 HECTORIS BRUSSI DE MOUNES UXORIS
 AMANTISSIMÆ ATQUE CHARISSIMÆ . . .
 VXORUM OPTIMA SPES MATRIS BEATISSIMÆ
 QUÆ NON SINE SUMMO OMNIUM INDOLORE
 22 MENSIS MAI ANNO 1675 .ÆTATIS SUÆ
 [64] HIC IN SPEM BEATÆ RESURRECTIONIS
 REQUIESCIAT IN PACE.

CASTA PIA ET PRUDENS HUMILIS FORMOSA SERENA
 CONJUGE NUNC CHRISTO POTITUR ILLA SUO

The inscription may be translated into English thus :

"The bones and ashes of that most excellent lady, Barbara Sinclair, sprung from an illustrious race, a daughter of the most potent lord, John Sinclair of Quendale, endowed with every virtue, and the most loving and most beloved wife of the worthy Hector Bruce of Mounes. The best hope of a most happy mother, to the greatest grief of all [she died] on the 22nd of the month of May, in the year

1675, in the (64th?) year of her age. Here, in the hope of a blessed resurrection, let her rest in peace.

Chaste, pious and prudent, humble, comely, placid, now she has obtained Christ for her spouse."

This is a very interesting and loving message that the old stone still tells. It will be noted that the peculiar wording of the last two lines is due to an attempt at verse in Latin, and also that the spelling of some words appears inaccurate. In *The Shetland County Families* there is this reference to this Barbara Sinclair: "Barbara, daughter of John Sinclair of Quendale, married Hector Bruce of Mounes, died May 22. 1675."

For help with this translation I am indebted to the Rev. Frank Knight, M.A., Perth, and to Mr Gilbert Goudie, Edinburgh, and Mr H. F. Morland Simpson, Rector of the Grammar School, Aberdeen.

Lying a little to the west and behind this big stone are three other stones. The first and largest is of red sandstone, and measures about 6 feet 6 inches long and about 2 feet wide. It is, unfortunately, badly broken. It and its neighbour have still patches of mortar adhering to them, which might indicate that they had been originally fastened to the wall of the church, as stated by Sibbald. This stone (fig. 2) bears the Sinclair arms, and has an incised Latin inscription. Part of the inscription runs round the edge of the stone, forming a border round a centre panel, in which is placed the coat-of-arms, a skull and cross-bones, and another inscription.

The border inscription is as follows:

HIC JACET VIR ILLUSTRIS JACOBUS SINCLARUS DE QUENDALE DE NOBIL COMITUM FAMILIA QUI OBIIT . . . JAN. 29, 1636, ANNO AETATIS 56.

It may be translated: "Here lies that illustrious man, James Sinclair of Quendale, of a noble family, who died January 29, 1636, in the 56th year of his age." The missing word after FAMILIA seems to read ORMUDUS, possibly for ORIUNDUS. The word COMITUM may have been VICECOMITUM.

In the centre panel, on either side of the arms, are the initials I.S. and B.S., and below, the fragments of an inscription beginning with JUSTITIAM UTOR.



Fig. 2. Tombstone of James Sinclair of Quendale.



Fig. 3. Tombstone of Malcolm Sinclair of Quendale, Lay Vicar of Dunrossness.

There is a difference here in the date of the death of James Sinclair of Quendale from that given in *The Shetland County Families*. There it is stated he died 21st September 1647, a difference of about eleven

years. This is a little difficult to account for, as there was only the one James Sinclair of Quendale, son of Malcolm Sinclair, "lay vicar and reader" of Dunrossness. The date on the stone is fairly plain, and the year is distinct.

James Sinclair of Quendale was married to Barbara Stewart of Graemsay, and it is not unlikely that the initials "B.S." are the initials of his wife, who probably rests beside him. The initials "I.S." at the top of the shield are his own, and his wife's are at the bottom.

Side by side with this stone is another red sandstone slab, very similar, but of slightly less size; here also the incised Latin inscription is only fragmentary. The stone itself (fig. 3) is entire, but it is badly worn as if it had been much walked upon. It, however, has the Sinclair arms, still plainly visible. There is a difference in the arms from that on the other stones. In addition to the cross and heart of the Sinclairs, there appears what looks like an anchor, and other forms, not easily made out. The fragmentary inscription, which is curiously reversed, reads:—

AETATIS SVLE 73
6 IANVARII 1618
DALE QVI OBIIT
SINCLAIR DE [QVEN]
VIRTV
PIVS

"Sinclair of [Quen]dale, who died 6th January 1618, in the 73rd year of his age."

This is enough to identify the stone as that of Malcolm Sinclair of Quendale, "lay vicar" of Dunrossness, who died 6th January 1618, as stated in *The Shetland County Families*. The initials M.S. appearing twice, at the top and bottom of the shield, are no doubt those of Malcolm Sinclair himself and of his wife, Margaret Sinclair, daughter of Hugh Sinclair of Brugh, although the arms on the wife's side of the shield are not those usually ascribed to Sinclair.

There remains now but one other old stone to be described. Sibbald refers to a stone belonging to "Laurence Sinclair of Quendale, one

pertaining to Robert Bruce of Sumburgh and another to Quendale": and adds, "besides these are no other graved stone inscriptions or monuments within Dunrossness."

Now there are, as we have described, two Quendale stones, but neither of them is of "Laurence Sinclair."

The one remaining stone is evidently the Bruce stone referred to by Sibbald. It is about the same size as the others, but of a soft white kind of sandstone. The inscription is in English, cut in relief, and now almost entirely flaked off and lost. A few odd words only remain, but I think these will reasonably prove that this is the Bruce stone. These words are—"Within . . . Burial Place . . . in 28th . . . age . . . of . year . . . Grace, . . . Bigton," the word Bigton being the plainest word on the stone.

In *The Shetland County Families* there appears "Robert Bruce, IV. of Sumburgh, died 1687." That this is the tombstone of this Robert IV. will appear from the following.

His father, William Bruce III. of Sumburgh, was married in 1656, a second time, to Margaret, daughter of John Sinclair of Quendale, and this Robert IV. was their first-born. This Robert IV. in 1679 married Barbara, daughter of Laurence Stewart of Bigton, and died in 1687; that is to say, he died about thirty years after the date of his father's marriage, so that his age must have been less than, and probably about, thirty. Now the figures on the stone, apparently stating age, are "28," and this agrees with the probable age of Robert IV. of Sumburgh at his death. As he married a Barbara Stewart of Bigton, it seems easy to account for the word "Bigton" appearing on the tombstone, being probably a reference to his wife.

Thus, though no name can now be made out, this stone is apparently the Bruce stone referred to by Sibbald. The only other stone at present to be seen is a little modern one, half buried in the sand, but still erect. Its inscription reads: "Sacred to the memory of Katherine Stout, eldest daughter of Thomas Stout, late of Brew House, aged 75 years. This is erected by her affectionate brothers."

IV.

NOTICE OF THE EXCAVATION OF A ROCK SHELTER AT DUNOLLIE,
OBAN. BY CAPT. A. J. MACDOUGALL, OF DUNOLLIE.

This rock shelter, which is situated about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the N.E. of Dunollie Castle in Lorn, Argyleshire, was excavated on 19th November 1906. It is situated under an overhanging cliff of conglomerate, on the south side of the new road from Oban to Ganavan Sands, and is directly opposite and nearly south of Ganavan House. It is roughly 20 feet above present highest tide-level, and above 200 yards from high-water mark. The level above the sea is similar to that of several other caves near here.

The shelter has been used in recent years as a place for storing ploughs, etc., by sheep as a shelter, and by persons to cook shell-fish which they gather on the adjacent shore. Part of the floor is formed by rock; but the most sheltered part is fine black soil, and was, when excavated after wet weather, remarkably dry.

My attention was called to the site as actually a rock shelter (though I had suspected it as such before) by a Miss Layard of Ipswich. This lady, who had taken shelter from the rain, dug up with a stick, shells and bones, and thus had somewhat disturbed the surface.

The plan adopted for its excavation was to dig trenches through the black soil in various directions, till the solid rock was reached; the excavated material was then put through a $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch riddle. The retained material was then carefully examined, and all pieces of bone, and any stone which appeared to be foreign to the site or had the slightest appearance of having been worked, were retained. Specimens of the different kinds of shells and of masses of ash were also retained. In the superficial soil were shells obviously recent (in some cases the valves being joined), a clay pipe-bowl, bits of fencing wire, iron nuts and bits of zinc sheeting. The depth of the black earth where it was deepest, at its centre, was about 2 feet.

Shells were plentiful throughout the deposit, but were most numerous about the centre, and about 10 inches from the present surface. There were several strata of ash, white, yellow, red, and black. The ash was distinctly greasy to the touch, but when burned in a spirit flame became incandescent without any smoke.

Bones and teeth of animals—the bones broken and split, the refuse of the food of the occupants—were also found throughout the deposit, the larger pieces towards the surface, the smaller towards the bottom; this was the general rule, but was not invariable. Two chips of flint, showing



Fig. 1. Bone Needle found in the Rock Shelter.

no secondary working, were also found. A well-made needle of bone, 3 inches in length (fig. 1), was found towards the back part of the shelter, and somewhat deeply imbedded. The bones of an infant were found near the edge of the deposit, the black soil being only about 9 inches deep here, and the bones nearer the rock than the surface.

All stones that appeared to be foreign to the locality, or suggested any artificial shaping, have been forwarded, but none of them show traces of fabrication as implements. In the black soil were several stones, obviously pieces of the adjacent rock, none of which suggested shaping either by water or by artificial means.

The shells, the commonest of which were periwinkles and limpets, were estimated to form about one-fifth of the excavated material.

[The Bone Needle has been presented by Capt. A. J. MacDougall to the National Museum.]

MONDAY, 11th *March* 1907.

THE RIGHT REV. JOHN DOWDEN, D.D., LL.D., Vice-President,
in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were duly elected
Fellows :—

JAMES LAWSON ANDERSON, Secretary, Commercial Bank of Scotland.

REV. WILLIAM JAMES M'KAIN, 28 Palmerston Place.

REV. WILLIAM H. MACLEOD, B.A. Cantab., Minister of Buchanan.

HENRY M. NAPIER, Milton House, Bowling.

ANDREW URQUHART, M.A., J P., Headmaster, Rosehall Public School,
Sutherlandshire.

CHARLES B. BOOG-WATSON, F.R.S.E., Huntly Lodge, 1 Napier Road.

WILLIAM WEIR of Kildonan, Adamton, Monkton, Ayrshire.

HARRY VINCENT WHITELAW, 6 Beaumont Gate, Dowanhill, Glasgow.

The following Donations to the Museum and Library were laid on the
table and thanks voted to the Donors :—

(1) By ERSKINE BEVERIDGE, LL.D., F.S.A. Scot.

Collection of one hundred and two Specimens, consisting of the Antiquities of Stone, Bone, Bronze, and Pottery figured or described in his Book on *Coll and Tìree* (1903), and comprising twenty-one Flint Implements, including Scrapers, Arrow-heads, and worked Flakes, one Stone Pounder, one Stone Whorl ; ten Bone Objects, including a Needle, Pins, etc. ; seven Bronze Objects, including a Needle, Pin with fluted head, and other Pins, and a small penannular Ring ; twenty-one Fragments of Pottery, all decorated,—making sixty-one Objects in all from *Coll* : six Stone Implements, including a Whorl and a clipped Disc of Culbin Sands type ; three Bone Objects, including a Pin with square decorated head ; five Bronze Objects, including two Needles, one Pin, one Brooch, and one Fish-hook ; twenty-four pieces of decorated Pottery and one small Craggan ; two Objects of Iron,—making in all forty-one Objects from *Tìree*.

A pair of *Osan*, or soleless stockings, with straps of worsted work to go over the toes, worn by women in the Lewis. This pair comes from Barvas.

(2) By the PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE OF THE QUATER-CENTENARY
CELEBRATION OF ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY.

Roll of the Graduates of the University of Aberdeen. By Col. William Johnston, C.B. 4to. 1906.

(3) By the CURATORS OF THE SIGNET LIBRARY.

Catalogue of Early Printed Books in the Library of the Society of Writers to H.M. Signet. 4to. 1906.

(4) By the TRUSTEES OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Subject Index of Modern Works, 1901-1905. 8vo. 1906.

Catalogue of the Greek Coins of Phrygia. By Barclay V. Head, D.C.L. 8vo. 1906.

(5) By Lord ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, the Author.

Argyllshire Gallies—some typical examples from Tomb-slabs and Crosses. 4to. 1906.

(6) By the KEEPER OF THE RECORDS OF SCOTLAND.

Register of the Privy Council of Scotland. New Series, vol. vii., 1638-1643. 8vo. 1906.

(7) By JAMES S. FLEMING, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

The Old Castle Vennel of Stirling and its Occupants. With the Old Brig of Stirling. 4to. 1906.

(8) By ALEXANDER LOW, M.A., M.B., C.M., Aberdeen, the
Author.

Notes on Short Cists in Aberdeenshire and the neighbouring Counties. Two Reprints. 4to.

(9) By the TRUSTEES OF THE HENDERSON TRUST.

Henderson Trust Reports, No. 1. Anthropometric Survey of the Inmates of Asylums in Scotland.

(10) By the TRUSTEES OF Mrs HONEYMAN GILLESPIE.

The Argument *a priori* by William Honeyman Gillespie, of Torbanehill. Sixth Edition. With a Preface by James Urquhart, F.S.A. Scot. 8vo. 1906.

The following Communications were read :—

I.

THE RELATIVE CHRONOLOGY OF SOME CINERARY URN TYPES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. BY THE HON. JOHN ABERCROMBY, F.S.A. Scot.

ABBREVIATIONS.

- A. Evans* = *Cretan Pictographs*, by Dr Arthur J. Evans.
Anderson = Dr Joseph Anderson, *Scotland in Pagan Times*,—Bronze and Stone Ages.
Ar. = *Archæologia*.
Ar.C. = *Archæologia Cambrensis*.
Ar.J. = *Archæological Journal*.
A.W. = *Ancient Wills*, vol i., by Sir Richard Hoare.
B.B. = *British Barrows*, by Canon W. Greenwell.
Borlase = W. C. Borlase, *Nenia Cornubia*.
Ceram. = *Ceramic Art of Great Britain*, by L. Jewitt.
Devizes = *Catalogue of the Stourhead Collection in the Devizes Museum*.
Evans = Sir John Evans, *Ancient Bronze Implements of Great Britain*.
Hoernes = M. Hoernes, *Urgeschichte d. Bildenden Kunst in Europa*.
J.A.I. = *Journal of the Anthropological Institute*.
J.B.A.A. = *Journ. of the British Archaeological Association*.
J.R.H.A.A.I. = *Journ. Royal Historical and Archæol. Ass. of Ireland*.
J.R.I.C. = *Journal Royal Institute of Cornwall*.
J.R.S.A.I. = *Journ. Royal Soc. of Antiquaries of Ireland*.
Matér. = *Matériaux pour l'histoire de l'homme*.
Miles = *The Deverel Barrow*, by W. A. Miles, 1826.
Montélius = *La Civilisation primitive en Italie*, by O. Montélius.
Mort. = J. R. Mortimer, *Forty years' Researches in Burial Mounds of East Yorkshire*.
Munro = Dr R. Munro, *The Lake Dwellings of Europe*.
Murray = *Excavations in Cyprus* (Brit. Mus. publication). by A. S. Murray.

- P.R.* = Lieut.-Gen. Pitt Rivers, *Excavations in Cranborne Chase*.
P.R.I.A. = *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*.
P.S.A.S. = *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*.
Siret = H. et L. Siret, *Les premiers âges du métal dans le S.E. de l'Espagne*.
Ten years = *Ten Years' Diggings in the Counties of Derby, Stafford, and York*, by Thomas Bateman.
Thurnam = *Archæologia*, vol. 49, pp. 285-552, by Dr J. Thurnam.
T.E.A.S. = *Transactions of the Essex Archæol. Society*.
T.K.A.S. = *Transactions of the Kilkenny Archæol. Society*.
U.J.A. = *Ulster Journal of Archæology*.
Vestiges = *Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire*, by Thomas Bateman.
Warne = C. Warne, *The Celtic Tumuli of Dorset*.
Wilts Ar. = *Wilts Archæol. and Nat. Hist. Magazine*.
Z.f.E. = *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie*.

In a previous communication (*P.S.A.S.*, xxxviii. 323, etc.) I showed that the earliest Bronze Age Ceramic was represented by three types of the Beaker class. Omitting for the present the Food-vessels, I now pass on to the Cinerary class of Urns which fill up the later part of the Bronze Age. The types that will be discussed are—

- Type i. The Overhanging Rim type.
- Type ii. The Southern groups 1, 2, 3.
- Type iii. The Deverel-Rimbury groups 1, 2.
- Type iv. The Cordon type.
- Type v. The Encrusted type.

Although cremation was sometimes practised at the end of the Neolithic Age, and partially in the earlier part of the Bronze Age, when beakers and food-vessels were in use, this custom only became habitual at the later period we are about to describe. The focus of this new movement and the original centre of dispersion of Type i. must be looked for in the south, very possibly in the extreme south-west, of Britain. The oldest examples seem to be found in Cornwall, Dorset, and Wilts. In the two latter counties all gradations of form occur from the beginning to the end of the series, and two varieties of the type, when once developed here, retained their individuality to the last. It has several times been stated that there are no food-vessels in the south-west of England; and though this statement is not quite correct, they are

certainly rare. One reason for this circumstance may be, that cremation began earlier in the south-west and south of Britain than further north: in fact, if Mr W. Borlase is correct, no sepulchral pottery has been found in Cornwall except in connection with cremated interments. If the Cornish examples are really the oldest specimens we possess of Type i., then very likely we shall have to look to Armorica and the north of Gaul to find the prototype from which it is derived. To confirm this surmise, however, will require a special investigation.

That communication existed at a still earlier period between the south-west of Britain and Armorica is attested by a Wiltshire dagger with six rivets and a rudimentary tang (*Devizes*, fig. 155), which belongs to a type not uncommon in Brittany in the earlier half of the Bronze Age.

The diffusion of Type i. does not seem to have been the result of conquest, for although the type extends from the English Channel to the Moray Firth, it is only found at present in twenty-five out of the forty counties of England, in five out of the twelve counties of Wales, and in eighteen out of thirty-three counties in Scotland. This includes all the seaboard counties of England except Gloucestershire and several of the Scottish counties that touch the sea. Early examples are also found in the three north-east counties of Ireland. The maritime habits of the inhabitants of the south-west may have had something to do with this uneven distribution.

As cremation naturally led to the destruction of the skeleton and the skull, the methods of anthropology for determining the cephalic index of the people who now practised cremation are of no avail. But Canon Greenwell mentions an instance in which an urn of cinerary type lay beside the remains of a woman with a very brachycephalous head, *B.B.* 139,—a type which Dr T. Bryce has shown to be very characteristic of the Beaker period (*P.S.A.S.*, xxxix. 425, etc.). Quite recently a skeleton interment was discovered in a barrow near Marlborough in Wilts with a "grape" cup, and, at some distance off, an urn of Type i., like fig. 55 from Stonehenge. The skeleton was in a very bad condition, but it

appeared to Dr Beddoe, who examined the bones, that it had belonged to a mesocephalic woman, with a height of about 5 feet 4 inches.

In some respects the new era brought but little change with it. Cists still continued in use, though now they were made of smaller size and the site of the grave was still marked by a mound. In the chalk districts a hole was sunk into the chalk-rock, or subsoil in place of constructing a stone cist, exactly as in earlier times; the burnt bones were deposited in it and the mouth of the hole was sometimes stopped by a flat stone. More frequently, however, the central urn was deposited in a shallow hollow, from 6 to 18 inches deep, made in the ground, or merely laid on the natural surface and then covered over with a barrow. Although cremation only displaced inhumation by degrees, and never perhaps entirely superseded the latter rite, it very rarely happens that food-vessels and cinerary urns have occurred in the same barrow. Out of 297 barrows explored by Canon Greenwell, the primary interment in about ninety-seven instances was cremated. In twenty-two cases the interment was accompanied by an urn of Type i.; in fifteen cases by an urn of some other cinerary type; and only in six instances by a food-vessel. Only in nine cases did he find cinerary urns of any type in barrows in which the primary interment was a food-vessel. But cinerary urns of Type i. were sometimes used as food-vessels, *e.g.* figs. 3, 55, 56, 84, 88, found with skeleton interments and food-vessels in Derbyshire and Yorkshire have occasionally been remarked with cremated interments. These facts show that inhumation continued to be practised to a small extent throughout the whole existence of Type i. Fig. 22 is an instance of an urn found with a food-vessel apparently a late example of its type. The food-vessel had been deposited at the centre of the barrow with the skeleton of a young child, and at a little distance were disposed round it six cinerary urns, of which this one only could be preserved.

Although interments during the cremation period, in accordance with ancient custom, were usually covered by a mound or a cairn when the interment was primary, or deposited in one when the burial

was secondary, exceptions begin to appear. Interments of a single cremated body, or of three or four together, are sometimes found unmarked by a tumulus. The same thing happened also occasionally in the Beaker period, when a single burial has sometimes been found without any signs of a barrow to indicate its position. Before the end of the Cinerary Urn period small flat cemeteries, some even of considerable size, began to be formed. Small ones containing urns of Type i. have been noted at Lancaster Moor, Garlands, near Carlisle, and Cae Mickney in Anglesea; larger ones have been explored at Rimbury in Dorset; at Handley Hill, outside barrow 24, in Dorset, Ashford in Middlesex, and Stanlake in Oxfordshire. In these, however, the urns belong to other types than Type i. The Scottish cemeteries, all belonging to a later period, have been discussed by Dr J. Anderson in *P.S.A.S.*, xiii. 107, etc., and by Mr Beveridge in *op. cit.*, xx. 240, etc.

It would be a mistake to suppose that, because no bronze swords have been discovered in barrows or flat cemeteries, therefore all the barrows must be earlier than the time when bronze swords were employed. In the sequel it will appear abundantly clear that swords must have been known during the whole of the Cinerary Urn period. Why none was left with the dead, either in barrows or flat cemeteries, is a question which cannot be answered with certainty, and for the present we must rest satisfied with the fact. The find of a socketed celt, however, with a burnt interment in a barrow near Honiton in Devonshire, seems undoubtedly authentic (*Ar. J.*, xxix. 39-41).

Turning next to Types ii. and iii., we find that the area to which they belong is greatly restricted, as it does not reach north of the Thames basin, and some of the groups into which they are divided are limited to the south-western counties. One reason for this limitation is possibly to be found in the fact that these types belong to a period later than the beginning of Type i., and therefore there was less time for their diffusion.

Type ii. is composed of three groups, partly synchronous. Group 1 has a specially exotic appearance, and is mainly represented in Cornwall.

All the urns which it includes are characterised by loop-handles and great simplicity of profile, characteristics which it shares with Bronze Age urns from Armorica. The scheme of ornament in this group and the technique with which it is executed is quite similar to that of Type i., and this group certainly began earlier than the two others. Groups 2 and 3 are evidently contemporary and have several features in common. The possibility that some of these urns, especially fig. 111, are indirectly derived from a metallic prototype will not escape notice. A bronze situla from Hungary (*Hoernes Taf.* xiv. 2), another almost identical from Jutland, (*Z.f.E.*, xxxiii. 244), both of the Villanova period, and another from Rivoli (*Montelius*, pl. 24, fig. 10), also of the Early Iron Age, would serve as prototypes. The profiles, including the everted lip of these situlae, are closely followed in fig. 111 of group 2, though the shoulder is lower and less pronounced. The seam where the two metal plates unite is reproduced, and the heads of the rivets that clinched them together are shown by two rows of small knobs, which otherwise are without meaning. The handles, though doubled in number, were not forgotten, but are now mere survivals without practical use. Both these groups are devoid of surface ornamentation. It is interesting to learn, in connection with group 3, that the people who fabricated urns of this type also constructed small earthworks of squarish outline. Yet it is not the form of these entrenchments, but the contents of the ditches that surrounded them, that will attract our special attention. These excavations were conducted by General Pitt Rivers with such minute and scientific precision that the record of them is invaluable, and affords, I believe, sufficient data for estimating how long the Bronze Age lasted in East Dorsetshire. The striking fact that emerges is, that in the silting of the ditches there is hardly an appreciable interval between the Bronze Age and the Roman period, the relics of the latter being superimposed upon those of the older period without any intervening layer containing late Celtic remains. How this difficult problem with which we are confronted is to be solved will be seen later on.

Type iii., or the Deverel-Rimbury type, is composed of two groups,

which, though very different in form, are partly contemporary. The double name is derived from the Deverel barrow, in which about thirty cremated interments were found on the floor of the barrow, and from the Rimbury flat cemetery, where about a hundred burials by cremation had taken place. Both places are situated in the south of Dorset, at no great distance apart. The fortunate circumstance that an urn of Type i., fig. 67, was found in the Deverel barrow, as well as the fragment of another, permits us to equate Type iii. with the later part of Type i. As Type ii. group 3 can also be equated with Type iii., we can at once form a general idea of the relative chronology of these three types.

To find Type iv., or the Cordon Type, we have to look to the more northern parts of Britain and to Wales. It is contemporary with the later part of Type i., and seems to be derived from it, but it lasted much longer. It is contemporary with Type iii. in the south, and partly with groups 2 and 3 of Type ii.

Type v., or the Encrusted type, is partly contemporary with Type iv. It is found in flat cemeteries in Scotland and Ireland, and an unusually fine specimen, showing late Celtic influence in its form, is known from Glamorganshire in South Wales. A specimen from Killucken, Tyrone, from its situla-like shape, is referred back by Dr Arthur Evans to Late Celtic ceramic forms, like those he discovered at Aylesford in Kent (*Ac.*, vol. 52, p. 356). The small "incense cup" that accompanied this urn has small triangular apertures in its sides, and is preserved in the Museum at Edinburgh in case E.D. 2. This late Celtic influence, which in the south of England only belongs to the first century B.C., could hardly have reached the north of Ireland before A.D. 1. There is a possibility, however, that this influence came direct from Gaul, in which case it may have arrived as early as in England, or a little earlier. At any rate this type of urn belongs to a very late period, quite on the confines of the Iron Age and the historical period.

The illustrations given in this paper by no means exhaust the number I might have given had space permitted. Within the limits of a paper

of reasonable dimensions it is impossible to show more than a selection. To do full justice to the urns would require at least three separate monographs. Partly, then, from reasons of space, and partly from other reasons, I have omitted the "incense cup" class, the one-cordon type, and a good many heterogeneous urns which are more than usually difficult to place.

TYPE I. OVERHANGING RIM TYPE.

Dr Thurnam, in his admirable paper on Sepulchral Pottery (*Ar.*, vol. 43, p. 345, etc.), defined several types of cinerary urns. He headed the list with the "overhanging rim" type, the second being the "moulded rim" type. I have taken the liberty of uniting these two types and treating them as one. I also include his second type of food-vessel, which has the same forms as my Type i., the only difference consisting in the smaller dimensions of the urns found with uncremated interments, which are not infrequently those of children. His typical example of his first type was my fig. 83 from Mepal Fen, Cambridge: another was fig. 52. As instances of the second type he adduced figs. 53, 54, 65. But when a considerable number of urns of my Type i. are arranged in order,—and it is only from considerations of space that I have not doubled the number of illustrations here given,—it becomes evident, I think, that both Thurnam's types have a common origin. In fact, his typical example of his first type is seen to be an urn in the last stage of the development of the series, which begins with his second type. It is true that my Type i. contains two varieties, which justify in a measure his two divisions, but the explanation of this will be given below.

The series begins with the urns that are structurally tripartite, consisting of three members—a rim, a neck, and a body. It terminates with urns which are bipartite, consisting only of two members—a rim and a body. If the Cornish examples are the oldest, the whole type, except in Cornwall, has shed the loop-handles with which it was provided.

The rim at first was narrow, and either inclined inwards or was

vertical. In process of the development the rim became broader or deeper. But not necessarily and not everywhere, for in the south-west the rim could remain narrow to the last, while it underwent changes in other directions, although in the same area it also became broader, as in other parts of the country. A good example of this fact can be observed by comparing figs. 62, 63, 64, all three nearly contemporary, and all from the same Dorsetshire barrow.

The second member or neck consisted at first of a well-marked cavetto moulding. Its tendency was to flatten and at the same time to become deeper or wider. In the later stages of the development the flattening became so complete that the neck entirely disappeared, and became part and parcel of the body.

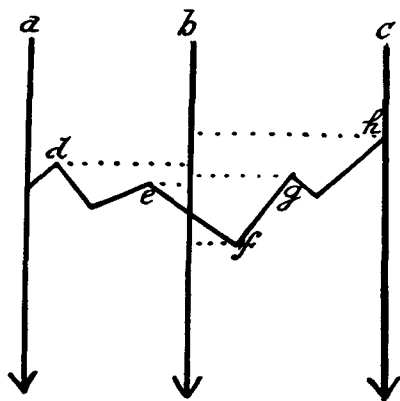
The third member, the body, had the form of an inverted truncated cone, sometimes with slightly curved sides. The junction of the body and neck formed the shoulder, the diameter of which was as great or greater than that of the rim. The tendency of the shoulder angle, which at first was sharp and well defined, was to become rounder. Its diameter became less as its position lowered with the broadening or deepening of the neck, until ultimately these two members coalesced and the tripartite urn developed into a bimembral pot.

That the sequence runs in the direction I have given it, and not *vice versa*, is seen best by reference to Table of Grave-finds I. Here it will be observed that in the earlier part of the series objects of flint and bone predominate, while bronze blades are rare. In the later part of the sequence it is just the reverse,—bronze blades become more numerous, and beads of vitreous paste as well as amber beads begin to make their appearance.

When a series of urns taken from a large area like Great Britain is arranged in a single row, it is evident that any two urns with numbers separated by several units may be exactly contemporary. Allowance has to be made for local conservatism and for different rates of development, especially in remoter parts of the country. If the general current of development is represented by the three parallel lines *a, b, c*, then a

No. of the Find.	Fig.	Place.	Remarks.
1	2	Denzell, Cornwall.	Lost.
2	3	Porton, Wilts.	Finely chipped, 23 in. long.
3	7	Thorn Down, Dorset.	3 1/2 x 1 1/4 and 3 rivets.
4	like 7	Mort. Bar. 56, Yorks.	{ <i>Ar. J.</i> , viii. 343-346. } { 2 in. long with tang. }
5	10	Bamborough, Northumberland.	Bone pommel. Ribbed glass beads. Fused. 2 rivets.
6	13	Corby, Northampton.	"Grape" cup, fig. 196.
7	17	Gowlaw, Midlothian.	Much broken.
8	22	Ford, Northumberland.	2 1/2 in. long, 2 rivets.
9	like 22	Mort. Bar. 216, Yorks.	3 1/2 in. long, 1 rivet.
10	27	Baldon Hill, Derby.	"Grape" cup.
11	28	Monsal Dale, Derby.	Fig. 197.
12	38	Foultford, Banff.	Also a plain bronze pin.
13	like 40	Broughton, Lincoln.	2 1/2 in. long, 1 rivet.
14	" 40	Mort. Bar. 71, Yorks.	Narrow, 2 rivets.
15	" 40	R. 24, Hamley Hill Dorset.	Oval head of whitish glass.
16	41	R. 8, Winterton, Stoke.	Small bronze bowl 1 in. high, fig. 200.
17	51	Mort. Bar. 114, Yorks.	Ribbed glass beads.
18	like 52	R. 5, Walsford, Wilts.	
19	53	E. 42, Winterton, Stoke.	
20	54	Wills.	
21	55	R. 156, Normanton, Wilts.	
22	like 55	Shenfield, <i>Cat. Sheffield Mus.</i> , p. 136.	
23	55	Tomen y mwr Carnarvon, <i>Ar. J.</i> , xxiv. 16.	
24	58	Moot Law, Derby.	
25	59	upon Golden Harrow, Wilts.	
26	like 59	Mort. B. c. 89, Yorks.	
27	60	Bloxworth Down, Wilts.	
28	like 66	Dorset, <i>Devizes</i> , p. 111.	
29	68	Hutton Buscel, Yorks.	
30	like 69	Lancaster Moor, } <i>J.B.A.</i>	
31	" 69	xxl. 157.	
32	" 74	Gilchorn, Forfar.	
33	75	Ardoe, Aberdeen.	
34	75 bis	Allioe, Clackmannan.	
35	78	Fylingdales, Yorks.	
36	85	Ringwood, Kent.	

line cut across it to indicate a particular moment of time can never be straight; it must take the form of a curve such as that marked by the points *d, e, f, g, h*, each of which represents an urn. When these points are protracted on *b*, which represents the whole series of urns in a single row, it is evident that *f* and *h* are contemporary, though separated by several urns. If the intermediate urns *d, e, g* are lost, and *h, f* become consecutive numbers, the difference between them may be such as to make us hesitate to consider them precisely contemporary. Or it may



easily happen that urns not quite contemporary with them may intervene between *h* and *f*. Considerations such as these have to be kept in mind when examining the series of urns of Type i. here given.

As bibliographical references to the finds about which I know anything are given in the list of illustrations, it is unnecessary to recapitulate the discovery of each urn *seriatim*. Yet an exception must be made for some which present features of interest, and to show the methods of interment employed throughout the series. In the earlier part it will be observed that the urns belong to primary interments deposited in a mound at some depth below the natural level of the ground; towards the close, they belong on the whole to secondary interments placed at a considerable distance from the centre of the barrow, and quite near to its surface. Urn fig. 1 was found in a pit 2 feet east of a menhir, in the parish of Paul, Cornwall, though there may have been no connection between the pillar-stone and the interment. In fig. 2

it will be observed that the lower fragment has been reversed. Urn fig. 4 was deposited in a cylindrical hole 4 feet deep, and formed the central interment. Urn fig. 7, from the same neighbourhood, was found in a hole $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, as the central interment of a barrow surrounded by a ditch. Perhaps fig. 10, from Northumberland, does not belong to the type at all, as the scalloped edges are quite abnormal, and the same may be said of the surface ornament. Urn fig. 15, from Norfolk, was found at a depth of from 3-4 feet below the surface on the highest part of a knoll, and no mention is made of a tumulus. No. 17 was found under the remains of a ruined cairn, at a depth of 6 feet below the natural surface. Some feet from it and at a higher level was urn fig. 81.

Though there is no record attached to urn fig. 30, from Suffolk, judging from its diminutive size, it may have accompanied an uncremated burial. Urn fig. 35, from Yorkshire, was with a central interment at a depth of 2 feet from the surface of the barrow. Urn fig. 37, from near Swansea, was found in a hole covered with stone slabs, probably at the centre, below a large cairn, with a diameter of 90 feet and a height of 4 feet, though formerly higher. Urn fig. 41 was found outside barrow 24, Handley Hill, but not on the same side as the flat cemetery containing urns of Type ii. group 3. With the urn was a pair of bone tweezers. There is a legend attached to fig. 44 which was found in a cist at Inys Bronwen, on the banks of the Alaw in Anglesea. In one of the *mabinogion* occur the lines, "A square grave was made for Bronwen, the daughter of Llyr, on the banks of the Alaw, and there she was buried." So when this urn was discovered local antiquarians jumped to the conclusion that it must have belonged to Bronwen, daughter of Llyr Llediaith, who is said to have lived about A.D. 50. The urn was an intruder, for in the cist were discovered fragments of a beaker which had been broken by this secondary interment. There is an elaborate description of urn fig. 52 in *Thurnam*, p. 346, figs. 22, 25. Urn fig. 55 was found at Normanton, Wilts, in a shallow grave with a skeleton under a very large barrow, with a diameter of 102 feet and a height of 10 feet. With it was the "grape" cup, fig. 196, and some gold and amber ornaments. Urn fig. 56, from Dorset, was also found with a skeleton interment.

Urn fig. 58, from Derbyshire, was found in a barrow about 12 feet from the centre and very near the surface. Urn fig. 59, from the Golden barrow, Upton Lovel, was found inside a larger cinerary urn at the depth of 2 feet from the surface of the barrow, the dimensions of which are not stated. A number of gold ornaments were with it. The urns figs. 62-64 were found in the same barrow on the Ridgeway in Dorset. In the upper stratum, at no great distance from the surface, was found fig. 63; lower down, under a mass of flints, lay fig. 64. On approaching the centre of the barrow was another packing of flints, among which were fig. 62, and another of the same type as fig. 64, but with a better defined groove to form the neck. The height of the barrow was about 6 feet. Urn fig. 67, from the Deverel barrow, Dorset, has been mentioned above. It had not been deposited upright in a hole and covered over with a large stone like the urns of Type ii., but was placed inverted on the floor of the barrow and carefully surrounded by a quantity of flints. Urn fig. 72 was found $12\frac{1}{2}$ ft. N.E. from the centre of the barrow about 1 foot 7 inches below the surface. There was no central interment. Urn fig. 75 bis, from

Ardoe, Aberdeenshire, might be placed perhaps a little higher in the series on account of its well-defined neck, but the diameter of the shoulder is less than that of the lower edge of the rim, and ornamentation traced with a fine point is more characteristic of Type iv. The small bronze bowl or cup fig. 200 may have been found with or near this urn, or another of the same type in the Museum marked E.A. 24. All that is certain is, that it was found in excavating sand from a knoll where three or four stone cists, one containing a fine beaker, and several cinerary urns standing loose in the sand, were brought to light. The area excavated seems to have been about 30 feet square.

Urns fig. 76, 77 are from a small flat cemetery in Fife. Fig. 78 is also from a flat cemetery at Alloa, containing twenty-two urns, of which this is the only one preserved. In the cemetery there was one uncremated interment contained in a cist, on the top of which lay two massive gold armlets. Urn fig. 80, from near Carlisle, also formed part of a group of urns from a flat cemetery. Urn fig. 84, from Cambridge, was found near a skeleton. Urn fig. 85, from Yorkshire, was found 16½ feet from the centre of the barrow, only 8 inches below the surface. The last urn, fig. 88, from Berks, is only 3½ inches in height, and lay beside a skeleton.

At the end of the *Table of Grave-finds* I. stands No. 37, the urns of which require special notice. Half way between Dover and Deal a tumulus at Ringwould, with a diameter of 65 feet and a height of 4½ feet, was explored. In the floor of the barrow four cylindrical holes were discovered, each containing an interment. Two of the urns are very late examples of Type i., the profile of the body forming a straight line from the base to the broad or deep overhanging rim, as in fig. 85. The larger of these two urns was about 16 inches high, and was distinguished from the other by four encrusted imitation handles of horseshoe form, placed immediately below the overhanging rim. It was accompanied by two small accessory urns. Among the ashes it contained were three ribbed beads and one small globular bead of light green vitreous paste. This find is interesting since it shows that barrows continued to be used quite at the end of the space of time covered by urns of Type i.

Distribution of Type i.—As regards the distribution of this type, it is found in twenty-five out of the forty counties of England. These include all the counties with a seaboard on the east, south, and west coasts, except Gloucester. The inland counties are Wilts, Berks, Oxon, Bucks, Beds, Northampton, Cambridge, Warwick, Stafford, and Derby. In Wales, urns of this type occur in Anglesea, Carnarvon, Denbigh, Radnor, and Glamorgan. In Scotland the type exists in all the counties on the east coast, from the Border to Elgin, except Berwick and Kincardine; on the west coast, from Wigton to Renfrew and southern Argyle, including the islands of Arran and Cumbrae. The inland counties are Lanark, Stirling, Clackmannan, Kinross, and Perth. In Ireland the type occurs in the three north-eastern counties of Antrim,

Down, and Tyrone. Yet too much stress must not be laid on this partial extension and diffusion of Type i., for Great Britain and Ireland, from an archæological point of view, have been very imperfectly explored, and much may remain below ground for future archæologists to investigate.

TYPE II. THE SOUTHERN GROUPS 1, 2, 3.

Group 1. The urns of this group, figs. 89-105, have a rather heterogeneous appearance, yet I have grouped them together for convenience, though uncertain whether they form a sequence. The urns of the group consist of two truncated cones united at their base, the lower one being the higher of the two. Their junction forms the shoulder, marked sometimes by a raised moulding or a shallow groove. There is often a slight moulding round the lip. The urn is provided with two or more large loop-handles or by knobs. The ornamentation is confined to the upper part of the urn.

Urn fig. 89 was found in a barrow seven miles from Sarum, under an archwork of flints, at a depth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the top of the barrow. The central interment lay 4 feet below the natural surface, and with it was a beaker. Urn fig. 90, from Tregaseal, Cornwall, was found in a cist outside a stone chamber 11 feet long, 4 feet high and 4 wide, which had been covered by a cairn. The small cist was evidently subsequent to the construction of the long chamber. Another urn like this, from Nanstallon Down, Bodmin, also decorated by means of a three-cord plait, is figured in *J.R.I.C.*, x. 196 (1890). A similar urn from Harlyn Bay, Padstow, found with a fine bronze dagger, is described and figured in *J.R.I.C.*, x. 198, etc. Fragments of a fourth urn like the above, from Cheesewring, Cornwall, are preserved in the Athenæum at Plymouth. Urn fig. 91, from Lord's Down in Dorset, was found in a large tumulus 14 feet high. It lay at a lower level than fig. 107 of group 2, which had been deposited only 1 foot below the surface of the barrow. The central interment was 2 feet below the natural level, or 16 feet below the top of the barrow, and consisted of an uncremated body, with a beaker.

The fragment from Angrowse in Mullion, Cornwall, found with a bronze dagger, fig. 94, is ornamented with the three-cord plait like fig. 90, and probably had a body like fig. 93. An urn that may have resembled it, 16 inches in height, was found inside a larger urn apparently like fig. 90, which had a height of from 21-22 inches. They were found at Carn Leskys, St Just, Cornwall, and are figured on a very small scale in *J.R.I.C.*, No. xxi., pl. 2, figs. 3, 4. The urns figs. 98, 99, 100, from Pedngwinnion Point, Cornwall, were all found in the same cist. Figs. 101, 102 were found about 4 feet apart in removing a cairn at Trevelloe, in the parish of Paul, Cornwall. An urn like fig. 102, but without ears, from Lanrauen, Cornwall, is figured

in *Ceram.*, fig. 32; another, from Conquer Downs, in the same county, is preserved in the Museum at Penzance. Except for the ornament above the shoulder, figs. 104, 105 might be placed in Type iii. group 2.

Group 2. This group, figs. 106-112, is somewhat similar in structure to the earlier members of group 1, but the handles are replaced by encrusted imitations.

Urn fig. 107, from Lord's Down, as has already been mentioned, was found inverted a foot from the surface in the same barrow as fig. 91 of group 1, which lay at a rather lower level. The possibility that an urn like fig. 111 is indirectly descended from a metallic situla has already been mentioned. It is characteristic of this and the next group that, apart from the portions in relief, there is no impressed or incised ornament round the upper part of the urn.

Group 3. The urns of this group, figs. 113-122, are barrel-shaped, with a slightly moulded lip, and one or two raised mouldings or cordons at a short distance below it. In the most characteristic examples the mouldings are disposed vertically round the body of the urn. Since arranging the urns in the order here given, I have arrived at the conclusion that fig. 119, which has a great similarity of profile with figs. 111, 112 of group 2, should head group 3; that the bulging, barrel-like sides gradually flattened to forms like figs. 113, 120, 121, until a bucket-like profile like fig. 140 from the Deverel barrow was ultimately reached. Figs. 153, 158 might well be placed at the end of group 3, though I have included them in the Deverel-Rimbury type, to which they also seem to belong.

The urns figs. 114, 115, 118 were discovered in what may be regarded as a flat cemetery outside barrow 24, Handley Hill, Dorset. Here 52 interments were unearthed by General Pitt Rivers, and very amply described. Two specimens of this group from barrows on Launceston Heath, Dorset, are figured in *Warne*, pt. 2, p. 27, and another good example from Nether Swell, Gloucestershire, is in the British Museum. Urn fig. 119 was found at the bottom of the ditch at South Lodge Camp, Dorset, at a depth of 6 feet from the surface of the silting. Beneath the urn lay a bronze razor and a bronze awl or small chisel. At the bottom, inside the urn, is an 8-spoked wheel in relief; a cross in relief is also on the inside of the bottom of urn fig. 90. Although fig. 122 from Colchester shows no encrustation, I have fitted it into group 3, at any rate for the present.

Distribution.—The urns of group 1 are chiefly confined to Cornwall; three are from Dorset and one from South Wilts.

Group 2, though smaller than the last, has a wider extension. Figs. 109, 110 are from Balsham parish in Cambridgeshire—by mistake, the latter is described as coming from Bulford, in *Thurnam*, fig. 27—and fig. 108, from Bulford in Wilts, is now in the Museum at Salisbury. The other urns are from Dorset.

Group 3. Urns of this group occur in Gloucestershire, Dorset, South Wilts, and perhaps in Essex.

TYPE III. THE DEVEREL AND RIMBURY TYPE.

The Deverel barrow, opened in 1825, is midway between Whitechurch and Milbourn St Andrews, Dorset, on the Great Western road. Its diameter was 54 feet and it had a height of 12 feet. On cutting a section from the south side to the centre a semicircle of large stones was discovered on the floor of the barrow, and under most of them was an urn with an interment. Altogether thirty burnt interments were disclosed, some of which were simply laid on the floor of the barrow and unprotected by any stone. Seventeen interments accompanied by urns were found in small pits cut into the chalk; four urns lay on the natural soil, enclosed in a rude kind of arch composed of flints, making twenty-one cremated burials in urns. All the urns except fig. 67 of Type i. were placed mouth upwards. This last was not deposited in a pit cut into the chalk, but was carefully surrounded by a quantity of flints and lay at one extremity of the semicircle. (*Miles*, pp. 16–26, pls. 1–6.) No relics are mentioned as having been found.

The Rimbury cemetery lies S.W. of Deverel, close to Chalbury in the parish of Sutton Poyntz, and not far to the north of Weymouth Bay. It was explored more than forty years ago by Mr Warne. Before he began operations between thirty and forty urns had been discovered while putting the ground under cultivation, and all but two were destroyed. On the first day of his excavations from thirty to thirty-five urns were brought to light, all filled with calcined bones and ashes. On the second day he found fifteen urns and a stone cist containing the skeleton of a young person. On the third day four more urns were discovered and

another stone cist. In numerous instances skeletons were found lying beneath the urns, most of which were placed mouth upwards. The depth at which they were found varied from 18 to 24 inches. No metal was found and only one flint arrow-head. Altogether nearly a hundred urns were exhumed, but only a very few were preserved. (*Warne*, pp. 60-63.)

Group 1. In this group (figs. 123-137) the body of the urn is more or less globular, with a short, rather wide neck. Above the greatest swell there are generally four small perforated bosses and a band of several horizontal incised lines or of shallow grooves.

The examples from the Deverel barrow are figs. 125-128. Urn fig. 132 was found in the flat cemetery outside barrow 24, Handley Hill, Dorset, in close proximity to figs. 114, 115, 118, which allows us to synchronise Type ii. group 3 with Type iii. group 1. Another urn of nearly the same form as fig. 132, but with incised lines instead of grooves round the neck, was found as a secondary interment in a small barrow at Dewlish, the primary interment being urn fig. 159 (*Ar. J.*, xxix. 286). The two urns figs. 133, 134 both come from the same barrow near Milton Abbas in Dorset. Urn fig. 136 is from Berks; and fig. 137, which differs from the Dorset examples, was found in a flat cemetery at Ashford in Middlesex. A specimen of this group is to be seen, I believe, in a cinerary urn from Durval, Sancred, Cornwall (*Borlase*, p. 141), which has sometimes been taken for a beaker. In form and ornament it much resembles an urn, now lost, from the Deverel barrow, but figured in *Miles*, pl. iii. 8.

Group 2. The urns of this group (figs. 139-160) have in general the form of a narrow bucket or of a cylinder, though sometimes the sides show a slightly curved profile. There is a raised moulding or a line of roughly made incisions or impressions at a certain distance below the lip. This may indicate that a shoulder has disappeared, for in some examples the walls recede inwards between the moulding and the lip.

The first four urns (figs. 139-142) are from the Deverel barrow, the next seven (figs. 143-149) from the Rimbury Cemetery; and to these may be added fig. 150 from Ridgeway Hill, Dorset, which is very like one figured by Warne from Rimbury, and is also ornamented in a similar manner with roughly undulating lines. Urn fig. 152 comes from barrow 1, Whitmore Common, near Guildford in Surrey. Urns of cylindrical form, of very coarse manufacture, with a neck that is sometimes splayed outwards and with a raised moulding (as in fig. 155) a little below the lip, or with small knobs round the circumference, have been found in considerable numbers in a flat

cemetery on Sunbury Common at Ashford in Middlesex. In every case cremation had taken place on the earth itself, in a hole dug down to the sandy gravel. In two instances the urns were placed in a curved line, as in the Deverel barrow; in all other cases the urns were in straight rows. There were four or five different kinds of urns made of two kinds of paste. A few calcined flints were found, but no implements, coins, or ornaments (*J.B.A.A.*, xxvii. 449-451). The globular urn fig. 137 is from the same Ashford cemetery.

Distribution.—The two groups of Type iii. belong both to the east and west of England, south of the Thames valley.

TYPE IV. THE CORDON OR HOOPED TYPE.

The general impression left by looking at urns of this type is that they are developments of Type i. In course of time the walls of the rim were often made thinner, and to give the appearance of an overhanging rim, the lower edge was pinched up into a sort of rudimentary moulding. By degrees this definitely assumed the form of a cordon or raised hoop at the base of the rim, and the shoulder angle was likewise replaced by another cordon. As time went on a third hoop was sometimes added. Hence these types are partly contemporary, and are sometimes found in the same cemetery in North Britain.

Urn fig. 161 was found near four other urns at Darley Dale, in the centre of Derbyshire. These are figured in *Ceram.*, figs. 8-10, 22. A finely ornamented example, in form much like fig. 164, but with a narrower base, was found at Colwinston in Glamorgan, and is figured in *Ar. C.*, 5 ser., v. 85. Nearly all the urns from the Law Park Cemetery, near St Andrews, belong to this type. It also occurred in the small cemetery at Sheriff Flats, Lanarkshire, and at Calais Muir in Fife. Fig. 162, from Whitby in Yorkshire, is an example of the intermediate forms between Type i. and Type iv. One or two other examples of Type iv. are also known from Yorkshire. In Penmaenmawr in Carnarvonshire an urn of this type was found with two urns of Type i. and two bronze pins (*Ar. C.*, 5 ser., viii. 33). Urns figs. 176-178 are from Ireland, another from a gravel-pit in County Antrim is figured (*U.J.A.*, v. 25 (1898)). Another, from the South Island of Aran is figured (*P.R.I.A.*, 2 ser., ii. 478, fig. 2).

There is every reason to believe that this type lasted to a very late period—to the very end of the Bronze Age.

In making a railway at Eddertoun in Ross-shire a tumulus was dug through. At the centre was a cist containing burnt bones, a fragment of bronze, and a bead of blue glass with three yellow spirals. In the

ditch surrounding the barrow was found a cinerary urn in pieces and fragments of oxidised bronze. The urn is described as having been plain, with two mouldings of slight relief which divided the height of the urn into about three equal parts. It had been about 16 inches high, 16 inches wide at the mouth, and 9 inches at the bottom (*P.S.A.S.*, v. 312).

The urn therefore belonged to the Cordon type iv., and would not be very different from fig. 170, which is 15 inches high, though it would be rather wider at the base. As this was a secondary interment, it could not be earlier than the central cist containing the glass bead. Beads of this type are certainly late.

In the Zürich Museum there are some from Giubasco, near Bellinzona, also ornamented with yellow spirals on a dark blue ground, which belong to the La Tène period. They are not uncommon in Scotland and Ireland. One was found in the crannog at Lagore in County Meath (*Munro*, fig. 105). Two dark blue beads with yellow spirals were presented to the Museum by Mr Young, together with a bronze spear-head and an iron axe, discovered during his excavations at Burghead, and at the same time he exhibited a Greek coin of Nero, also from Burghead. A large number of beads, some of this type, together with articles of bronze, all apparently of the Roman period, have been found near Donaghadee in County Down (*Ar. J.*, xiii. 407). A bead like the Eddertoun example cannot, I think, be dated in the far north earlier than first century B.C., and it is always possible that this particular specimen is still later, and belongs to the Iron Age in Scotland.

Distribution.—Type iv. is best represented in North Britain, and comes as far south as Derbyshire. But it also occurs in North and South Wales and in the north-eastern part of Ireland, reaching as far south as Wicklow.

TYPE V. THE ENCRUSTED TYPE.

This type, or rather class, figs. 179–193, is characterised not so much by its profile as by its encrusted decoration. This generally takes the

form of a chevron border, between the angles of which is placed a circular boss, either plain or decorated with incisions. In what, no doubt, are the earlier examples this decoration is confined to the neck; in other specimens from Wales and Ireland the whole surface of the urn is enveloped with encrusted designs.

So far as the scanty record of the finds permits us to form an opinion, the great majority of this class of ceramic have been discovered in flat graves with cremation at a small depth below the surface of the ground. Although the urns figs. 182, 184, from Uddingston in Lanark and Broomhedge on the borders of Antrim and Down, show no encrustation, I have introduced them here because they were found with figs. 181 and 183 respectively. As this type of urn with a hollow neck has in other instances been associated with encrusted urns having a similar profile, it is evident that they are contemporary, and that the encrustation is an adjunct which might be omitted. The urns figs. 183, 184, from Broomhedge, Co. Down, were unearthed from a field in which many urns have been discovered: on one occasion eleven were noticed in a straight line forty yards long. Urn fig. 187, from Glenballoch in Perthshire, has almost exactly the same profile and decoration as two urns, both fragmentary, from the Law Park Cemetery, near St Andrews. This is enough to show that Types iv. and v. are partly contemporary in North Britain. Urn fig. 189 is from Branthwaite in Cumberland, not far from the sea. A far simpler urn, much like fig. 179, but without the lower cordon, with a chevron in relief below the lip, from Ovington in Northumberland, is figured in *B.B.*, fig. 59. One of the finest specimens of this class, decorated below the lip with a chevron border, and below that with a lozenge border in relief, came from the Breselu Mountains in Pembrokeshire. In form it is something like fig. 182, but with a more prominent and well-rounded shoulder, showing Late Celtic influence (*Thurnam*, fig. 32).

Urn figs. 190-193 are from Ireland, from the counties of Wexford, Down, Tyrone, and Down. A broken urn, the upper part of which is ornamented with an encrusted chevron border and a boss at the centre

of each triangle, as in figs. 181, 185, 188 from Scotland, was found in a cist under a tumulus at Killicarney, Co. Cavan, with two flint implements, one being a small well-made saw (*J.R.H.A.A.I.*, 4 ser., v. 194-7). Another urn of the same form as fig. 184, but broader at the base, from the cemetery of Drumnakilly, Co. Tyrone, has a lattice border in relief round the body, the neck being plain. Several urns of the same form, but without encrustation, were found at the same place and time (*J.R.H.A.A.I.*, 4 ser., ii. 499-512). An urn from Carrowmore, near Sligo, is figured in *Thurnam*, fig. 31. The interesting specimen from Killucken, which brings us down so late in time, and forms part of this ceramic class, has already been mentioned.

Distribution.—This class of ceramic is found in various parts of Scotland, as far north as the county of Ross, in Northumberland, Cumberland, South Wales, the North and West of Ireland, and as far south as Wexford.

The Ornamentation.—It is not necessary to say much on this head, and the ornamentation of Types i., ii., group 1, and iv., can be taken together, as there is no essential difference between them. Compared with the Beaker class, the decoration of the cinerary urns is simpler, less elaborate, and presents fewer combinations, and is never arranged in alternately plain and decorated bands or zones. With one or two exceptions, the lower part of the urn is plain, and all ornamentation is confined to the rim and neck. The scheme of ornament is purely geometrical, and consists of simple combinations of straight lines, such as the line chevron turned in different directions, and bands of short vertical or oblique lines. The only exception to the use of the straight line is a line of small horseshoe impressions, made with a cord placed under the finger-nail, *e.g.* figs. 39, 52, 92. By far the commonest mode of decoration is to cover the surface with a pattern of line chevrons placed vertically, *e.g.* figs. 5, 16, 94, 97. The line-lozenge border, either shaded or plain, *e.g.* figs. 18, 26, 34, 164, and the line-lattice border, *e.g.* figs. 24, 69, 163, 171, are also common in Types i., iv. all over the country. The line-chevron border, with both sets of triangles shaded in

different directions, *e.g.* figs. 43, 60, 161, 174, as well as a chequer pattern, composed of groups of lines alternately vertical and horizontal, such as figs. 13, 33, occur more rarely.

Type ii. groups 2, 3. These groups are devoid of surface ornament, the decoration consisting of raised horizontal or vertical mouldings, along which lines of punch-marks or finger impressions are disposed.

Type iii. In group 1 preference is given to a band of parallel incised lines or shallow grooves disposed round the neck, such as figs. 123, 129, etc., or to an undulating border of parallel lines, figs. 150, 151,—a type of ornament peculiar to this group, and which occurs on some Late Celtic pottery in the Colchester Museum. Group 2 is quite plain.

Type v. The scheme of linear ornament is very restricted, and often careless in execution, the attention of the potter being chiefly turned to the bolder effect of the encrusted decoration. In several specimens the whole body of the urn is covered with haphazard incisions, hastily made, that hardly deserve the name of ornament.

The Technique.

The means by which the ornamentation was produced on the wet clay was not altogether different from that of more ancient times. It consisted in the use of (1) the cord, (2) the three-cord plait, (3) linear incisions made with a blunt or a sharp point, (4) punctures with a blunt instrument, (5) small round dots produced apparently by a wide-toothed comb, (6) punch-marks that might have been produced by a fine-tooth comb, (7) the finger-nail, (8) indentations made in various ways.

Of these, 2, 5, 6 were unknown in the Earlier Bronze Age, characterised by beakers; and the use of small rectangular punch-marks, such as might be made by a notched slip of wood, current in those days, had fallen into oblivion. The three-cord plait is an interesting novelty. It leaves marks which have been called "a victor's laurel pattern," and have been compared to ears of corn diverging from a stem. This is invisible when the pressure applied was not great or the clay rather hard, but when the clay was sufficiently moist the stem becomes

apparent. This new technique occurs both in England, especially in Cornwall, in Scotland and Ireland, *e.g.* figs. 15, 18, 24, 32, 70, 89, 90, 94. Fully a third of the urns of Type i. and half those of Type iv. present cord impressions. In fully a third of the urns of Type i. and in rather less proportion of Type iv. the ornament has been produced with a blunt or a sharp-pointed instrument, the former being usually preferred. The use of other methods in these two types is more or less exceptional. The three-cord plait is employed four or five times in Type i. and the finger-nail only once.

In Type ii. group 1, from the South of England, the cord is nearly always employed. In three instances use is made of the three-cord plait, and on another urn the effect of such impressions is imitated with a pointed instrument (fig. 98). In the other two groups from the same quarter the use of the cord and the incised line does not occur. Impressions made with the finger or some such means is almost the sole technique.

In the two groups of Type iii. the cord is equally unknown. In group 1 all the linear ornament is produced by means of a blunt point, or with something that left wide, shallow grooves. In group 2 indentations or impressions are made with a blunt point, which can hardly be said to produce any ornamental effect.

In Type iv., besides the use of the cord and the point, there are two examples of the use of the comb, both from North Britain.

In Type v. the usual instrument employed was the fine point, but the cord, the three-cord plait, the comb, and the finger-nail would equally be called into requisition.

The nature of the pottery.—The material out of which the cinerary urns were formed was coarse clay mixed with minute pebbles or fragments of broken flint or quartz. General Pitt Rivers distinguished two qualities in Dorset, which he thus described:—

No. 1 quality.—Coarse, badly-baked, containing grains of quartz, flint, chalk, or shell; hand-made.

No. 2 quality.—Coarse, soft, smooth, without sand or large grains;

ill-baked and sometimes red on one side and black on the other; hand-made.

Examples of No. 1 quality are figs. 114, 115, 118, 119, 153; of No. 2 quality, figs. 4, 7, 41, 72, 132.

THE GRAVE-FINDS.

The tables of grave-finds show the objects found with individual urns. But as some of these are of small importance for determining the appropriate age of the urns, it is only necessary to touch upon a few of them.

Bronze Blades.

None of the bronze blades found with cinerary urns are of the broad, thin, flat type in use when beakers were in vogue. No. 1, found with urn fig. 2 at Denzell Downs, Cornwall, was immediately lost, but was described as a bronze knife, perhaps something like No. 41 from Angrowse in Cornwall, which is $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, though it was longer when complete. The thin, tanged blade, No. 14, from Broughton, Lincolnshire, was originally about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and, from its relative width of 1 inch, seems to belong rather to the razor types. No. 17, from Winterbourn Stoke, Wilts, is a small narrow dagger, thickened at the centre, which when complete would measure about 5 inches in length. It had three rivets and an oval pommel of bone, in form much like *Evans'* fig. 283, and unlike the pommels of the thin flat knife-daggers such as are seen in *Evans'* figs. 280, 287. The small tanged knife, No. 25, from Upton Gold barrow, Wilts, measures $2\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and, like No. 24 from Moot Low, Derbyshire, does not show the semi-lunar mark at the base of the blade, but merely a slightly concave line. The latter is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, with a single rivet. No. 28, from Woodyates, Dorset, is 5 inches long. It has a midrib, and is ornamented with four parallel lines and pounced dots. It has four rivets and, except for its smaller size, is much like one in *Evans'* fig. 302, from Winterbourn Stoke, Wilts, which was found with bone tweezers like those shown

in fig. 197. The small fluted razor, No. 38, from Sarum, Wilts, is the same as *Evans'* fig. 265, and the objects found with it are reproduced in fig. 198. The amber beads, though small, are perforated at the base with a V-shaped perforation. No. 39, from Harlyn Bay, Cornwall, is a dagger measuring $4\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with two rivets. It is a beautiful casting, and provided with a duplex midrib and very sharp bevelled edges. A dagger very much like this, also with a double midrib, from Camerton in Somerset, is figured in *Evans*, fig. 303. Dagger No. 41 with three rivets, from Angrowse, Cornwall, is shown with fig. 94. It has lost some 2 inches of its length, and now measures $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The narrow blade has a midrib, and is ornamented with two or three lines parallel to the cutting edges. At the base of the blade is a small rudimentary tang, such as occurs not infrequently on daggers from Brittany.

At the bottom of the ditch of South Lodge Camp, already mentioned, lay the tanged razor blade, No. 45, immediately underneath urn, fig. 119. It measured $2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch, and in future will be spoken as razor A. At $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the bottom of the ditch, and only separated by one foot of silting from the stratum containing sherds of Romano-British pottery, lay razor B, a rather larger blade than the other, with a notch at the top, and an almond-shaped fluting on the surface of the blade on one side (*P. R.*, pl. 238, figs. 3, 4). General Pitt Rivers compared B with the razor from Heathery Burn Cave, and with those from Bowerhouses near Dunbar (*Evans*, figs. 270-273). To these may be added one from the Braes of Gicht, Aberdeenshire (*P.S.A.S.*, xxv. 137). Razors of this type belong to end of the Bronze Age, and are contemporary with socketed instruments such as spear-heads, celts, and knives. Razors of this type evidently continued in use for a very long time. One was found by Pitt Rivers in the Wor Ditch barrow, at a depth of one foot from the surface, in the midst of the Romano-British stratum, on the same level as the two coins of Constantine I, (A.D. 306-336).

The two ornamental blades, Nos. 48, 49, from Kinross and Midlothian, are illustrated in *Anderson*, figs. 33, 32. Another of the same type, but

fluted, from Balblair in Sutherland, is compared by Sir J. Evans, both as regards size and shape, with the tanged and fluted blade, fig. 199, from Taunton. It formed part of a hoard consisting of a dozen palstaves, a socketed celt and chisel, two sickles, a torque, etc.; but taking into consideration the finer work of Nos. 48, 49, their ornamentation and their remote geographical position, I believe they must be later than fig. 199.

The bronze cup, fig. 200, is now only a fragment, measuring 1 inch in height and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The record of its find in *P.S.A.S.*, ix. 269, is very imperfect, and it is not in the least certain that it was found with fig. 75 bis, or with another of the same type in the Edinburgh Museum. Mr Reginald Smith tells me the cup may be compared with two from the Stanwick hoard in the British Museum. They are practically a pair, but one is badly damaged and the other has a milled edge. It is 2 inches high, with a diameter at the mouth of $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, is very well made and of fairly stout metal. He believes these Stanwick bowls may be dated from 50 B.C. to 50 A.D., but that the Ardoe example, owing to its thinness, may be of the transition period from Bronze to Iron, or about the fourth century B.C. The Ardoe cup may also be compared with a bronze semi-globular bowl, 4 inches in diameter at the mouth, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in depth, but of much thicker metal, from the Balmashanner hoard (*P.S.A.S.*, xxvi. p. 188).

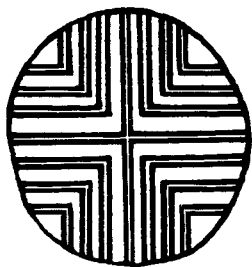
Gold Ornaments.

The finds connected with No. 21, from Normanton in Wilts, consisted of—(1) A gold bead, over half an inch long, formed by plating a double conical core of wood with two thin gold-leaf cones, meeting at the centre. (2) A rather smaller spherical gold bead, with a hole on one side, formed in the same way as the above. (3) A disc of amber, with holes of suspension. (4) "Grape" cup, fig. 196, with 162 small knobs arranged in six parallel rows.

Small cups from 4–5 inches high, in the Zürich Museum, much like a "grape" cup in form, but with very roughly-formed knobs, occur in

the Gaulish cemetery of Giubasco, Bellinzona, and belong to the La Tène period.

The chief objects found with interment No. 25 from Upton Golden barrow were—(1) A rectangular plaque of thin gold-leaf, measuring $5\frac{3}{4}$ and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and engraved with a simple geometrical ornament. (2) A conical core of lignite, nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, plated with gold-leaf.



On the flat base is engraved a cruciform pattern, which is not without interest. (3) Thirteen drum-shaped beads of thin gold. (4) Two small round boxes of thin gold-leaf, with conical tops. (5) Upwards of a thousand small round amber beads. (6) A "grape" cup, like fig. 196. (7) The thin bronze knife mentioned above. All these objects were found with a secondary cremated

interment at a depth of 2 feet from the top of the barrow. The same cruciform pattern occurs on a lozenge-shaped plate of gold in the Dorchester Museum. It was found in a barrow near Martinstown with a much-damaged urn of Type i., a dagger with a midrib and three parallel lines, and an amber cup, apparently turned on the lathe. This design is well known in the Mediterranean area. It appears at a very early date in the Ægean, then in the terramare of Montale (*A. Evans*, figs. 54, 86, 87, 137), on fibulæ of the Early Iron Age in Italy, and on a hut-urn from Latium. Travelling westwards, it appears in the La Tène period on bronze boss-headed nails at Mount Beuvray (Nièvre), and in Bohemia.

The two massive gold armlets from Alloa, fig. 35, with slightly expanded ends, have a diameter of 3 inches. They can be relatively dated by other finds in Scotland. Two bronze armlets, from Auchtertyre, Morayshire, of the same size and type (*Anderson*, fig. 147), were found with two socketed spear-heads, a socketed celt, and portions of metal rings of soft solder composed of tin and lead.

A penannular armlet, with slightly expanded ends, from the Braes of

Gicht, in Aberdeenshire, was found with a bifid razor, of the same type as those from Dunbar (*Anderson*, fig. 21; *P.S.A.S.*, xxv. 137). Other armlets of the same type belong to the hoard from Balmashanner in Forfarshire. Among the objects found were eleven penannular rings of bronze, three circular rings of bronze, two broken rings, one of bronze, the other apparently of *iron*, a celt with oval socket, four penannular rings or beads of triangular section formed of six pieces soldered together, the bronze bowl mentioned above, and twenty-eight amber beads (*P.S.A.S.*, xxvi. 182-5). These remarkable rings or beads of triangular section connect this hoard with the rich Heathery Burn Cave find in Yorkshire (*Ar.*, vol. liv. p. 95, etc., fig. 2); with another from Gogar, Midlothian, found with a sword of early Hallstatt type (*Anderson*, p. 144), and with another from the West Highlands (*Anderson*, fig. 227).

The penannular bronze rings from the West Highlands are later than those from Balmashanner, and quite like one from County Clare (*P.R.I.A.*, xxvi., pl. xi, fig. 10), found with a socketed celt of exactly the same type as one from Ardoch camp.

Approximately in the same period as these rings or beads of triangular section may probably be placed the find, No. 46, from Darley Dale, Derbyshire. This find, figured in the *Reliquary*, iv. 203, consisted of a bronze tube, with a diameter slightly over $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch, on which some small white beads of unspecified material were strung. Jewett compared the bronze tube with a gold tube of slightly larger diameter, on which were attached hollow gold beads of approximately the same type as those from Scotland. This find was made at Beerhacket in Dorset, and is figured *Ar. J.*, vii. 65.

Vitreous Beads and Glazed Pottery.

Although only six finds of glass or vitreous paste beads are mentioned in this paper, that small number does not nearly exhaust the instances in which beads of this material are known to have been placed with cremated interments in Britain. In a paper on "The chronology of prehistoric glass beads and associated ceramic types in Britain" (*J.A.I.*, xxxv.

256-264), I have brought together twenty-eight instances in which glass, apparently older than the La Tène period, and generally in the form of ribbed beads, has been found with British interments. To these I now add a twenty-ninth. The gold cup from Rillaton, Cornwall, which has frequently been figured, was found in a cist with a bronze blade about 10 inches long, some pieces of ivory, and a few glass beads (*Ar. J.*, xxiv. 189-195).

With one exception—bead No. 32 from Forfarshire—all the beads of this period that have been preserved are the so-called “segmented” or “notched” or “ribbed” beads, made from a small tube of vitreous paste or porcelain of cobalt blue or light greenish colour, with a diameter of from $\frac{1}{8}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch, by grooving it all round at intervals of about $\frac{1}{3}$ of an inch. The appearance resulting from this process is that of several small more or less globular beads, strung on a string from 1–2 inches long, fig. 197.

Greenish blue beads of this description were known in the south-east of Spain at a very early date, approximately placed about 2000 B.C. (*Siret*, p. 205). Ribbed blue and greenish beads much like those from Wilts, have been found at Tell el Amarna, their date being about 1400 B.C. Similar porcelain beads of dull white colour, of later date, are known from Enkomi in Cyprus (*Murray*, pl. ix. 305). Some of the ribbed porcelain beads of pale greenish or pale blue colour in the British Museum, found with mummies of the XXVI. Dynasty, c. 600 B.C., greatly resemble the beads from Wilts, and show the same irregularities in their construction.

It is unfortunate that the other glass or porcelain beads of more ordinary form which sometimes accompanied the ribbed beads have all been lost; for no doubt those that were not simply monochrome would have afforded means for settling the question whether they belonged to the Bronze Age or to the Hallstatt period on the Continent. Although I have searched for the ribbed type of bead in many museums on the Continent, I have not as yet succeeded in finding any of earlier date than the La Tène period. In Romano-British and post-Roman times, both in

Britain and abroad, the type is abundantly represented, though differences may often be observed. The earlier British beads of the Bronze Age are almost certainly of Mediterranean origin, and are due to importation, but under what circumstances they arrived is still a matter of conjecture.

The Limits of the Bronze Age.

The use of iron came in slowly,—earlier in places near the coast and later in the inland districts. The earliest specimens of iron were no doubt introduced through the medium of trade, and these could have no influence on native Bronze Age pottery or on sepulchral rites. The first appearance of iron in Britain is by no means coincident with the disappearance of the native ceramic. To cause changes in these departments needs personal contact of a far more intimate nature than that which takes place between a trader and his customers. When, therefore, we find a new kind of ceramic and a new rite of sepulture simultaneously introduced we may fairly assume an immigration, and not merely a new influence from without exerted upon the native inhabitants of the country.

There is evidence of two migrations into Britain, before the invasion of the Romans, by tribes who made use of iron. The earlier invaders practised inhumation, and the later cremation. The earlier invasion is evinced by three La Tène interments at Cowlam in the East Riding, with which were a fibula of La Tène i., glass beads, and a couple of bronze bracelets of the same period and pieces of hard-baked pottery.

Of a later date are the finds from a large number of barrows at Arras and from the so-called "Danes' Graves," all in the same part of the country. One of the Arras barrows contained the remains of a chariot, and this by no means the only one that has been found in Yorkshire graves. As chariots are not likely to have formed an article of commerce, we may suppose that the first came from the Continent with their owners. These new immigrants were very dolichocephalic, and therefore very different from the people of the Beaker period. It is not unlikely that they landed in the fine harbour formed by the Humber—the *Portus opportunus* of Ptolemy. Owing to the La Tène i. fibula, the

date of this first invasion is placed about 400 B.C., but that seems hardly to allow sufficient time for it to reach Britain; and as its bronze pin had been replaced by an iron one, it could not have been quite new when deposited in the grave. Dr A. Evans only places this first invasion of the Gauls about the middle of the third century B.C. (*Ar.*, vol. lii. p. 388), and so I split the difference and place it at \pm 300 B.C.

The cremation cemetery of Aylesford in Kent belongs to a later time, which Dr A. Evans places about the middle of the first century B.C., and in a fine monograph on the subject he has clearly shown that the bronze objects and the ceramic belonged to a fresh body of invaders from Belgic Gaul (*op. cit.*, p. 117-388). Iron, no doubt, was known a good deal earlier in the south-east of Britain than the above date, but it has not been found in graves. Cæsar mentions that it was rare when he arrived in Britain, and there is no reason to doubt his statement.

On the south-west coast and not far inland is the lake-village of Glastonbury. As none of the fibulæ found there are early examples, and most belong to La Tène iii., its settlement can hardly be placed earlier, I imagine, than \pm 250 B.C.

We have already seen that the result of the Pitt Rivers excavations brought out the fact that in East Dorset there was hardly an appreciable interval between the Bronze Age and the Romano-British strata. As space is limited, the data to be correlated must be stated as succinctly as possible. The ditches excavated that demand special attention are—(1) Angle Ditch, Handley Down; (2) Martin Down Camp; (3) Wor Barrow; (4) South Lodge Camp.

In *Angle Ditch* all the Romano-British pottery, a few fragments of Roman and a certain proportion of British pottery occurred at or above the depth of 1 to 2 feet. All below this level and quite up to it was British pottery, the depth of the ditch being $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet. At the bottom lay a broken palstave of late form, which seemed to have been used for excavating the ditch. At the depth of 4 feet from the surface was half the blade of a bronze razor.

At *Martin Down Camp* all the Romano-British pottery lay at or above

the depth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in a layer 0·8 foot thick. All below was British pottery, but it only begins to appear about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches below the Romano-British stratum.

At *Wor Barrow* all the Roman and Romano-British pottery lay at or above the depth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and not a single specimen lower. At the depth of 1 foot, on a level with two coins of Constantine I., lay the bronze razor mentioned above.

Although the ditch of *South Lodge Camp* is the most important, I take it last, as it requires some explanation. Practically, all the Romano-British pottery lay at or above the depth of 2 feet. In the next stratum, from 2 to 3 feet from the surface, were a very few pieces of Roman and Romano-British pottery, and on the 3-foot level lay a cream-coloured Roman *mortarium* and two pieces of New Forest ware. Also on the 3-foot level lay razor B and part of a bronze bracelet. In this layer between the 3-feet and the 2-feet level, as in all the ditches with one exception, the fragments of British pottery come right up to the Romano-British level, and there appears to be no interval between them. The exception is the ditch of Martin Down Camp, where there is a layer $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, containing no sherds, immediately below the Romano-British stratum. This might be taken to indicate that the camp was unvisited for a space of about fifty years. At the bottom of the ditch, at a depth of $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet, lay the urn fig. 119, razor A, and a bronze awl. Were it not for evidence derived from the other ditches, we should have to place the Roman level at 3 feet instead of 2 feet from the surface. It is not so difficult to understand how the Roman pottery might have got buried a few inches in the ground, and so I assume that the Bronze Age level ceased at 2 feet from the surface.

This new ceramic, foreign to the Bronze Age, must have been dropt where it was found by the inhabitants of the three neighbouring Romano-British stations of Rotherly, Woodcuts, and Woodyates, all explored by General Pitt Rivers. Judging from a fibula of La Tène i., another of La Tène iii., and two British coins from Rotherly; from a few uninscribed British coins, a late Celtic vase, and coins of Caligula and Claudius I. from Woodcuts, it is possible that these villages were

founded in the first century A.D., or a little earlier. The Roman coins at Woodcuts reach down to Magnentius, 350-353; those from Woodyates to Honorius,—to the end, in fact, of the Roman occupation. Hence the length of time that these villages lasted may be roughly estimated at four hundred years. In the first three ditches the actual thickness of the Romano-British stratum is about $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, in the South Lodge Camp about 21 inches, showing that the latter place had been much longer frequented. If the duration is estimated at four hundred years and the depth of the deposit at 21 inches, the rate of accumulation is 1 inch every nineteen years. Hence the time required for the foot of silting to accumulate that separates razor B from the Romano-British stratum will be about two hundred and thirty years. Assuming that the three stations were founded \pm 1. A.D., the date of razor B may be called \pm 250 B.C. The lower $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet of the ditch, owing to its narrowness, would fill at a much greater rate. The General found, in fact, that the re-excavated Wor ditch in four years filled up at the centre to the height of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, so that to allow a hundred years for the silting up of the lower $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet of the South Lodge Camp seems quite sufficient.

Urn fig. 119 of Type ii. group 3, and razor A which lay below it, may therefore be dated \pm 350 B.C. Urns of this type, figs. 114, 115, 118, and one of Type iii. group 1, fig. 132, formed part of the flat cemetery outside barrow 24, Handley Hill, so that the cemetery and all or some of the globular urns from the Deverel barrow belonging to the same type and group as fig. 132 may be placed in the fourth century B.C. It has been mentioned that among the Deverel urns was fig. 67 and the fragment fig. 138 of Type i.: hence fig. 67, and many others in a similar stage of development, such as fig. 66 from Bloxworth Down, found with bone tweezers and porcelain beads, fig. 74, from Gilchorn, found with a glass bead, and fig. 78 from Alloa, found with a massive gold armlet, may also be assigned to the fourth century B.C. As the urns from Ringwold in Kent, p. 197, found with glass or porcelain beads evidently belong to the very end of type i., they may be approximately dated \pm 300 B.C., and that may be taken as the general date for the disappear-

ance of this type, which began so much earlier than the others. In the south-west, the Bronze Age ceramic is apparently prolonged till the time of its extinction by rude urns of simple form, like those of Type iii. group 2, which are numerous in Dorset and Cornwall. In the north, in Wales and in Ireland, Bronze Age pottery was prolonged by urns of Types iv. and v., or by urns of the one-cordon type. This last type evidently came down very late in time. Among the cinerary urns in the recently discovered cemetery of Stevenston in Ayrshire was fig. 194, which is an example of the single-cordon type. One of the urns was accompanied by two ribbed vitreous paste beads of the same type as in fig. 197, and by a star-shaped bead of a type found singly in Scotland and Ireland, but not with datable objects. Beads of this sort are certainly late, hardly earlier than the first century B.C., and perhaps a good deal later. Yet this is not the latest known example of Bronze Age pottery.

The Roman occupation in south-west Britain seems to have been insufficient to eradicate the deep-seated conservatism of the natives of Cornwall, who apparently retained cremation and Bronze Age types of pottery well into the fourth century A.D. I refer to the well-known but much discredited find in the parish of Morvah by Mr W. Borlase, who found Roman coins in an urn of Bronze Age type, some fragments of which are shown in fig. 195. The urn containing the coins lay in a small stone cist covered by a flat stone 3 feet square: over this, the central and sole interment, was piled a cairn of stones about 8 feet high with a diameter of 29 feet. It is difficult to believe that such a mass of stones could have been removed merely to hide a few brass coins of small value. So I accept the alternative maintained by Mr Borlase, that the urn and the coins are contemporary. The urn had a diameter of 5 inches at the bottom and the walls expanded as they rose to a diameter of 9 inches. The height could not be determined. The encrusted horseshoe handle was probably repeated at intervals, and placed a little below the lip. Seen in profile, the walls incline inwards from the lower end of the encrustation. The ornament was produced with a cord, and the urn seems to belong to Type v. (*Borlase*, 248-252: *Ar. C.*, 3 ser., xxv. 33-36.)

CONCLUSION.

One object of this paper is to present in broad outlines a connected view of the Ceramic of the later part of the Bronze Age. From the facts recounted, the following deductions may be drawn. About 800 or 900 B.C., according as we allow five or six centuries for the life of Type i., we find a type of cinerary urn, perhaps of foreign origin, appearing in the extreme south-west of Britain, and gradually spreading northwards and westwards to Scotland and Ireland. If the type first came to Britain from Gaul, we must suppose it was brought by new settlers who cremated their dead. But though they may have colonised the south-west and perhaps the whole south of Britain, there is no clear evidence to show that they conquered the whole of Britain. The diffusion of cremation and of Type i. over other parts of the country than the south may have taken place by peaceful penetration. After Type i. had passed through various stages of retrograde development, it finally died out about ± 300 B.C., a date which seems to synchronise with the first invasion of south-east Yorkshire by immigrants of the La Tène period.

About the beginning of the fourth century B.C. or earlier several new types of cinerary urns, apparently of foreign origin, appear in the south-west of Britain, but never extended north of the Thames valley. These too may be attributed to a fresh influx of colonists from Gaul. Some of this pottery lasted to the end of the Bronze Age, and in out-of-the-way places even survived it.

The people who manufactured some of this ceramic also constructed quadrangular earthworks of squarish outline, using palstaves for excavating the ditches. One of these entrenchments, South Lodge Camp, was finished a very short time before urn fig. 119 was thrown into the ditch, a time which may be dated ± 350 B.C.

In the north, far removed from foreign invasion, the inhabitants were less affected by external influence. Consequently the new Type iv. and much of Type v. is merely a development or adaptation of ancient models. These two types, though they began earlier, are partly contem-

porary with the southern Types ii., iii., and all four help to prolong the Bronze Age ceramic, when Type i. had become extinguished, down to a very late date in the remoter parts of Britain. And this took place though the knowledge of iron had existed in the country since the fourth century B.C. or earlier. The introduction of iron into Britain and the disuse of the old native ceramic were by no means synchronous events.

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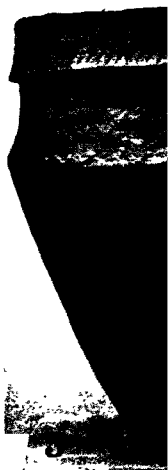
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[These illustrations have been contributed by the Hon. John Abercromby.]



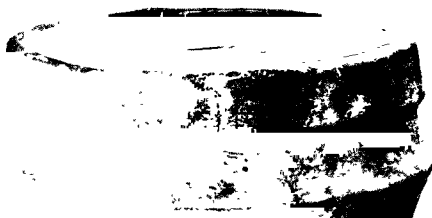
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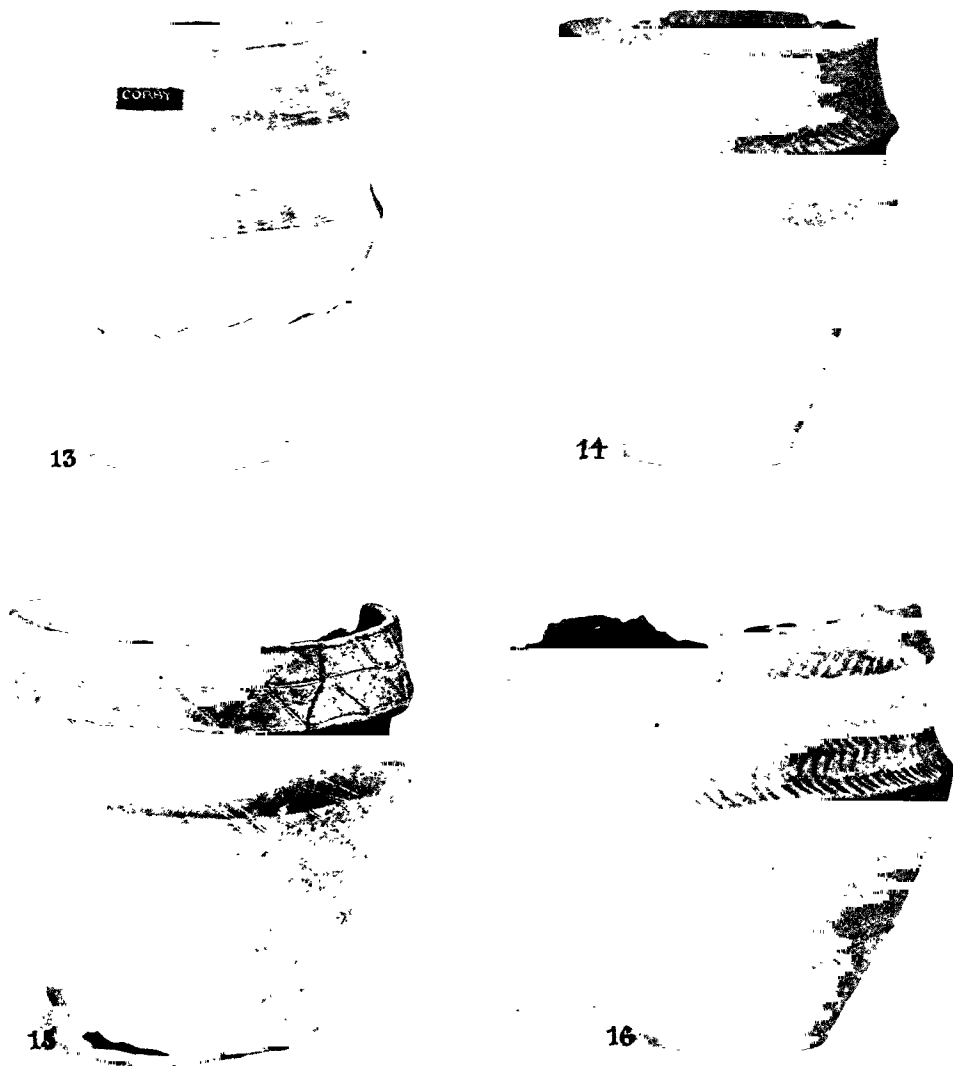
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Figs. 9-12. Type i.



Figs. 13-16. Type i

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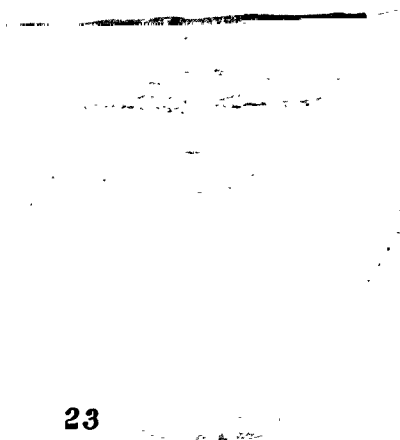
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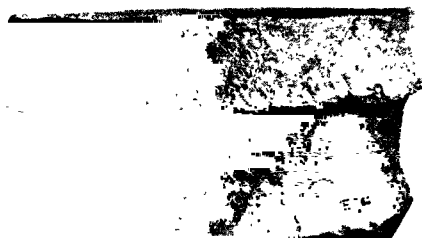
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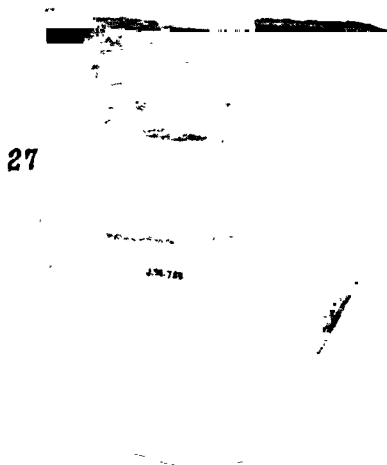


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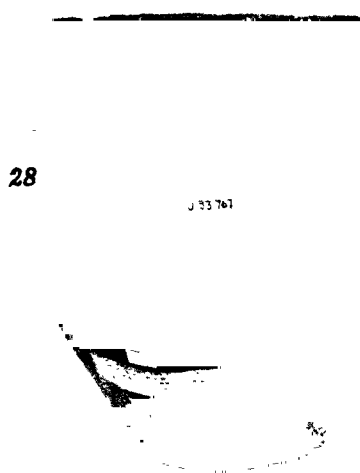
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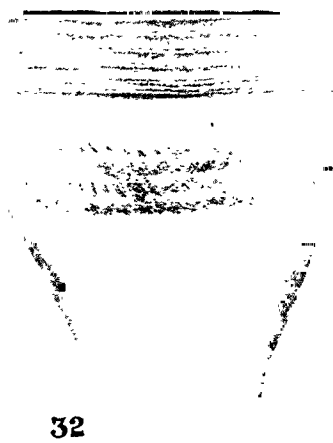
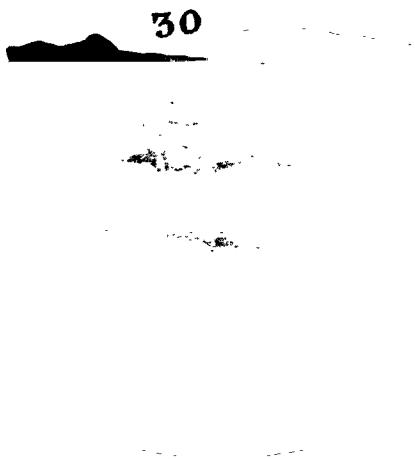
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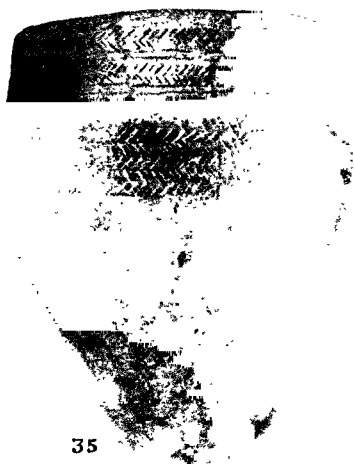
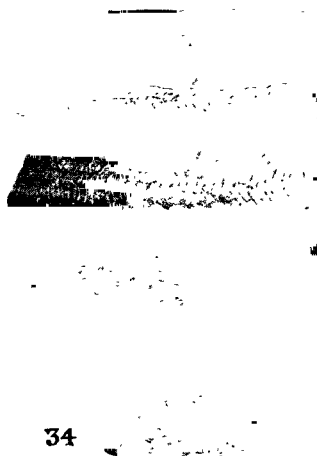
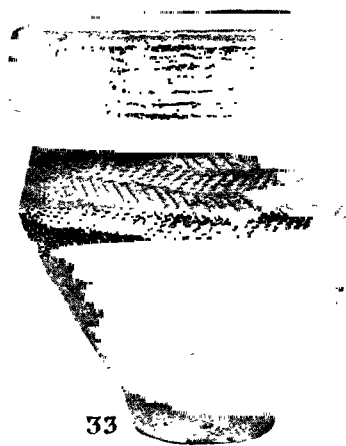
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Figs. 33-36. Type 1.



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Figs. 37-40. Type i.

URN 42
BARROW 24
HANDLEY HILL.
SECONDARY INTERMENT.
AUG. 1895.

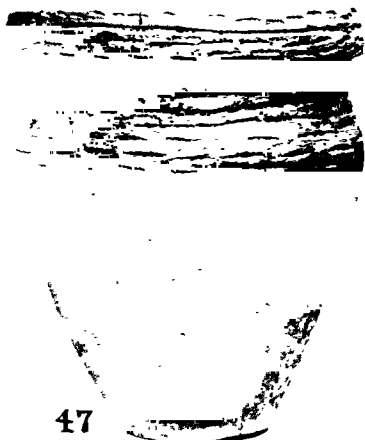
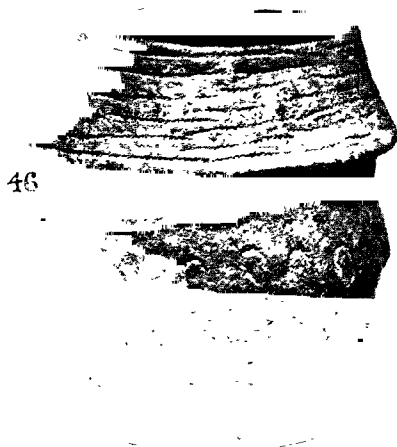
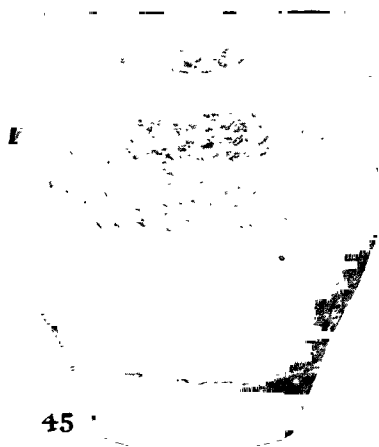
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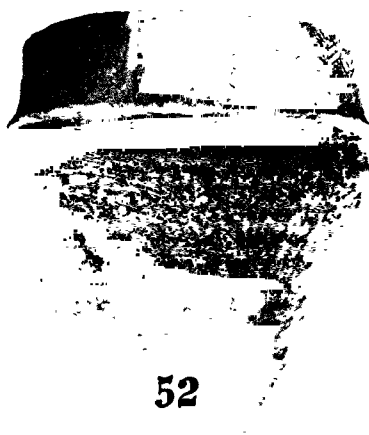
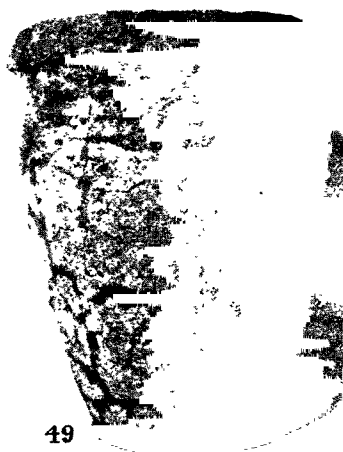
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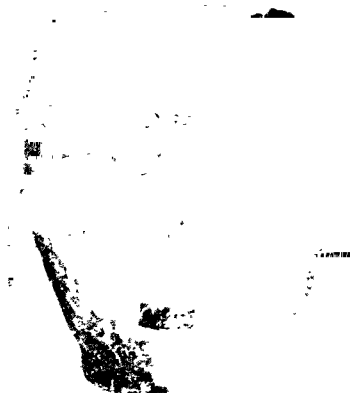
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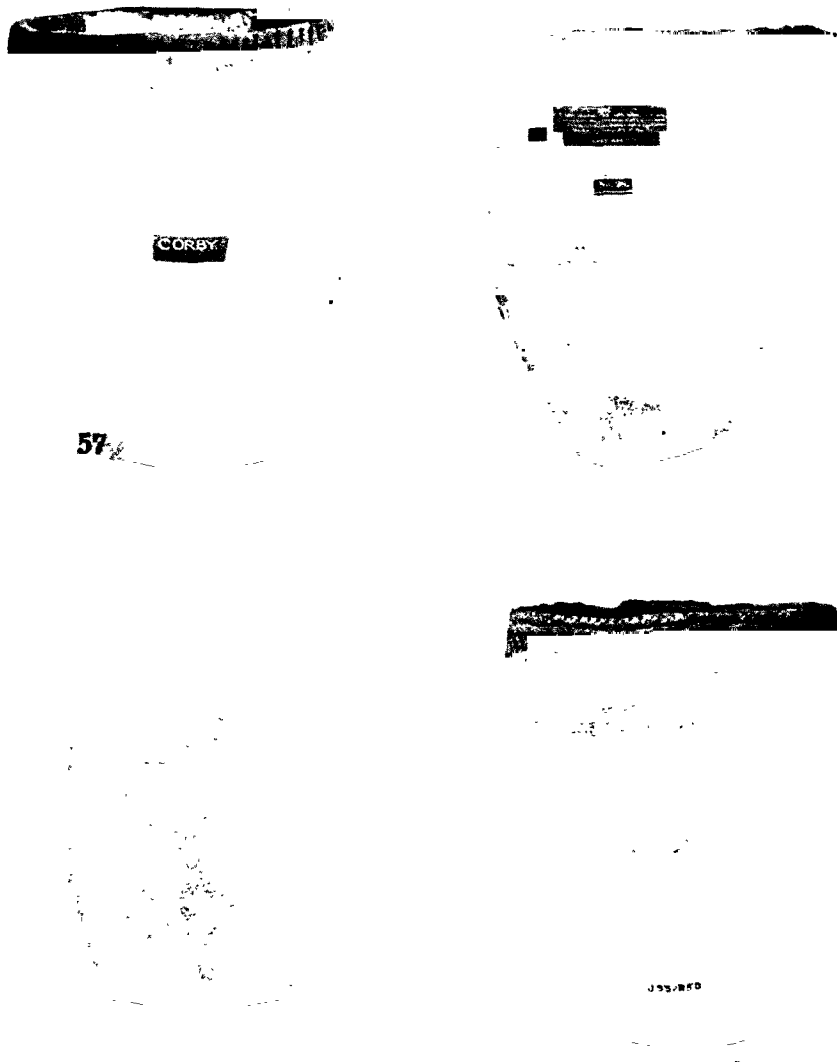
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Figs. 49-52. Type i.



Figs. 53-56. Type i.



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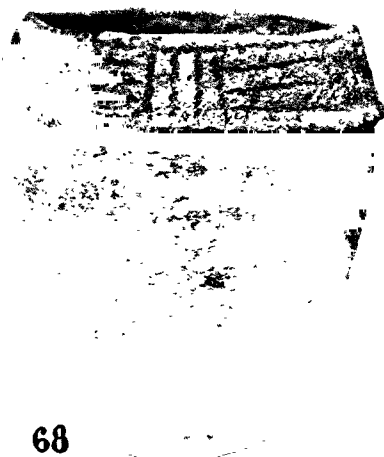
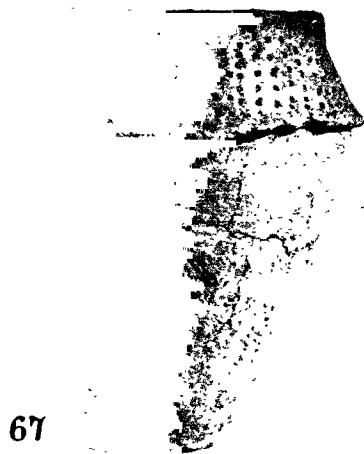
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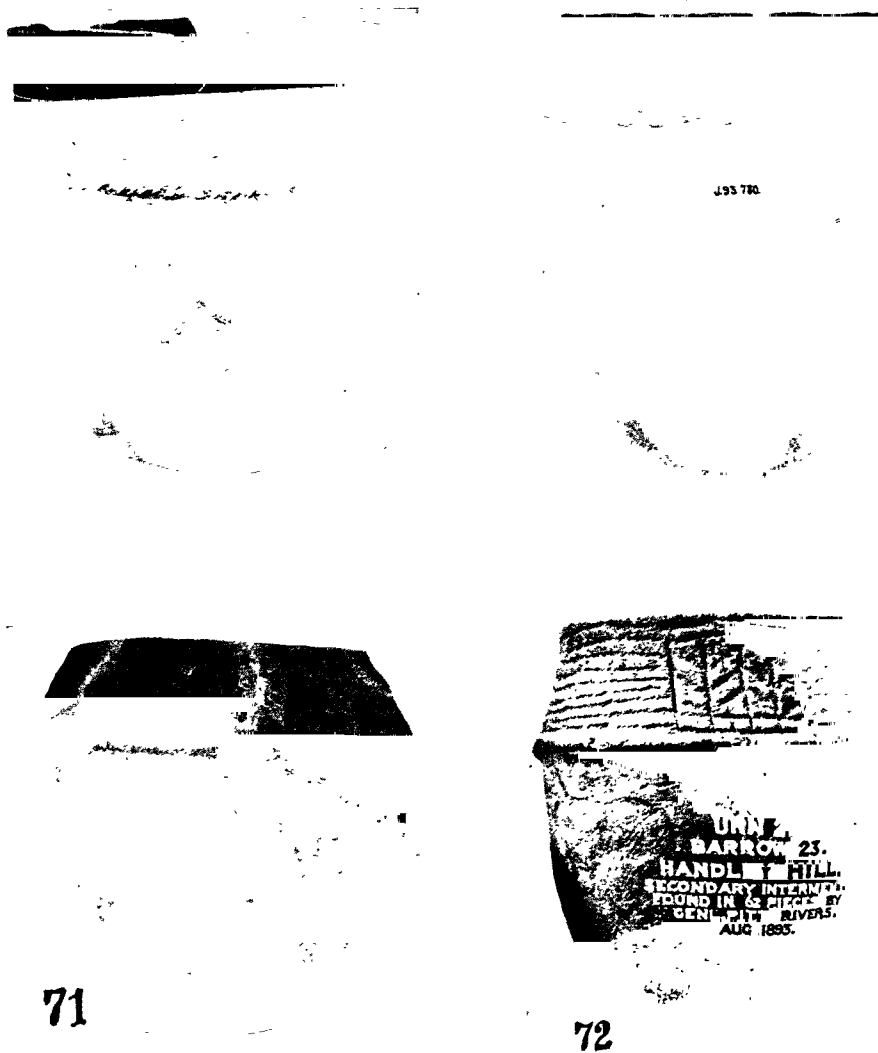
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64

Figs. 61-64. Type i.



Figs. 65-68. Type i.



Figs. 69-72. Type i.



73



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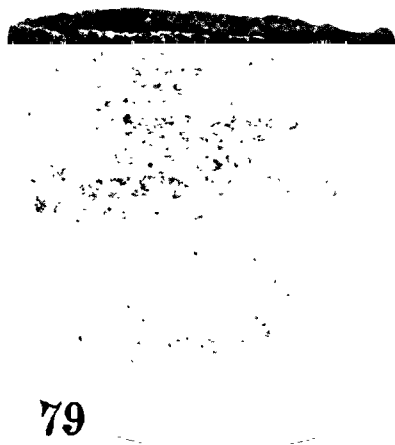
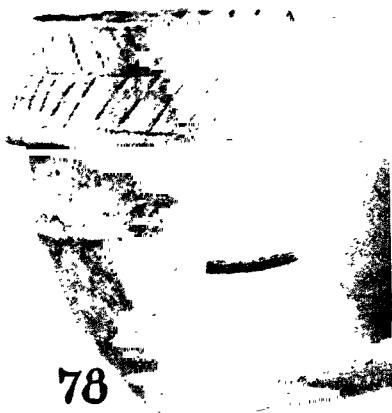


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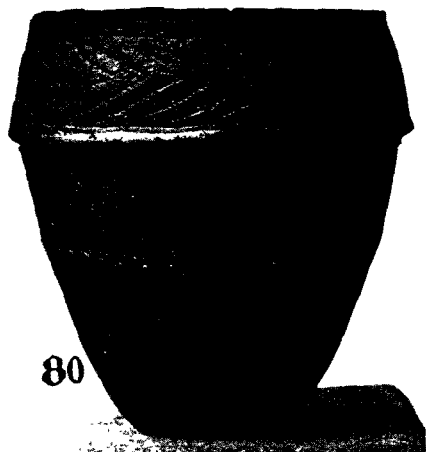


75A

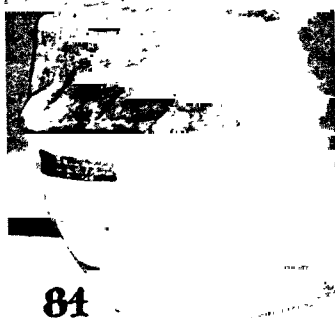
Figs. 73-75A (bis). Type i.



Figs. 76-79. Type i.



Figs. 80-83. Type i.

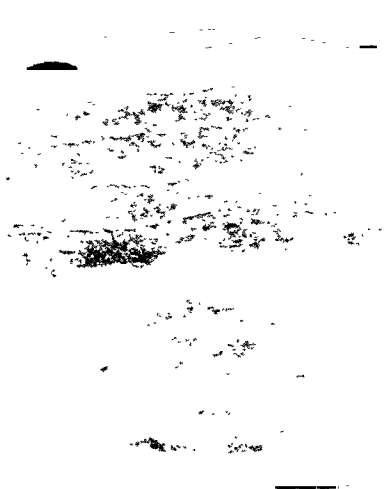


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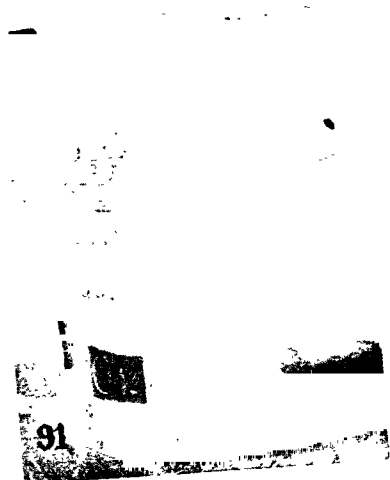
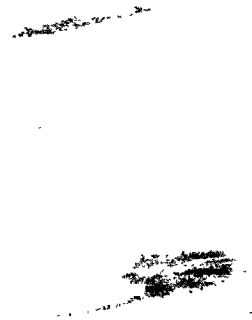
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Figs. 84-87. Type i.



89

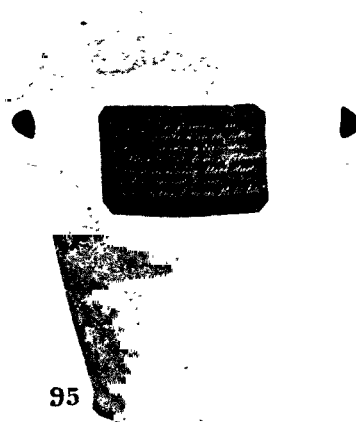
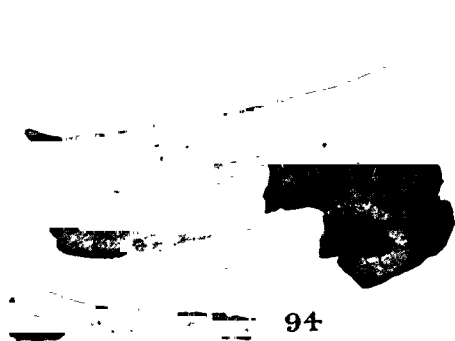
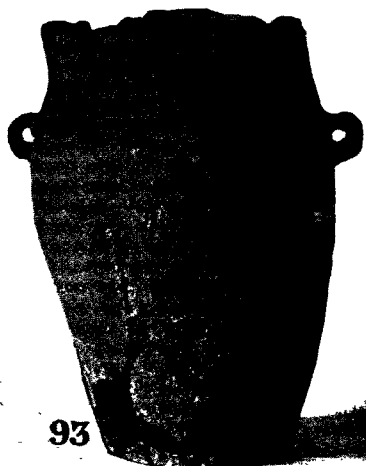
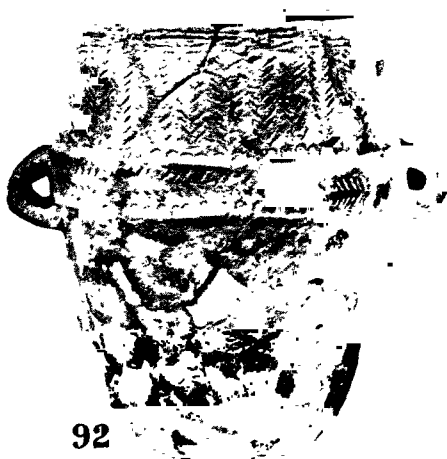


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Fig. 88. Type i.

Figs. 89-91. Type ii., group I.

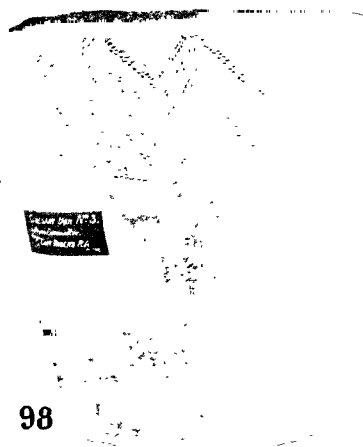


Figs. 92-95. Type ii., group 1.

96



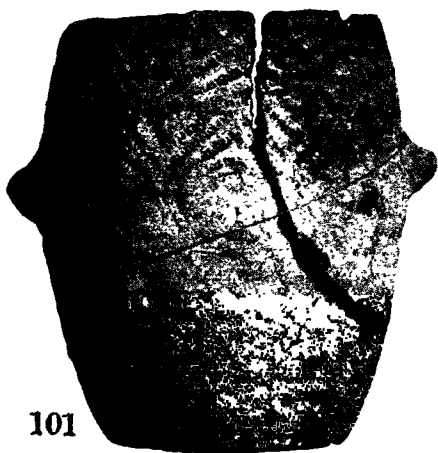
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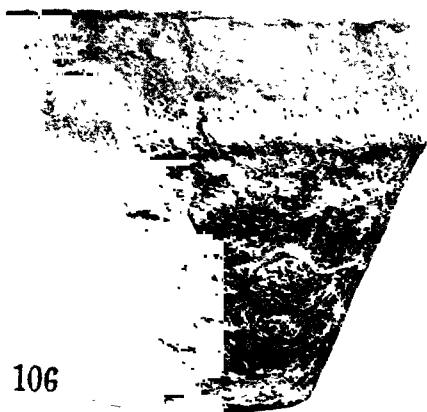
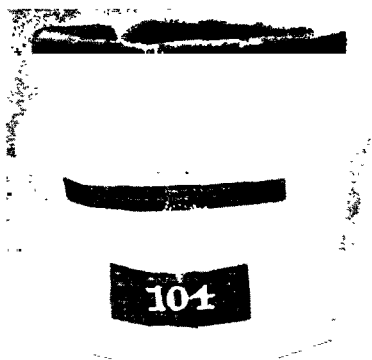
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Figs. 96-99. Type ii., group 1.

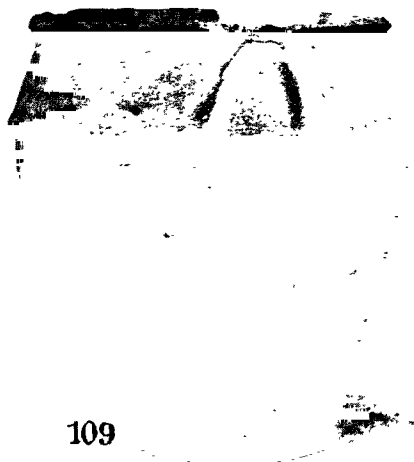


Figs. 100-103. Type ii., group 1.



Figs. 104, 105. Type ii., group 1.

Figs. 106, 107. Type ii., group 2.



109



110



111

Figs. 108-111. Type ii., group 2.



URN 36.
BARROW 24.
HANDLEY HILL.
SECONDARY INTERMENT.
AUG. 1887.



URN 43
BARROW 24.
HANDLEY HILL.
SECONDARY INTERMENT.
AUG. 1887.

114

115

Fig. 112. Type ii., group 2.

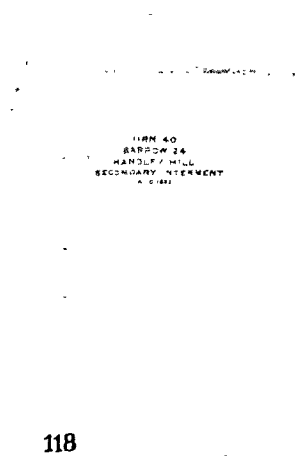
Figs. 113-115. Type ii., group 3.



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Figs. 116-119. Type ii., group 3.



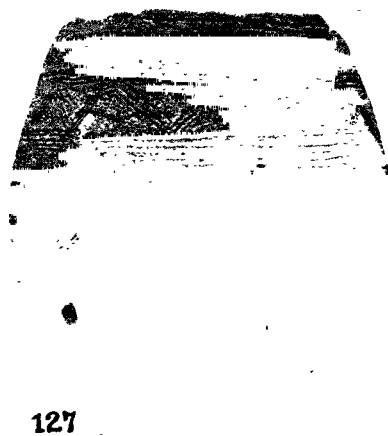
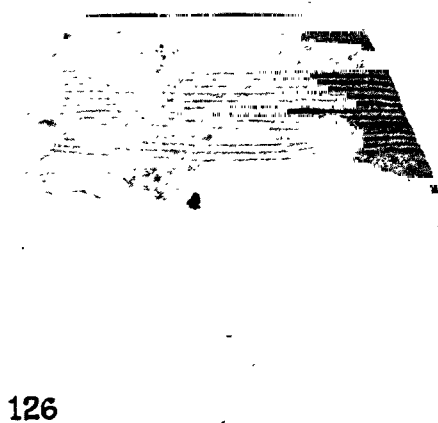
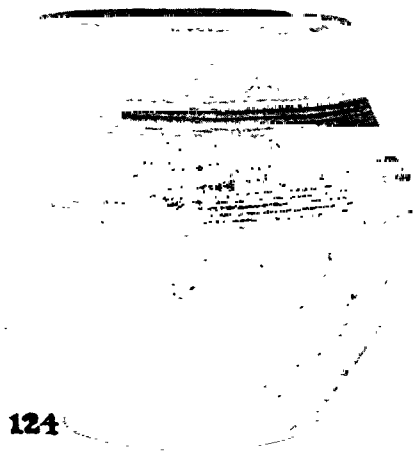
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123

Figs. 120-122. Type ii., group 3.

Fig. 123. Type iii., group 1.



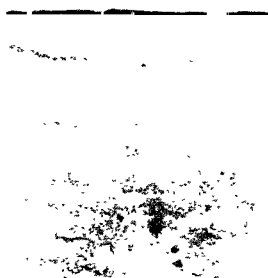
Figs. 124-127. Type iii., group 1.



128

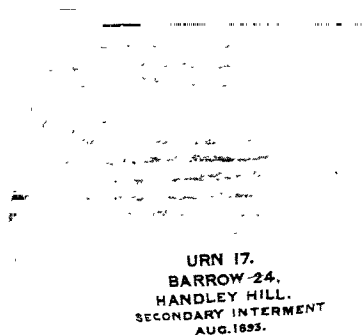


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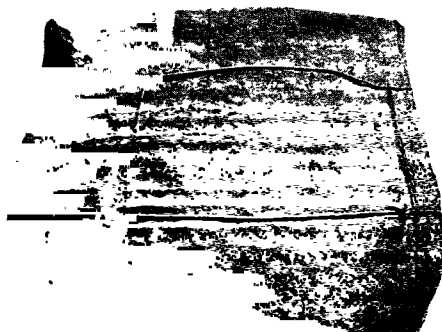


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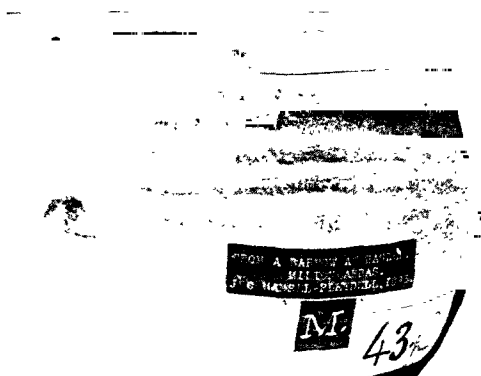
Figs. 128-131. Type iii, group 1.



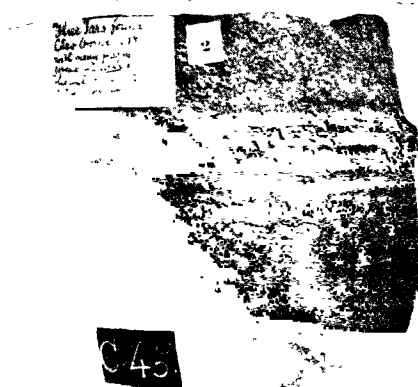
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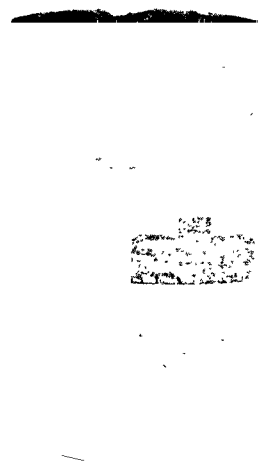
Figs. 132-135. Type iii., group 1.

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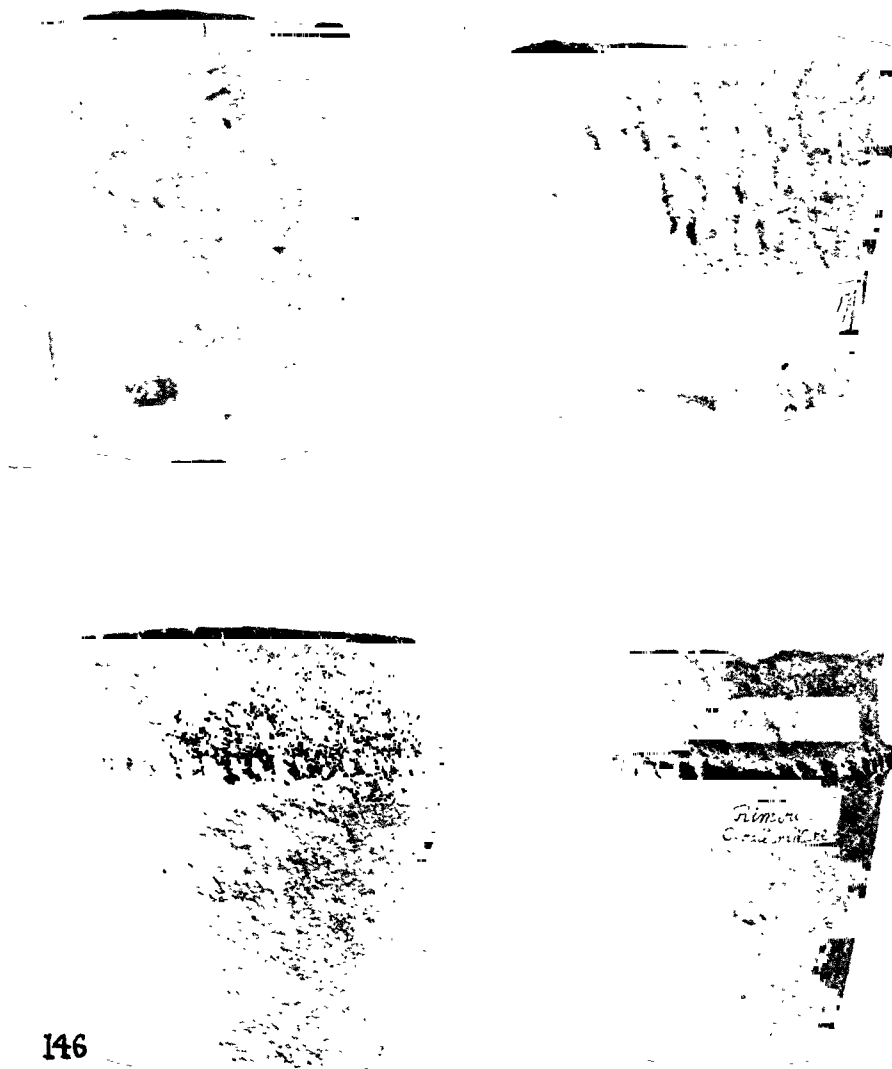
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138

Figs. 136-137. Type iii., group 1. Fig. 138. Type i.
Fig. 139. Type iii., group 2.



Figs. 140-143. Type iii., group 2.



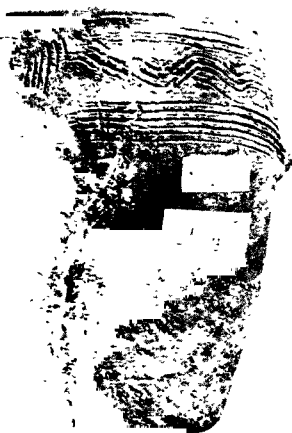
Figs 144-147. Type iii., group 2.



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149

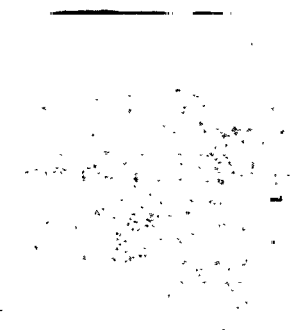


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151

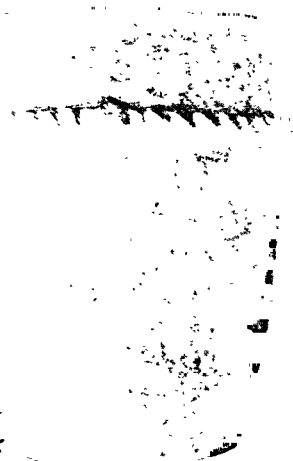
Figs. 148-151. Type iii., group 2.



152

URN FOUND IN BARROW 14
OF SIR RICHARD COLT HOARE'S
ANCIENT WILTSHIRE.

153

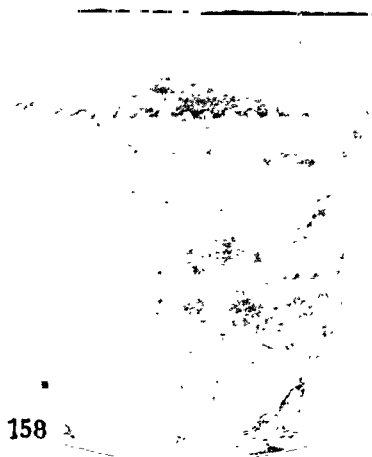
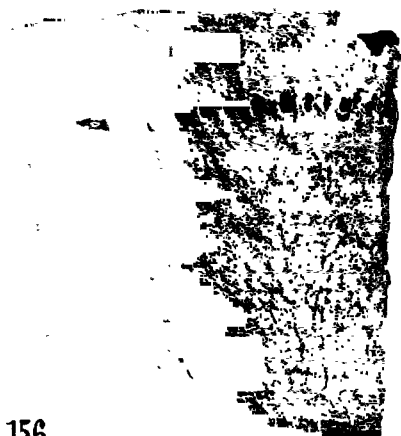


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Figs. 152-155. Type iii., group 2.



Figs. 156-159 Type iii., group 2.



161

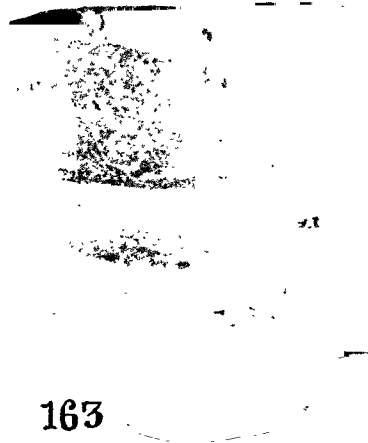
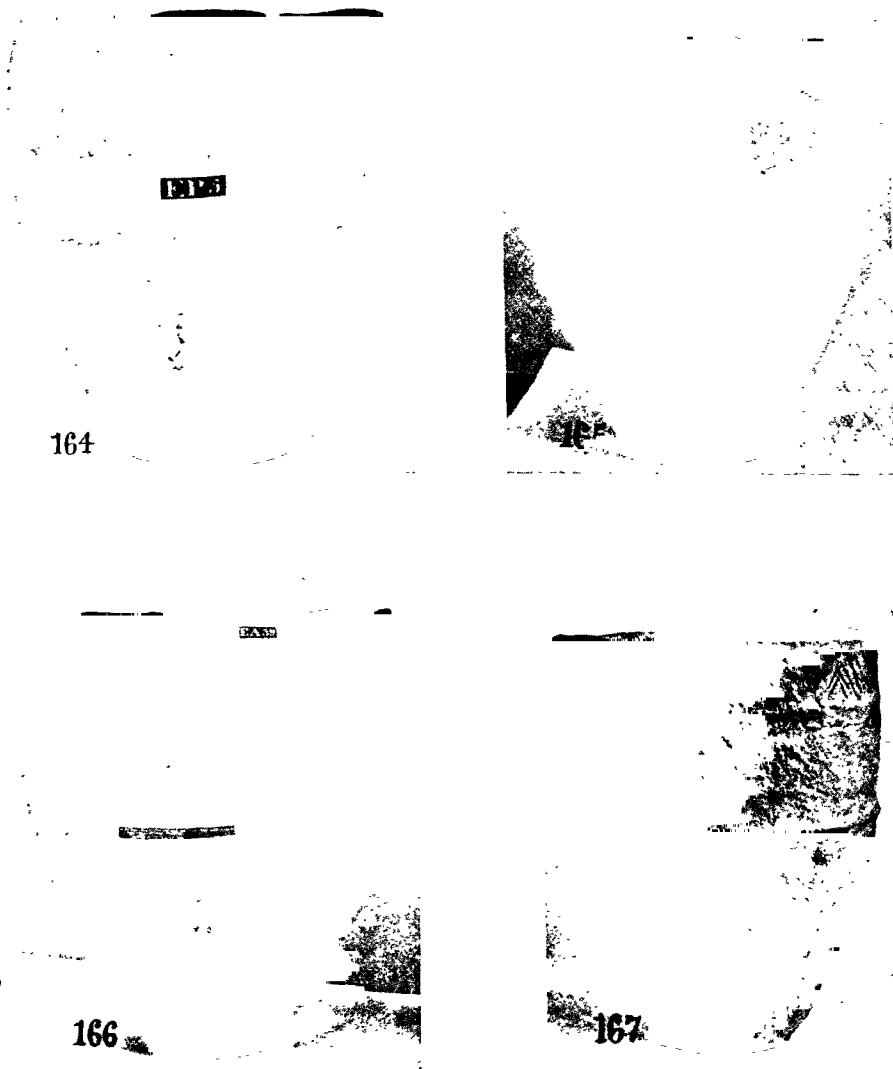
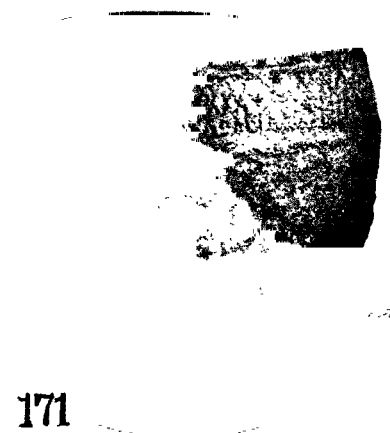
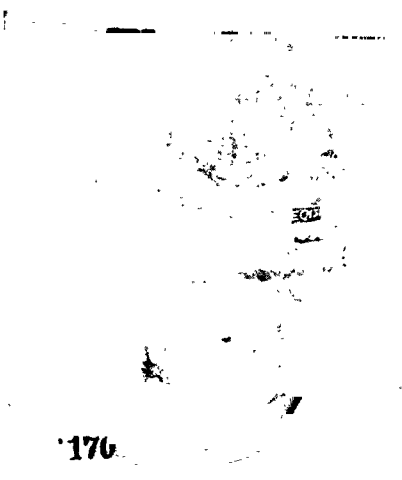
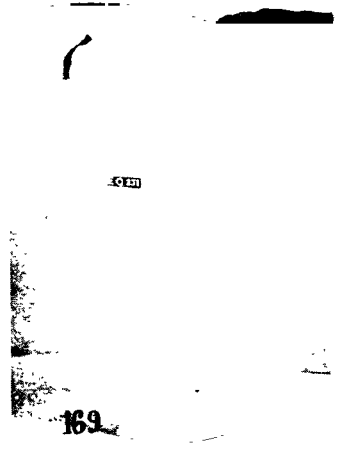
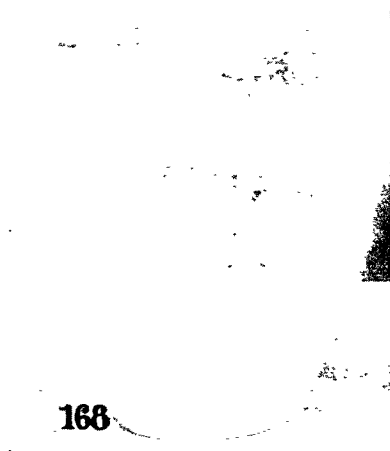


Fig. 160. Type iii., group 2.

Figs 161-163. Type iv.



Figs. 164-167. Type iv.



Figs. 168-171. Type iv.

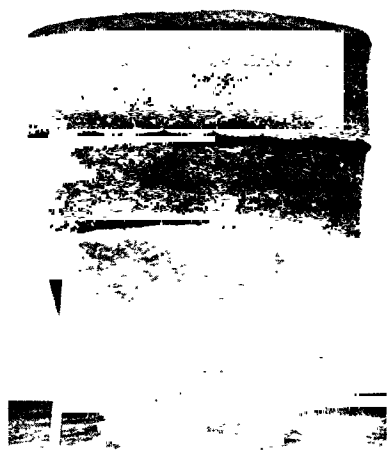
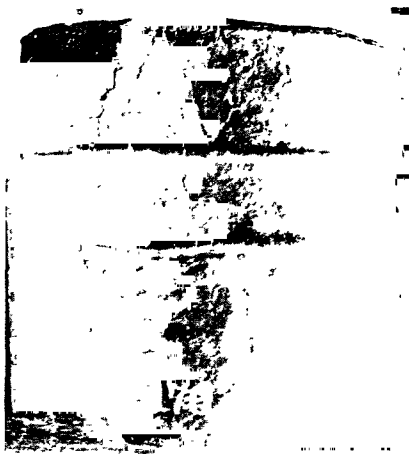
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Figs 172-175. Type iv.



178



Figs. 176-178. Type iv.

179

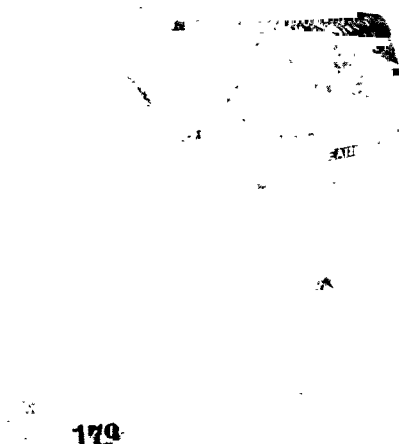
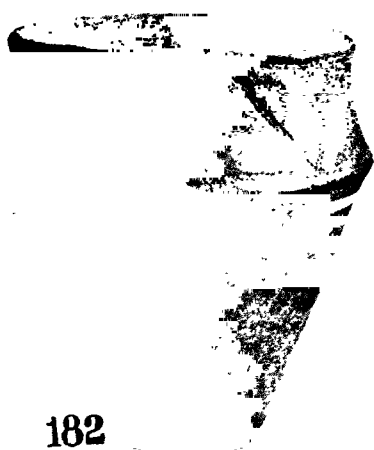
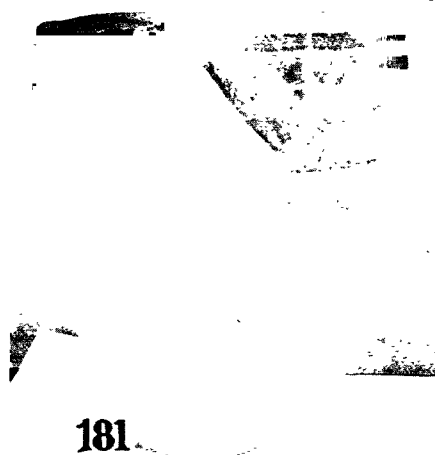
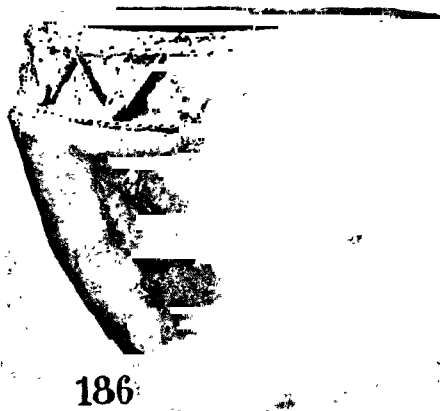
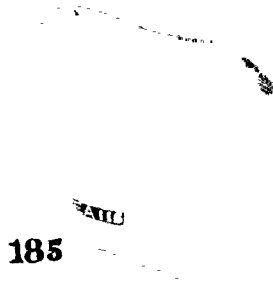


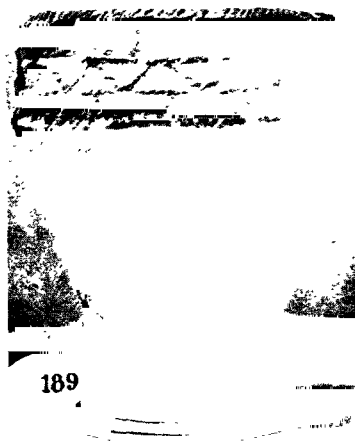
Fig. 179. Type v.



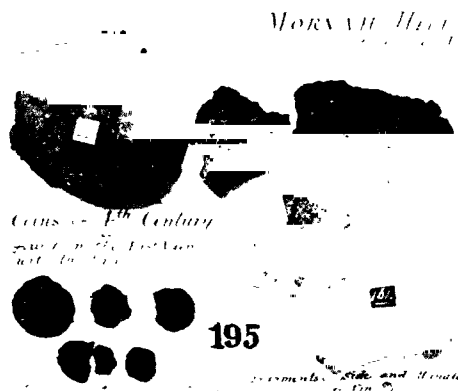
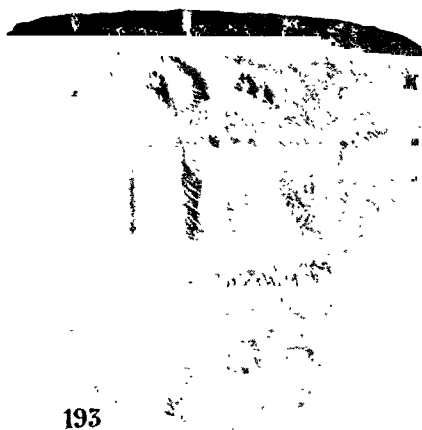
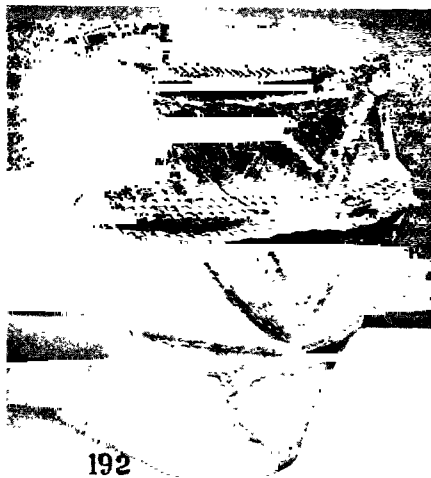
Figs. 180-183. Type v.



Figs. 184-187. Type v.



Figs. 188-191. Type v.



Figs. 192, 193. Type v.
VOL. XII.

Fig. 194, p. 219.

Fig. 195, p. 219.
18

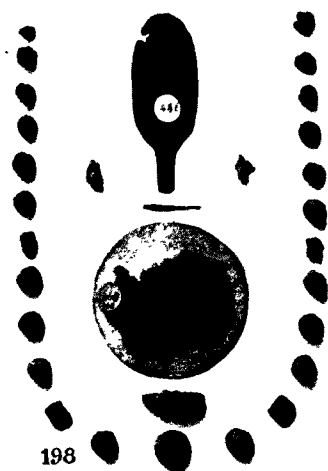


Fig. 196 found with fig. 55.

Fig. 197 found with fig. 66.

Fig. 198 found with fig. 89.

Fig. 199 from Taunton, p. 211.

Fig. 200 found with or near fig. 75 (bis).

II.

EXCAVATIONS NEAR FORGLEN HOUSE ON THE BORDERS OF
ABERDEENSHIRE AND BANFFSHIRE. By H. ST GEORGE GRAY.

From 24th July to 1st August 1906 I had the opportunity of conducting excavations on the Forglen estate for the Hon. John Abercromby, of Edinburgh, who defrayed all the expenses connected with the investigations. Mr Abercromby was present during the greater part of the time that the excavations were in progress. Thanks are due to Captain Douglas Abercromby (uncle and guardian of Sir George Abercromby, Bart., the owner of Forglen) for giving leave to conduct the excavations; by his kind co-operation the preliminary arrangements were greatly facilitated. Mr Andrew Bell, forester of the estate, also rendered useful assistance.

I. "BARBARA'S HILLOCK," N.W. ABERDEENSHIRE.

A preliminary inspection of this large mound was made by Mr Abercromby in February 1906, when he asked me to undertake the excavation of it, although he had great doubts as to its artificial origin, in spite of the fact that the 6-inch Ordnance sheet¹ states that a stone coffin containing human remains was found here, or very near here, in 1850.

"Barbara's Hillock" (fig. 1) is situated about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles to the N.W. of the centre of the town of Turriff, and half a mile to the E.N.E. of Forglen House, from which it is separated by the river Deveron. The centre of the mound is only 200 feet E. of the farm known as "Haughs of Ashogle," 1000 feet W. of Tillyfar Farm, and 630 feet W. of the nearest point of the Great North of Scotland Railway between Turriff and Macduff. From "Barbara's Hillock" the slight mound known as "Rounie Law" is just a mile distant in a S.S.W. direction, and the

¹ Aberdeenshire, Sheet XI. S.W.; Banffshire, Sheet XVII. S.W.

tumulus in which three Bronze Age beakers were found recently¹ is $7\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs to the S.W.

The summit of the hillock is about 150 feet above sea-level, and is bounded on the N. and S. by hills rising abruptly to a height of about 190 feet. The top of the mound rises to a height of about 18 feet above the natural slope of the surrounding ground, which falls from E.N.E. to W.S.W.

The first day was devoted to making a contoured plan of the mound,

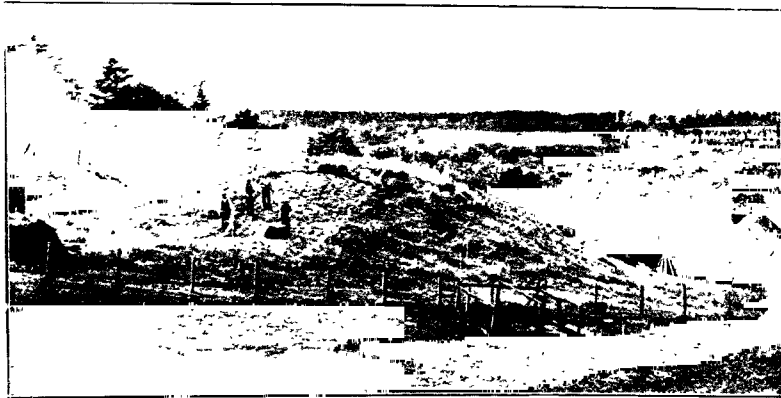


Fig 1. View of "Barbara's Hillock" from E.N.E.

with contours of 1 foot vertical height. The area enclosed by the marginal lines of the plan embraced nearly two-fifths of an acre, and included a portion of the road connecting Haughs of Ashogle and Tillyfar farms.² There is a fall of $30\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the top of the mound to the W. corner of the plan. The contours show that the mound is not circular by any means, but of an irregular oval outline. The slight recess on the N.N.W. side is the result of digging carried on by a late

¹ Recorded by Mr J. Graham Callander, F.S.A. Scot., in the *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, vol. xl.

² On the S. side of the road there is a small quarry for obtaining stone for repairing farm buildings.

tenant of the farm about fifty years ago; some of the debris thrown out on that occasion is seen at the foot of the mound and some to the S.W. of his digging, as shown by the ridge indicated by the contours.

The excavations were begun on the second day, the intention being to dig a cutting 15 feet wide through the mound from N.E. to S.W. During the first morning nothing but shards of modern pottery were found at the foot of the mound and near the surface, and at the close of the day a rotten shaley rock was reached, apparently *in situ*. Digging was stopped here, and an excavation was made on the line of the cutting but nearer the summit of the mound. Natural rock was soon reached here also. Finally, a large hole was made on the summit, and the material excavated (surface mould, sand, and quartz and quartzite pebbles) was seen to be closely packed and had the appearance of not having been artificially placed there. The natural rock having been reached at a depth of 5 feet, the work was abandoned, sufficient evidence having been obtained that "Barbara's Hillock" is of natural formation.

Since the excavations I have been informed by the Director-General of the Ordnance Surveys that, with regard to the Stone Coffin found in 1850, there is no record of its being discovered *in* "Barbara's Hillock," or even close to the side of it, but it "was found by Mr Jamieson of Haughs of Ashogle whilst cultivating his land. It contained calcined bones, but no urn. The authorities for the name 'Barbara's Hillock' were Will Jamieson of Haughs of Ashogle, Captain Morrison of Knockiemill Cottage, and James Clark of Tillyfar."

II. "ROUNIE LAW," PARISH OF FORGLEN, BANFFSHIRE.

"Rounie Law" is situated in an arable field, forming part of Kirk-town Farm, 1 mile to the S.S.W. of "Barbara's Hillock," 300 yards S.E. of the tumulus in the wood in which three Bronze Age beakers were found early in 1906 (before mentioned), and nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N.E. of Forglen church. Judging from the contours on the 6-inch Ordnance sheet, the site is about 340 feet above sea-level, the highest ground for

some considerable distance on all sides. A commanding view is obtained in W., S., and E. directions, and before Meadowheads Wood was planted an extensive view was also obtainable in a northerly direction. We therefore felt sanguine of obtaining more interesting archæological results than when we commenced operations at "Barbara's Hillock."

The slight mound is barely recognisable, the centre being only 8 inches higher than the surrounding field. Even less noticeable was the encircling ditch, now, aided by the plough, almost completely filled up, the middle of the silting being, according to levels taken, only 3 inches lower than the surrounding level of the ground, and 11 inches below the middle of the mound.

Ditches of barrows have frequently been missed in archæological excavations, having become completely filled up owing to denudation and agricultural operations; many others, traceable on the surface, have been left unexcavated. Indeed it is only since the notable excavations conducted by the late General Pitt-Rivers in Wilts and Dorset were put on record, that archæologists have been able to appreciate the fact that valuable evidence of date is often obtainable by ditch-digging, whether in connection with camps, barrows, or other ancient sites. Frequently in his excavations of barrows and camps it was not at first known whether surrounding ditches existed, but cuttings made in the position in which they might be expected often revealed, not only clean-cut fossæ, but also relics, and sometimes human interments of vast archæological importance.

It was in the hope of finding an encircling ditch of prehistoric origin that excavations were begun at "Rounie Law" on 28th July 1906 (continuing them until 1st August). Owing to the slight height of the mound, reduced by the constant disturbance of the ground by ploughing, we had no great hopes of finding human remains in the mound, or at least not in good condition, unless a depression had been cut in the natural sand for the reception of an interment.

Firstly, a square was formed round the parts to be excavated, enclosing an area of a little less than an eighth of an acre (fig. 2). The sides of

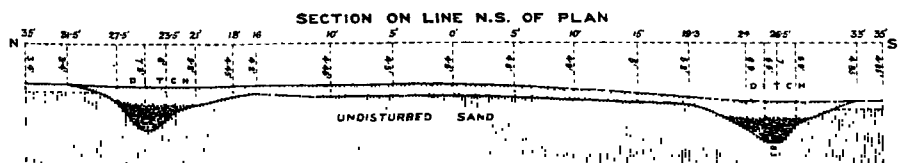
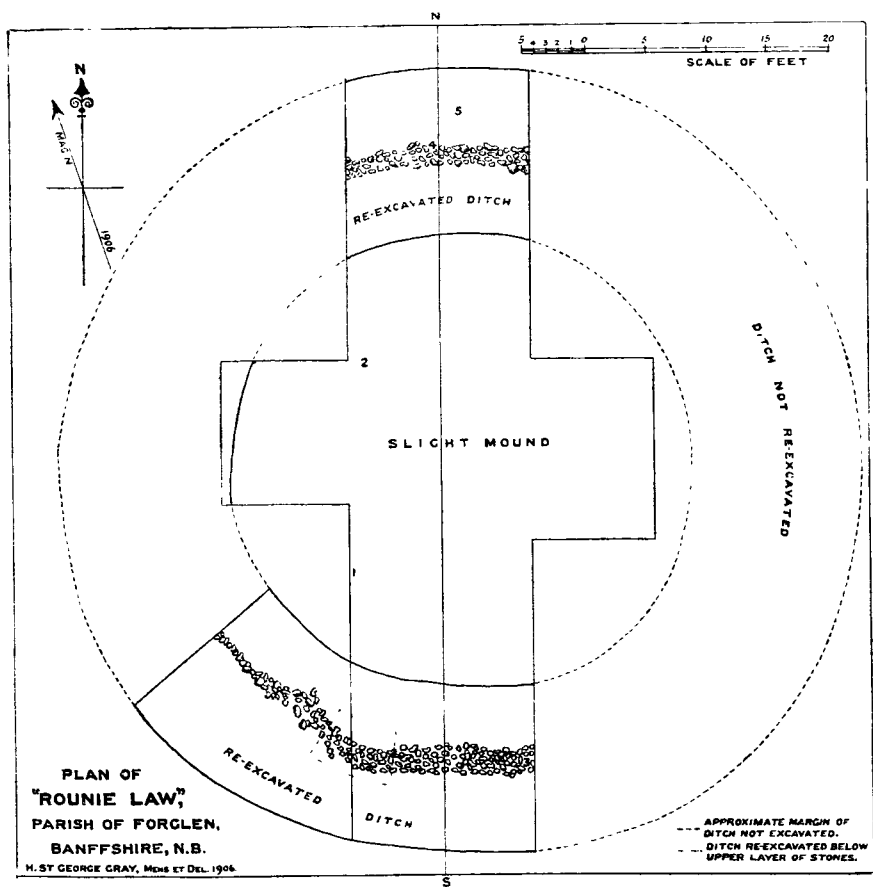


Fig. 2. Plan and Section of Excavations at Rounie Law.

the square were oriented to the four points of the compass by means of a prismatic compass, the magnetic variation at Turiff on 1st January 1906 being $18^{\circ} 40'$ west of true north.¹

The excavations were begun by making a cutting from S. to N., 15 feet wide, the mound proper being dug first, after which the cutting was extended in both directions in the endeavour to find an encircling ditch. On the E side of the main cutting an extension was made in the middle, measuring 15 by 10 feet, and on the W. the cutting was extended by an area measuring 12 by $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Nothing was found in the mound beyond several modern shards near the surface, and a worked



Fig. 3. Worked Flint found at "1" on Plan.

flint implement on the surface at "1" on plan, and a flint flake without secondary chipping at "2," depth 0·2 feet.² No. 1 is of very light drab colour; the under-face is unworked. The illustration (fig. 3) represents the worked face full size. The secondary chipping along edge A is certainly artificial; that on edge B is probably artificial; C represents the part which is deficient. The undisturbed sand was reached as an even floor at a maximum depth of 1 foot from the summit of the mound and a minimum depth of 0·65 feet at the margins. The surface of the sand was closely examined in the hope of finding a cut

¹ The magnetic variation was obtained from the Director-General of the Ordnance Surveys, Southampton.

² Mr Henry Balfour, of Oxford, has kindly looked at some of the flints from "Rounie Law."

hole in which an interment might have been deposited.¹ In some parts the peaty mould was very dark—indeed, almost black, and was full of root-fibres; in other places hard ferruginous “pan” was observed deposited on the sand.²

Having obtained unsatisfactory results from the excavation of the mound, we next turned our attention to the ditch, the inner margin of which was found at the N., S., and W. in excavating the interior space. In digging out the upper “spits” of the ditch at the N. and S. it was found that rich mould extended to an average depth of 1·6 feet, as seen in the sectional diagram on the line N S. of plan. Below this the silting was composed of very dark mould, almost black. At an average depth of 1·8 feet from the middle of the silting an irregular and uneven mass of nodular stones and pebbles was reached; the stones consisted of sandstone, quartz, and quartzite, ranging from 2 to 10 inches in length. These extended from an average depth of 1·8 to 2·5 feet, and at this depth the excavation of the N. and S. 15-feet of ditch was temporarily discontinued. This wall, or paving, of which several photographs were taken, was found as a confused mass of stones, the interspaces being filled with black earth, a sample of which I sent to Mr Clement Reid, F.R.S., who reported as follows:—“Black earth with finely divided carbonaceous matter—one small fragment of charcoal. This suggests trodden charcoal rather than peat, as no trace of fibre is visible; the sample contains no seeds.” The width of the walling was found to vary from 1·3 to 2·4 feet, and to be rather nearer the inner than the outer margin of the ditch: the average width of the ditch at the top proved to be 14 feet.

Adhering to the sides of the ditch in places, from a foot below the surface to the level of the upper layer of stones, thin layers

¹ In certain places the sand was of a bright “light-red” colour, mixed with tiny angular stones. A sample of this has been examined by Mr Clement Reid, who reports that “the colour is due to iron-oxide, the result either of burning or weathering a loam derived from the glacial deposits; the stones are not such as to show marks of fire.”

² This does not, as a rule, form rapidly, but need not take many years.

of a rather dark grey material were noticed. Mr Reid has kindly examined a sample, and reports that it is composed of "sandy loam and small angular stones. It looks like rain-wash derived from the boulder clay, not like soil derived from the weathering of the underlying rock"

From the southern 15-foot cutting the re-excavation of the ditch down to the layer of stones was continued in a westerly direction, so that 45 feet (measured along the stones) of ditch were excavated in all. As before stated, the inner margin of the ditch on the W. side was traced, and dotted lines have been indicated on the plan to show the approximate size and extent of the ditch. It is circular, or nearly so, with a circumference (measured along the bottom of the ditch) of 162 feet, and an exterior diameter of $65\frac{1}{2}$ feet, leaving about $37\frac{1}{2}$ feet as the diameter of the mound bounded by the inner margin of the ditch.

Although the stones in the ditch were fairly regularly placed in the N. and S. 15-foot cuttings, their position in the extension cutting made on the S.W. indicates that if they were not originally deposited in systematic order, they were left in the position shown on the plan at the time when the ditch was allowed to silt up. Towards the west the confused mass of stones was found to taper to a single row (fig. 4). In the N. cutting, and on the S. within the margin of the fine dotted line (see plan), these upper nodular stones were removed, and the sides of the ditch cut into the natural sand were traced down to a maximum depth of 3.7 feet from the surface, the profiles of the two sections of the ditch being shown in the sectional diagram. Below the nodular stones (maximum depth 0.7 feet) an entirely different "filling" was found, consisting of thin slabs of shaley stone, some a foot long, loosely arranged horizontally with sand between, but no black mould. Dr J. Horne, F.R.S., chief of the Geological Survey of Scotland, has kindly examined a specimen of this stone, which he describes as the bluish-grey type of Banffshire slate, which is well developed in the parish of Forglen.

A few pieces of glazed pottery, probably 18th or early 19th century, were found in the ditch (certainly not below the nodular stones); some were picked up at a greater depth than one would expect to find them if the ditch is of ancient origin. As a large proportion of the silting was dug out vertically, and the workmen being untrained, it was difficult to be certain as to the exact depth of these shards, but the



Fig. 4. View of Stones in re-excavated Ditch at Rounie Law.

position of the three flints found in the silting I was able to determine with accuracy. At "3" on plan (fig. 2) a flint flake was found at a depth of 1·9 feet, amongst the upper layer of stones (this flake is doubtfully artificial); at "4" a small flint slightly resembling a core, depth 1·5 feet in mould (this is also doubtfully artificial); and at "5" a flint chip, depth 1·3 feet, which is very probably natural. Nothing, therefore, positively of prehistoric date was found in any part of the excavations:

and it is quite possible that the few flints found may have been in the soil before "Rounie Law" was constructed.

For what purpose were these flat slabs of stone and the nodular ones above them placed in the ditch? It is a question we have been unable to determine with any degree of certainty. Although I have excavated ditches of barrows and camps datable to the Stone, Bronze, Romano-British, and Norman periods, I have never seen anything similar, and it is hoped that the publication of this paper may result in the elucidation of the problem, by comparison with similar excavations, if any have been made.

The upper stones cannot be regarded as a "paved way," for they are too rough even for prehistoric feet. Ditches lined with wood are not unknown. Mr S. Jackson found a flooring of poles at the bottom of a Bronze Age ditch at Fairsnape Farm, Bleasdale, near Garstang.¹ The stones at "Rounie Law" may perhaps have been placed in the ditch as stepping-stones when the sand bottom of the ditch was under water in wet seasons; on the other hand, they may represent the remains of a rough wall. Mr Reid suggests that the slabs of slate may have formed a continuous hearth round the ditch, the nodular stones above being "heaters." He makes this suggestion probably on account of the presence of charcoal, but although I examined several of the stones I did not observe any traces of fire.

Time did not permit us to carry on the excavation of the ditch further; we have, therefore, not determined whether an entrance-causeway of sand, or other material, exists.

During the excavations the tenant of the farm, Mr John Cameron, stated that there was a tradition that "Rounie Law" was used as a stance for holding fairs and markets about a hundred years ago; and since the excavations were made, the Hon. John Abercromby has found the following in the *Old Statistical Account of Scotland*, vol. xiv. p. 544, published in 1795:—"There is a know called

¹ See Professor Boyd Dawkins's paper on the subject, *Trans. Linn. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.*, xviii. 114-124.

the 'Rounie Law' where formerly markets were held on side of the wood of Forglen a little north of the church. None are held now." It does not follow that "Rounie Law" was originally constructed for the purpose of markets, and its origin has probably far greater antiquity.

Since writing this paper the Director-General of the Ordnance Surveys has sent me the following extract from his records:—"Rounie Law. —A small hillock surrounded by a ditch or fosse much defaced by ploughing over it. There is some difference of opinion as to what class of antiquities this object belongs. In the *New Statistical Account* it is described as a barrow or tumulus, while in the *Old Statistical Account* it is said to have been a place where markets were held. On inquiry I cannot find any person who ever knew or recollects of markets being held here, while the general opinion is that it belongs to that class described as barrows. Another opinion is that it is one of the Moothills of the Ancient Britons, but I cannot find sufficient authority to support this opinion."

III.

NOTICE OF A PRESENTATION BY GEORGE III. TO THE CHURCH AND PARISH OF KIRKPATRICK-DURHAM. BY REV. W. A. STARK, F.S.A. Scot.

Through the courtesy of Mr Ferguson of Kilquhanity, the Document of Presentation issued by the Crown in 1774, George III. being king, to Mr David Lamont, is now exhibited. In virtue of this presentation Mr Lamont was nominated to the Presbytery for ordination to the parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham. So far as I know, very few of these interesting documents are now in existence. They would be lodged by the presentees with the clerks of the respective Presbyteries, and in most cases would doubtless be destroyed sooner or later, after they had served their purpose. How this one came to be mixed up with the papers belonging to the old house of Kilquhanity in the parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham I have not been able to ascertain.

A few words may be permitted me regarding the patronage of this Stewartry parish. The earliest known form of the name of the parish, as well as an old tradition in the district, indicate (not obscurely) that the foundation of the church was due to a proprietor of lands in the parish whose name was Dorant or Durant. The earliest form of the parish name known to me is Kirkpatrick-Dorand in 1273, while in 1305, *tempore* Edward I., it was known as Kirkpatrick-Durant and Kirkpatrick-Duraunt. Of itself this would suggest that the founder of the church was some one belonging to the family of Durant or Duraunt. Several persons belonging to that family are mentioned in old charters, and were connected with this district. The indication thus given is confirmed by the tradition mentioned by Symson about 1684. Symson was minister of Kirkinner, and author of a *Description of Galloway*. He says that "the lands in this parish belonging to M'Naight of Kilquonadie pertained of old to the name of Durham." Gradually in the process of the years between 1300 and 1600 Durant seems to have

changed to Durham. As to the patronage of the church, then, it would first of all belong to the founder, whoever he was, called Durant. Having built and endowed the church, he would have the right, with consent of the bishop, to nominate the incumbent. But when Devorgille, at the beginning of the 13th century, founded the Abbey of Sweetheart, this church of Kirkpatrick-Durham was one of those gifted by her to the Abbey. Therefore from the beginning of the 13th century onwards to the Reformation—*i.e.* for about 350 years—the right of presentation belonged to the Abbot of Sweetheart or New Abbey. At 1560 it passed from the Abbey to the King. At the Reformation, the right of patronage in “common” churches, *i.e.* where it had been vested in a corporate body, such as the Abbot and Chapter, was, on the extinction of those orders, acquired by the Crown. Accordingly from 1560 onwards, for more than three hundred years, the presentation to this church and parish was issued by the Crown. Except for the intervals 1649 to 1661 and 1690 to 1711 (when the right of presentation by a patron ceased, and either the people or the heritors and elders nominated), the Crown exercised the *jus presentandi* from 1560 to 1874, when by Act of Parliament patronage and what it implied were finally abolished. The Document of Presentation, which in parts is much faded, reads as follows:—

George the Third, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, to all and sundry whom these presents do or may concern, greeting. Whereas we, taking into our royal consideration that the Church and Parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham in the Presbytery of Dumfries and County of Galloway is now vacant and in our gift by the death of the Reverend Mr. McMorine late minister there, and being informed that the Reverend Mr. David Lamont, Preacher of the Gospel, is a person duly qualified to supply the vacancy. Therefore witt ye us to have nominated presented and appointed, likeas we by these presents nominate, present and appoint the said Mr. David Lamont to be minister of the said Church and Parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham during all the days of his lifetime, giving granting and disposing to him during the time afore-said the constant local and modined stipend, together with the manse glebe and all profits and emoluments whatever belonging to the said church and parish, and that for the crops and year of God one thousand seven hundred and seventy four, and yearly in all times coming during his life and service of the cure of the said

Church and Parish, requiring hereby the Presbytery of Dumfries, within the bounds whereof the said Church and Parish lie, to admit and receive him the said Mr. David Lamont to the said Church and Parish in such manner as is directed by law. Given at our Court of St James's and under our privy seal of Scotland at Edinburgh the thirty-first day of January one thousand seven hundred and seventy four, in the fourteenth year of our reign.

Per signaturam manu S.D.N. Regis
supra scripti manuque unius
Dominum Baronum.

David Lamont, whose name is mentioned in this letter of presentation, and who was duly ordained and inducted by the Presbytery of Dumfries in 1774, was descended from a Mr Allan Lamont, who was first minister of Scoonie in Fifeshire after the Reformation, and who died in 1630, aged 80. Six years after David Lamont's ordination to Kirkpatrick-Durham he received the degree of D.D. from the University of Edinburgh. Five years later he was appointed Chaplain to the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV. He became a man of considerable influence in the district, was able to acquire several estates in his own and a neighbouring parish, was a Justice of the Peace, and exercised not a little authority both in civil and ecclesiastical affairs. He was greatly respected as a parish minister, and his opinion in church matters was allowed considerable weight. So much was this the case that he was chosen as Moderator of the General Assembly in the year that George IV. visited Scotland. Early in that year, viz. the year 1822, George IV. announced his intention to visit his northern dominions. His purpose to do so was known before the meeting of the Assembly in May. It was also understood, as a matter of course, that the Moderator would represent the General Assembly and the Church of Scotland on this important occasion. Accordingly the question became one of some consequence, who was to be nominated for the Moderatorship. Much interest was taken in the election throughout the country, and when the Assembly met it was found that two names were to be proposed. One was that of Dr David Lamont, who was proposed by Dr Mearns, the retiring Moderator. The other was Dr George Cook, minister of Laurencekirk, and well known as a historian of the Church. The latter was proposed

by Sir Henry Moncrieff. Dr Lamont, however, was carried by a large majority—216 voting for Dr Lamont, and 84 for Dr Cook.

The arrival of George IV. did not take place till the month of August. His visit caused much excitement in Edinburgh, as there had been no royal visit to the capital of Scotland for a long time before. “Preparations were made on a most extensive scale. The royal palace was overhauled from basement to roof. New streets were made. Triumphal arches were erected. Crowds of people flocked into the city. Lodgings of any kind were only secured at high prices. Windows from which to view the proceedings were engaged at extravagant rates.” The king was received with great ceremony, and the city authorities did everything in their power to demonstrate their loyalty. On Sunday 25th August his Majesty attended service in St Giles Cathedral. The service was conducted by Dr Lamont, who seems to have been an eloquent man, as well as shrewd and sensible. Two years afterwards the Sovereign showed his appreciation and favour by appointing him one of the Chaplains in Ordinary for Scotland. Dr Lamont died suddenly in his own house of Durhamhill in the early part of 1837 in the 84th year of his age and the 63rd year of his ministry.

IV.

NOTES ON ORNAMENTAL STONE BALLS, WITH REFERENCE TO TWO SPECIMENS PRESENTED TO THE NATIONAL MUSEUM BY MR ANDREW URQUHART. By ROBERT MUNRO, M.D., LL.D., F.S.A. Scot.

In 1894 I presented to the National Museum, on behalf of Andrew Urquhart, M.A., Headmaster of Rosehall Public School, Sutherlandshire, an ornamented stone ball, made, apparently, of hard sandstone and having six projecting discs symmetrically arranged on its surface, which he had picked up from the soil of a newly-dug grave in a neighbouring churchyard. Recently he has sent me another stone ball for the National Museum, also ornamented with six discs, which had been found on the surface of a cultivated field in Ross-shire. It is made of diorite, and differs from the former in having the discs only slightly raised above the intervening triangular spaces, and also in having the whole surface greatly weathered. As to the precise circumstances in which these balls were discovered, Mr Urquhart writes as follows:—

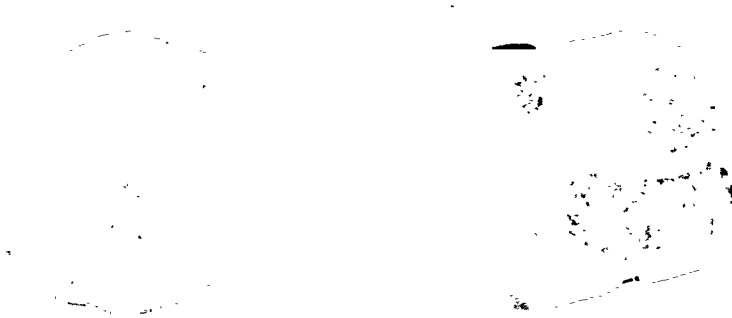
“The first stone ball I picked up at an interment in Achness burying-ground, Sutherlandshire. Its peculiar shape, as it lay among the earth of the newly-opened grave, first drew my attention. Judging from the remarks of the onlookers, it would have been reverently re-interred, had it not fallen into sacrilegious hands!

“The burying-ground is situated on the left bank of the Cassley river, about a mile above its confluence with the Kyle of Sutherland. The falls, from which the place takes its name (Gaelic Ach-an-eas, the field of the waterfall), are close by. Adjoining is a small chapel, now in ruins, and within a hundred yards is the broch of Achness, now much broken down.

“The second stone ball, which I now send for presentation to the National Museum, was found casually on the surface of an arable field on the farm of Contullich, two miles north of the village of Alness, Ross-shire. The farm is situated in a slope on both sides of the Boath

road, and the Gaelic name (Cunntulaich, 'con,' together, and 'tulaich,' a hillock) is accurately descriptive. This stone, unlike the Achness one, had no visible association with an interment. In spite of weather and the friction of farm implements, it has well maintained its six-sided character."

When a novel object, presumably a relic of bygone days, comes into the hands of a skilled antiquary, it becomes instinctively his duty to ascertain when, where, and why said object was manufactured. If it is absolutely new to him, he begins by searching museums, catalogues,



Figs 1 and 2. Stone Balls from Contullich, Ross-shire, and Achness, Sutherlandshire.

books, and other archaeological records, with the view of finding out if analogous objects had been discovered elsewhere. If so, he proceeds to examine them individually and collectively as to their resemblances and differences, the technique and style of art manifested in their manufacture, the circumstances in which each specimen was discovered, and, above all, the character of the relics (if any) with which they were associated. If, after a judicious and intelligent application of these methods, he fails to relegate his newly discovered relic to its proper position among the already classified remains of antiquity, there is no alternative but to place it among the category of undetermined objects which await the results of further discoveries and researches. Objects

thus held in suspense may sometimes continue to be isolated groups, often numbering many specimens, for longer or shorter periods before their archæological meaning becomes fully understood. Also, their distribution both in space and time often varies much. While one group may be confined to the narrow limits of a province or an island, another may embrace the greater part of the European continent. As an example of the former may be mentioned the polished stone implements known as "Shetland Knives," to which I directed your attention last session (*Proc. S. A. Scot.*, xl. p. 162). As an illustration of the more widely distributed objects of unknown use, but cognate in structure and function, there is no more remarkable group in existence than those curious wooden machines—the so-called otter and beaver-traps—which I brought under the notice of this Society in 1891 (*Proc. S. A. Scot.*, vol. xxv.). Shortly after my attention was directed to them, I collected and compared the details of some nine or ten specimens, all of which were disinterred from peat-bogs at different times, and in widely-distant localities. Two or three in North Germany were variously described as otter- or fish-traps; a specimen found in Wales was regarded as a kind of musical instrument; another from Ireland was variously held to be a fish-trap, a pump, a cheese-press, and a machine for making peats; while three newly discovered specimens in Italy were described as models of prehistoric boats. At the present time their number exceeds forty, and their geographical distribution embraces Carniola, Lombardy, Germany (several localities), Wales and Ireland (three localities). Although their peculiarity has attracted the attention of many archæologists there is even now no general agreement as to their function. The late Carl Deschmann, Curator of the Laibach Museum, labelled the two specimens under his charge as *Biberfalle*; but in Ireland, which has now yielded nine specimens, no remains of the beaver have been found in its post-glacial deposits, so that the beaver-trap theory cannot apply to the Irish machines.

But still more interesting, especially to Scottish antiquaries, is that large group of ornamented stone balls, now under consideration, which for

upwards of half a century has held a conspicuous position in the category of unexplained objects. Their number at the present time cannot be far short of two hundred, three-fourths of which, including casts, are in the National Museum, and the rest in other museums and private collections. All these have been found within the Scottish area, with the exception of one said to have been found at Ballymena, Ireland. Previous to 1874, when Dr John Alexander Smith contributed to this Society his exhaustive monograph on the subject (*Proceedings*, vol. xi.), both Sir Daniel Wilson (*Prehistoric Annals*, 2nd edition, vol. i. p. 194) and Sir John Evans (*Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 376) had taken notice of the special characteristics of the Scottish stone balls, so far as they were then known to exist. It appears that before 1851 there was only one specimen in the Scottish Museum (*Proc. S. A. Scot.*, vol. xxxvi. p. 16), but when the second edition of Wilson's *Prehistoric Annals* was published (1863), the author had a good few specimens to deliberate upon, among them being that most remarkable of all the carved stone balls hitherto known, viz. that found on the Glasshill in the parish of Towie, Aberdeenshire, "in the vicinity of several large tumuli." It presents four rounded facets projecting from the surface of a central ball, three of which are highly sculptured with incised patterns of spirals, circles, and zigzag lines analogous to the ornamentation characteristic of the Bronze Age. The various designs on this stone have been more recently (1897) examined by Mr J. Romilly Allen, and his verdict is that "the Towie stone ball clearly belongs to the Bronze Age" (*Reliquary*, N.S., vol. iii. p. 105). According to Sir Daniel Wilson, the circumstances under which the stone balls occur leave no room to doubt that they belong to the prehistoric period, "and were held in esteem by the primitive races of Britain." He informs us that two were shown to him in 1850, "as part of the contents of a cist recently opened in the course of farming operations on the estate of Cochno, Dumbartonshire, one of which was made of highly polished granite, a species of rock unknown in that district." He also quotes from the *N. Stat. Acc. of Kirkcudbrightshire* (vol. iv. p. 332) the record of another highly polished

ball of flint found in a large cairn on the Moor of Glenquicken, under the following exceptionally interesting circumstances :—

“When the cairn had been removed, the workmen came to a stone coffin of very rude workmanship, and on removing the lid they found the skeleton of a man of uncommon size. The bones were in such a state of decomposition that the ribs and vertebrae crumbled into dust on attempting to lift them. The remaining bones being more compact, were taken out, when it was discovered that one of the arms had been almost separated from the shoulder by the stroke of a stone axe, and that a fragment of the axe still remained in the bone. The axe had been of green-stone, a species of stone never found in this part of Scotland. There was also found with this skeleton a ball of flint, about 3 inches in diameter, which was perfectly round and highly polished, and the head of an arrow, also of flint, but not a particle of any metallic substance.”

Sir John Evans (1872) treats the group somewhat curtly. After describing the more artistic forms he discusses the various uses assigned to them, and comes to the conclusion that it was “more probable that they were intended for use in the chase or war, when attached to a thong which the recesses between the circles seem well adapted to receive.” Their chronological range he thus defines: “Whatever the purpose of these British balls of stone, they seem to belong to a recent period as compared with that to which many other stone antiquities may be assigned.” At the same time, he expresses the opinion that from the character of the patterns the Towie stone “would seem to belong to the Bronze Period rather than to that of Stone” (*Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 377).

Dr J. Alexander Smith, in his already mentioned monograph, classifies the ornamented stone balls into three varieties—first, those covered over all their surface with small rounded projections; second, those with circular discs, either plain or ornamented, which project from their surface; and third, those of a corresponding size with their surface more or less carefully polished.

In the first class he enumerates four specimens—one from Kincardineshire, one from the isle of Skye, one from Morayshire, and one from Orkney. There was nothing in the circumstances under which the first three were found to give any indication of their age, but the fourth was

found in the remarkable underground dwelling at Skara, on Skail Bay, Orkney, which, though disclosing a very primitive civilisation, belonged undoubtedly to the early Iron Age. In the same dwelling there was also an oval stone with angular knobs, but it was perforated for a handle, thus reminding one of the well-known bronze maceheads so frequently found in this and other European countries, and which are regarded as products of a period later than that of bronze, as they have been occasionally found associated with Roman and even mediæval remains. Since then a few more specimens which fall into this category have been recorded, but none with associated objects which give any clue to their chronological range. One highly ornamented with circles, triangles, grooves, and diamond-shaped knobs, was found near Kirkwall, and is now in the collection of Mr J. W. Cursiter (*Proceedings*, vol. xv. p. 195).

Dr Smith's second class comprises 35 specimens, of which 11 are from Aberdeenshire, 5 from Fifeshire, 3 from each of the counties of Kincardine and Perth, 2 from Moray, 2 from Forfar, and 1 from each of the counties of Dumfries, Wigtown, Banff, Nairn, Lanark, Inverness, Sutherland and Caithness; also one from County Antrim, Ireland.

On looking over the records of some 73 specimens in the *Proceedings* of the Society (including purchases, donations and exhibitions), and three in the *Reliquary* (N.S. vol. iii. pp. 45, 47), all subsequent to the publication of Dr Smith's monograph, and classifying them in the same way, and then adding the results to the above list, the following figures will, approximately, give the present geographical distribution of the Stone Balls by counties: Aberdeen, 56; Fife, 8; Perth and Moray, 6 each; Caithness, 5; Forfar, Banff, Lanark, Inverness, and Kincardine, 3 each; Argyll, Ross, Dumfries, Sutherland, and Wigtown, 2 each; Islay, Orkney (not counting the exceptionally ornamented one in Mr Cursiter's collection), Midlothian, Nairn, and Ireland, 1 each.

Again, on tabulating them according to the number of their projecting discs or facets, the following is the result:—58 with 6 discs, 18 with 4, 7 with 7, 5 with 12, 5 with 8, 4 with 5, 1 with 3, 2 with 15, 1 with

some kind of foliage, and 10 unclassified. One from Lanark is made of bronze and ornamented with a late Celtic pattern.

As to their provenance and archaeological associations the following notes are so far suggestive:—One (6 discs) was found in Cairn Robin (Kincardineshire); one (6 discs) near cists and a stone circle (Aberdeenshire); one (6 discs) in a cairn at Old Deer (Aberdeenshire); one (6 discs) near a stone circle (Morayshire); one (6 discs) near a half-demolished tumulus (Nairnshire); one (4 discs) in a cairn at East Braikie (Forfarshire); one (6 discs) in trenching at Kilpheadar near some faint remains of a chapel (Sutherlandshire); and one (6 discs) found on the gravel at the bottom of the Moss of Cree (Wigtownshire). Thus of the 35 described by Dr Smith six were more or less associated with cairns or stone circles, presumably burying-places of the Bronze Period, and one with a churchyard. The stone ball from the Moss of Cree indicates great antiquity, as this locality has yielded several heads of the extinct urus, canoes, stone and bronze celts, a Roman battle-axe, etc. The others were either without a history, or discovered incidentally in digging operations, or on the surface of cultivated fields.

Of subsequent finds little information is derived from their position and collateral associations. One (6 discs) was found in a peat moss in Caithness; one (6 discs) was turned up in a garden at Newburgh (Fifeshire); one (8 discs) found while digging close to the church tower of St Vigeans (Forfarshire); one (6 discs) turned up in the soil from a modern grave at Achness (Sutherlandshire); one (6 discs) from the fort of Dunadd (Argyllshire); two (8 discs) in a stone cist at Ardkeiling (Morayshire); and one (12 discs) found near a stone cist associated with a polished stone axe, some iron slag, and the foundations of huts.

Among the third class, viz., the stone balls smoothed over their whole surface, Dr Smith enumerates six specimens. Of these, one in the National Museum and one from Orkney are without a history; the third is that already referred to as having been found in a cairn on Glenquicken Moor; the fourth was found on the hill of Tillygrieg,

Aberdeenshire; and the fifth and sixth are the two mentioned by Sir Daniel Wilson (already referred to) as having been found in a cist on the estate of Cochno, Dumbartonshire. Thus, of these six specimens of unornamented stone balls three are unequivocally associated with burials of the Stone or Bronze Age. Since then a few more round plain balls have been recorded from various localities, but only one has associations with other objects, viz., one from Papa Westray, Orkney, found among ancient ruins.

The above facts, though by no means so comprehensive as might be attained by more extended researches, are sufficiently accurate to entitle us to draw, at least provisionally, some general conclusions as regards the age and use of these stone balls which will now be briefly stated. On this phase of the subject Dr Smith, in his monograph, displays much ingenuity in support of the following opinion:—

“Considerations such as these make me incline to the opinion that, instead of belonging to Stone or Bronze Ages, or any such indefinite or ancient period, it was much more likely these curious stone balls might belong to the ancient, though comparatively historic, periods of the sculptured stone-, these silver chains and brooches, and cufic and Anglo-Saxon coins. The places where some of the stone balls have been found, as, for example, the two found in an underground dwelling at Skara, Bay of Skail, Orkney, or of that found at Kilphedar in Sutherland, etc., seem also to tell against any idea of their being relics of a very great antiquity.”—*Proc. S. A. Scot.*, vol. xi. p. 56.

This opinion may perhaps be regarded by some as strengthened by the subsequent discoveries at the churchyards of St Vigean and Achness and the Fort of Dunadd, each of which sites has yielded a typical specimen; but it may be argued that the date indicated by the remains and historical associations of these sites may not be later than the sixth century A.D., a date which can be readily admitted as being the proximal end of the chronological range of the stone balls. Having somewhat hesitatingly formulated his theory, Dr Smith endeavoured to strengthen it by collateral evidence. “I have looked in vain,” he writes, “for any corroborative evidence on this subject from the usages detailed in our early historical periods, or allusions in our early literature; and telling our highly-valued curator, Mr Joseph Anderson, my views of the

probable age of these stone balls, asked if he could help me to any references or suggestive allusions in the writings of these early periods." The result of their united forces was an elaborate effort to show a striking resemblance between the Scottish Stone Balls and the maces carried by the Saxons in the battle of Hastings as depicted on the Bayeux tapestry, on which Dr Smith thus descants:—

"The maces borne by these Saxons have their heads coloured red, or some paler colour, in the tapestry, and in shape they exactly correspond to two varieties of these stone balls, each cut into six projecting knobs or circles which I have already shown to be the kind of balls of which most examples have been found. I have copied the plates of tapestry referred to, and a glance at them will show, I may say almost beyond a doubt, the exact correspondence of the one with the other. The mace heads in the tapestry show four equally projecting rounded knobs or bosses, each about the same thickness as the shaft to which it is attached. If one of these six-knobbed balls, like those, for example, which I have figured found at Mountblairy or Thurso, was tied on the top of a short staff or handle of corresponding size and thickness, the resemblance would be complete to the mace thrown by a Saxon against a Norman knight in Plate XIV. Or if we take the deeply cut and knobbed ball found at Kilpheadar and figured in Plate I., and attach it to a handle, we have an exact representation of it in Plate XVI. of the tapestry, where the Saxons on foot are represented as giving way before the Norman cavalry at the close of this hard-fought battle.

"These stone balls, in all their varieties, are therefore, in all probability, actually the stone heads of maces, which each man probably made and ornamented according to his own taste, and afterwards fastened to a stout and short cylindrical handle of wood, and had thus a most efficient weapon for defence and offence."—*Ibid.*, pp. 57, 58.

If the mace used by the Saxons at the Battle of Hastings consisted of an ornamented stone ball attached to the end of a short stick, is it not very remarkable that not a single specimen of such stone balls has ever been found, either in the vicinity of Hastings, or anywhere south of the Scottish border? Indeed, this alone seems to me a sufficient reason for rejecting the hypothesis as absolutely untenable. Nor does it coincide with the opinion which Dr Joseph Anderson, his coadjutor in the Saxon theory, subsequently gave currency to in his Rhind Lectures (*Iron Age*, p. 172), in which he assigns them to the period that lies beyond the Christian time and reaches back until it merges into the Bronze Age. But while we have only the Dunadd specimen

which can be dated to proto-historic times, there are many of the other recorded specimens which clearly relegate the distal end of the chronological range of these stone balls as far back as the Bronze Age, if not to the end of the Stone Age. We have already noted the Towie ball with its characteristic Bronze Age ornamentation; the unique bronze ball with its equally characteristic "late Celtic" designs; and some half a dozen found in cists or associated with cairns. If those presenting a smooth polished surface be accepted as belonging to the same class of antiquities as the carved balls, the precise record of the discovery of the Glenquicken stone ball is, in my opinion, valid evidence for holding that it is a genuine relic of the Stone Age. This is how Dr Smith gets rid of the difficulty presented to his theory by the contents of the cist in the Glenquicken cairn. "From the view I take of the comparatively recent character of the other stone balls, I would be inclined to believe this cairn had also belonged to a not very remote period" Dr Smith had not, however, the benefit of the facts disclosed by the excavations conducted at Ardkeiling, near Elgin, and recorded by Mr Hugh Young, F.S.A. Scot. In the article already referred to, Mr Young writes (p. 45): "A third grave was opened twenty feet to the south-west of the cairn, the features being the same as in the others, but in this grave a find of great interest was made, consisting of two jet-black stone balls of some granite stone, with eight projecting knobs on each, and well-formed grooves between them." Another stone ball of black granite with twelve knobs is described as having been found near the same place, though not in a cist. It is figured in the *Reliquary* for 1898 (N.S., vol. iv. p. 119).

These facts leave little doubt in my mind that the chronological range of the ornamented Stone Balls extends from the end of the Stone Age down to the close of Paganism in Britain. Their geographical distribution seems to me also to have an ethnological significance. Thus, of the 111 specimens here dealt with as coming within Dr Smith's second class, no less than 56 have been traced to Aberdeenshire, and the rest to the eastern districts of Scotland, chiefly north of the Firth of Forth—

the exceptions being three from Lanarkshire, two from each of the counties of Dumfries, Argyll and Wigtown, one from Islay, and one from Ireland. Now the Scottish regions thus defined strikingly coincide with the little we know of the geographical area occupied by that most obscure of all the people who formerly inhabited North Britain, viz., the Picts or Caledonians. When the Romans came into contact with them they were sufficiently powerful and well organised to place an army of 30,000 on the battlefield. Whether the Picts were then comparatively recent immigrants into Britain, or among its earliest occupiers, is a debatable problem. If, however, the hypothesis that they were the manufacturers and owners of the ornamented stone balls, which constitute so great a puzzle to archæologists, be correct, then they must have been inhabitants of the country during the entire Bronze Age, and continued to be so until their national institutions became amalgamated with those of the Scoto-Irish some time in the ninth century of the Christian era. The idea that we owe the origin of the carved stone balls to any of the Celtic immigrants into Britain cannot be entertained, otherwise some specimens would have been met with in the wider lands so long occupied by them outside the Scottish area. For a similar reason the claim that they are of Saxon origin must also be rejected.

As regards the probable function of these balls the only suggestion which seems to me to have a better foothold than mere guesswork is that they were used as a badge of distinction and solemnity in the performance of religious ceremonies, somewhat analogous to the crozier of the subsequent Christian period. The archæological grounds for this suggestion are, (1) the fact that so many of the balls were associated with stone cists, cairns, and other remains of Pagan cemeteries; and (2) the survival of their symbolism in connection with burial customs into the Christian period—a transition-process which can be paralleled by many other Pagan rites, some of which survive in the religious and ecclesiastical ceremonies of to-day.

MONDAY, 8th April 1907.

D. CHRISTISON, M.D., LL.D., Vice-President, in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were duly elected Fellows :—

Rev. ERNEST MORELL BLACKIE, B.A., 19 Abercromby Place.

CHARLES GUTHRIE, W.S., 1 North Charlotte Street.

JOHN ALEXANDER HENDERSON, Avondale, Cults, Aberdeen.

Rev. WILLIAM T. STONESTREET, D.D., Arnside, Prestwich Park, Prestwich, Lancashire.

The following donations to the Museum and Library were laid on the table, and thanks voted to the Donors :—

(1) By Col. A. WILSON FAULDS, V.D., F.S.A. Scot.

Terra-Cotta Head of a Statuette, from an Indian Mound west of the Mississippi.

(2) By Mrs WIGHT, The Manse, Wamphray.

Mahogany Kebbuck-stand, a Fringe Loom, a Wooden Beetle, an Upright Kirn of Oak, and a Wrought-iron Bracket for a Baptismal Basin, from Wamphray.

(3) By SPENCER G. PERCEVAL, Clifton, Bristol.

Leaden Ball, and Piece of Lead convex on one face and concave on the other, from Lead Mines in Mendip Hills, and Portion of the Spout of an earthenware jug, in shape of a man's face, from Bristol.

(4) By J. GRAHAM CALLANDER, F.S.A. Scot.

Small Cinerary Urn, from Mill of Wardes, Inch, Aberdeenshire.
[See the preceding paper by Mr Graham Callander.]

(5) By the MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

Feudal Aids, vol. iv., 1284-1431 : Calendar of Papal Registers (Letters), vol. vii., 1417-1431 ; Calendar of Charter Rolls, vol. ii., 1257-1300 ; Calendar of Inquisitions Post-mortem, vol. ii., Edward I. : Calendar of Close Rolls, Edw. I., 1296-1302 ; Year Book, 19 Edw. III. ; Calendar of State Papers (Ireland), 1663-1665 ; Calendar of State Papers (Domestic), 1675-1676.

(6) By G. B. M. FLAMAND, the Author.

Nouvelles Recherches sur le Préhistorique dans le Sahara et dans le Haut Pays Oranais. Svo. Algiers, 1906

(7) By HENRY MONTGOMERY, the Author.

Remains of Prehistoric Man in the Dakotas. (8vo.) (Reprint.)

(8) By ST CLAIR BADDELEY, the Author.

Villa of the Vibii Vari, near Tivoli. 4to, pp. 12. 1906.

(9) By VINCENT A. SMITH, M.A., the Author.

The Copper Age and Prehistoric Bronze Implements of India. Pygmy Flints. 4to. (Reprints.)

(10) By JOHN BOOTH, the Author.

Cædmon, the Poet of the Anglo-Saxons. 12mo. 1906.

(11) By REV. ROBERT DICK, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

Scottish Communion Tokens, other than those of the Established Church. 4to. 1902.

The following Communications were read :—

I.

A CALENDAR OF CHARTERS AND OTHER WRITS RELATING TO LANDS
OR BENEFICES IN SCOTLAND IN POSSESSION OF THE SOCIETY
OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND. BY MATTHEW LIVINGSTONE,
F.S.A. Scot.

I do not feel that it is necessary to take a tone of apology in submitting a calendar or précis of charters and other legal and ecclesiastical documents which, from various sources—I presume mainly from the donations or bequests of members—have come into possession of this Society. It has become the fashion of late to depreciate not only the interest but the value of the information to be derived from the study of this class of our memorials of the past. One can indeed readily enough understand that to the majority of readers, the average charter is not particularly lively reading, is of no interest as a record of human character or feeling, and only rarely, and then by way of incidental allusion, concerns itself with the greater events of history or the motives of the actors therein. The same things might be said with greater force of monumental inscriptions of every kind, and of parish and other registers. But all this admitted, the more probably, because of these very defects, is the grave, dry, technical document a reliable statement of the transaction it records, the date when it took place, the persons who took part in it, their mutual relations of kinship or dependence, and the social conditions of the time so far as these are to any extent involved in the terms of the transaction itself. And that much said, the vindication of the place and use of the charter as containing many of at least the dry bones of history is surely complete, even as regards those countries, more fortunate than our own, where other MS. sources are abundant.

As regards Scotland, their importance as sources of information cannot be exaggerated. It is well known how many and irreparable are the gaps in the MS. materials for our history. Thanks to the depredations of our “auld enemies” of England, especially Edward I., Surrey,

and Cromwell, and also, though to a much smaller extent, to accidents for which we can impute no responsibility in that quarter, our national records proper, both of Church and State, for long and especially the earlier periods of our history can only be described as non-existent. Moreover, we have to lament our misfortune that, owing partly to defective legislation and partly to the loss or destruction of church and parish registers (where these existed) at the time of the Reformation, or otherwise, we are, up to a period well within the recollection of many now present, without the information, so valuable for the history of families and the ascertainment of rights, obtainable from these sources.

In the absence, then, of other authentic sources, particularly prior to the organisation of our land registers about three hundred years ago, the value of the many collections of charters in public repositories, or preserved in private hands and still largely unexamined, cannot be overestimated. They are the only resource still available to the student of genealogy, topography, and the tenure, use, and occupation of land. It is matter of surprise, therefore, that the Commission on Historical MSS. have recently determined to exclude from their reports all charters contained in the various collections laid open to their examination—in other words, to ignore the most (or only) authentic sources of information on these and related subjects. It is to be hoped that this decision may yet be reconsidered, and the publication of the substance of all charters and other deeds prior at least to the reign of Charles I. be resumed. As regards Scotland, the matter is one of very considerable importance; and the opportunities which the reports of the Commission, with the facilities for investigation and the guarantees of completeness and accuracy which the skill and acquirements of its members afford, should not be lost. The private investigator cannot in most cases hope to compete with the claims of a public commission, for to him many collections would be closed which would readily be thrown open to them.

The collection of which a calendar is now submitted to the members of this Society is not extensive, and is only part of the many original

legal or diplomatic MSS. in its possession, the remainder of which does not fall under the category to which I have confined myself. The charters (using the term in the larger sense as embracing a considerable variety of deeds relating to lands or benefices) amount in number to 154. As it is not large, so neither can it be said to be of any special importance, though many of the numbers are of a very interesting character. The value of all such collections is in a sense cumulative. For this it can only be claimed that it may fill a blank, supply a missing link, give a date, or make a correction, and thus form part of what, when all similar sources are exhausted, may prove an important addition to the MS. materials of our history. It is another stone added to the cairn. I do not propose to tax your patience by giving any detailed account of its contents. That is unnecessary, as I presume the calendar will form part of the next volume of the *Transactions*, and my object in these preliminary remarks is just to give a general description and refer to a few of the leading documents.

The dates range from 1358 to 1720, including 19 writs of the fifteenth, 64 of the sixteenth, 67 of the seventeenth, and 3 of the eighteenth centuries, No. 1 being an official extract of a charter by David II.

No. 2 is an indenture or contract of marriage between Andrew, son of Murdoch Glaystre of Lumgair in Kincardineshire, and Jonet Lychtoun, sister of Elen Lychtoun, wife of Gilbert Jonstoun of Balnedach in Aberdeenshire, or rather between Murdoch Glavstre and Gilbert Jonstoun, containing provisions with reference to the proposed marriage between these parties. It is interesting as an early specimen of the vernacular, and is followed by letters of sasine dated in 1432, and also in the vernacular, attesting the delivery of sasine to Andrew and his spouse of the lands of Hiltoun of Lumgair in fulfilment of the contract. With reference to this latter document, it may be remarked that the notarial instrument of sasine was just coming into use at this period, and this letter of sasine is one of the few remaining examples of an earlier practice by which sasine was directly attested by the bailie or

mandatory of the owner transferring the property. That itself had followed the still earlier practice of the bailie attaching his seal to the charter or conveyance itself, with or without any indorsation attesting the execution of his office. Other writs relating to these lands of Hiltoun of Lumgair will be found in the calendar.

Following these documents are two others dated in 1439, relating to a transaction between the abbot and convent of Holyrood and Sir Robert Logan of Lestalrig or Restalrig, by which certain claims by the abbot to lands occupied by Sir Robert on the south side of the Water of Leith are settled by reference. Both documents are curious, and, so far as I am aware, have not been printed.

Between fifty and sixty writs, sales, mortifications, sasines, and others record transactions relating to burghal property chiefly in Edinburgh and Leith, and will interest students in local topography—the localities named being, among others, the High Street, Cowgate, Liberton's Wynd, Bristo, Hieriggis, and various closes and vennels. One of these, dated in 1546, refers to the burning of Leith by the English in 1544, and the ruin which in that calamity had befallen a land or tenement belonging to the two secular chaplains of St Ninians, to the great diminution of their revenue; while another, an instrument of sasine dated in 1592, describes a picce of land beside the outer port of Holyrood House and adjoining on the east to the "foreyett toure" of the palace, on the south side of the vennel leading to the king's stables. The sasine proceeds on a charter granted by the king to Thomas Fentoun, one of his servitors. The charter is found in the Great Seal Register.

About thirty documents relate to ecclesiastical livings and the lands belonging to them, including lands belonging to the abbeys of Holyrood, Melrose, Dunfermline, Culross, Inchcolm, Holywood, and Scone, to the collegiate church of the Holy Trinity near Edinburgh, and to the dioceses of Ross and St Andrews, all before the Reformation; and to the abbeys of Paisley, Holywood, Newbattle, Kilwinning, and Melrose, and the bishoprics of Ross and Glasgow, after that event. Some of these correct the false impression so commonly entertained as to the

completeness and rapidity of the transition effected by the Act which abolished the old and introduced the new religion. We know well enough how meagre was the provision made for the reformed clergy, and what difficulties they had in securing payment of its pittances, and we correctly attribute that largely to the selfishness and rapacity of the lords and lairds. But we forget that for more than a generation, though in gradually diminishing numbers, many of the old clergy, secular and regular, continued in the more or less undisturbed possession of their parishes and "rookeries" and the profession and practice of the old faith. We have proof of that in some documents contained in this calendar. One is a charter, dated in 1582, by which the commendator and convent of the abbey of Culross grant a feu of certain lands belonging to the abbey. The charter is signed at the monastery by the commendator, Alexander Colville, and by four monks, probably all who were then in residence. Another is a tack, dated in December 1594, by the commendator and convent of Melrose of part of the abbey lands, and is signed by the commendator, James Douglas, by the king as patron, and by "dene Jhonne Watsoun," apparently the last survivor of the fraternity of that famous abbey, for he adds to his signature the almost pathetic words "only convent." He was probably one of the two persons of that name signing the tack No. 54.

These church documents include a transumpt dated in 1478, relating to an arrangement entered into between the religious houses of Dunfermline and Scone as to their respective rights under letters apostolic of Pope Honorius III. in the teinds of the mills on the water of Almond belonging to the town of Perth. The question is settled on the arbitrament of the abbots of Melrose and Dryburgh, and the result is that the monks of Dunfermline surrender the teinds to the canons of Scone on receiving yearly a payment of five silver marks for maintaining the lighting of the kirk of Dunfermline. They include also examples of presentations, letters of collation, mortifications of annual rents for the celebration of prayers for the dead, a commission by Cardinal Betoun for a report on the alienation of certain kirk lands before

granting papal confirmation, and feus and tacks of other kirk lands and teinds. Two contain a list of the canons of Glasgow in 1613 and 1635, and another those of the diocese of Ross in 1630.

In all cases of pre-Reformation documents to which we find the signatures of the monks attached, these signatures are fewer in number than one somehow expects, and are by no means suggestive of that skill in caligraphy with which we credit the monks of the Middle Ages. If anything, they seem to substantiate the charges made against the religious fraternities of the sixteenth century that the majority were grossly illiterate. The scarcity of signatures, however, may be explained either on the assumption that the remainder of the resident monks were unable to write their names, or that the numbers actually resident were fewer than we are generally led to believe. I have never seen more than twenty signatures attached to any such documents. The largest number in this collection is fourteen, attached to a feu-charter by the commendator and convent of Culross, dated in 1545.

Among the remaining writs we find a combined retour and letters of sasine of 1454-5 which is unusual in point of form, and gives a quaint and colloquial account in the vernacular of the proceedings before an assise in a question of disputed inheritance relating to lands which had belonged to Henry Munduyle, laird of Tynwald. As a rule the vocabulary of the writs (of which there are a good many specimens in the calendar) written in the vernacular is not so copious as in the literary survivals of the corresponding periods. Only here and there do we meet with words and phrases which have long dropped out of use, as where in the inquest just mentioned the assise are said, before giving their verdict, to have been "*riply* and *sally* avisit," *i.e.* ripely and solidly or surely advised; or, as in some letters of reversion, an hour between sunrise and sunset is defined as one "betuix the rising of the sone and the ganging to of that ilk." One word I have not found in Jameson or elsewhere, used in the reddendo of a feu-charter in 1630 by the bishop of Ross, part of the feu-duty stipulated being one boll of

“suggeron eattis” (oats). What description of oats that may be I have not been able to discover. If it had been barley, one might have concluded that it referred to grain at some stage of the process of malting. The term, I may add, appears to be local.

One writ, also in the vernacular, is a confirmation dated in 1546 by the abbot of Holyrood, confirming articles and rules made by the “dekyn and kirkmaister of the Tailor Craft” in the Canongate for the welfare of their craft and the augmentation of divine service at the altar built within the abbey where St Ann, their patron saint, stands. To one charter dated in 1658 is attached a good impression of the great seal of the Protector. This deed conveys to John Leete, collector of the customs at Leith, the lands of Easter Grantoun and Goldenriggis, under a reversion in favour of James Jonkene, burgess of Edinburgh.

With one other document I will close these illustrations of the contents of the calendar. It is a letter patent under the great seal of Charles I. in 1634, granted for the purpose of correcting the irregular sale and restraining the immoderate use of tobacco, used, as the document states, on its first introduction as a medicine, but since so largely indulged in, and frequently of such bad quality, as to not only injure the health but deprave the morals of the king's subjects. To prevent which the king appoints Sir James Leslie and Thomas Dalmahoy to enjoy for seven years the sole power of appointing licensed vendors of the commodity. These vendors, after due examination as to their fitness, will be permitted, for payment of certain compositions and an annual rent in augmentation of the king's revenue, to sell tobacco in small quantities. The letter directs that the licensees so appointed shall become bound to sell only sound tobacco, and to keep good order in their houses and shops. The latter clause would almost suggest that the tobacco was to be sold for consumption on the premises, and that the smokers were probably in the habit at their symposiums of using, even as they may still, I daresay, other indulgences not so soothing in their effects as the coveted weed.

With one other observation I close. The modern conveyancer finds much of interest and amusement and, if he is wise, instruction also, in the study of a collection of old legal documents, as distinguished from the diplomatic or more historical class of manuscripts. The further back we go, we are surprised at the enviable directness and brevity of the terms in which an important transaction or arrangement may be expressed. Contrast, for example, the marriage contract which I have mentioned as forming the first number of the calendar with any more recent example. As the years roll on and the preparation of such deeds falls into the hands of the lay notary or professional scrivener, experienced in meeting the evasions and wiles with which the cunning of the special pleader too often defeated before the courts the plainest intentions of parties, the refinements and prolixities increased, until in the seventeenth century they arrived at a maximum, when a marriage contract or other deed, the sheets pasted end to end, forms in many cases a closely written roll many yards in length. We have improved on that a little. But even to-day the conveyancer, perhaps unconsciously, is often repeating the forms and using the very language stereotyped by his predecessors three hundred years ago.

I am indebted to Mr W. Rae Macdonald, F.S.A. Scot., Carrick Pursuivant, for the description of the seals which remain attached to many of the writs in the calendar.

CALENDAR OF CHARTERS AND OTHER WRITS.

10th January 1358.

1. Extract attested by Mr John Hamilton of Magdalen, Clerk-Register (1612-1622), of a charter under the Great Seal of David II. confirming to Maurice de Moray (Moravia), knight, the land of Cesfurde and the land called Bisetland in the barony of Balincref within the sheriffdom of Edinburgh and constabulary of Hadinton, in the king's hands by reason of forfeiture. To be holden to the said Maurice and the heirs male to be lawfully procreated of his body, for services aucht and wont. Witnesses: William, bishop of St Andrews, Patrick, bishop of Brechin, chancellor, Robert, steward of Scotland, earl of Stratherne, Patrick, earl of March and Moray, William of Douglas, William of Levyng-toun, and Robert of Erskine, Knights. At Edinburgh, 10th January A.R. 28 (29).

10th August 1428.

2. An Indenture made at Abirdone 10th August 1428 between Murchon of Glayster of Lumgeir and Gilbert of Jonstoun of Balnedach,—by which Andru son of the said Murchon agrees to marry Jonet of Lychtoun full sister to Elene of Lychtoun spous to the said Gilbert, and, the marriage being completed, the said Murchon binds himself to joyntfeft the said Andru and Jonet and the longer liver of them in the lands of the Hiltoun within the “schirredome of Mernys” and failing them by alienatioun, in as “mekyll and als convenient place,” the grantees obtaining the king’s consent and paying the costs: In consideration of which the said Gilbert pays to the first party the sum of £40 and the further sum of 40 merks on the marriage being completed: Failing the marriage by the death of either or both of the parties or the refusal of the said Andru, the said Murchon obliges himself [to alienate] to the said Jonet and failing her to her brother [name obliterated], failing him to his brother Alisander, and failing all to the said Elene her sister and her heirs, the lands of Glak in the schire of Davyot and sheriffdom of Abirdene, redeemable on repayment of the said £40. Walter Ydill burges of Inverury, Alisander of Lychtoun and Jon of Jonstoun (witnesses). [In the vernacular.]

4th September 1432.

3. Letters of Sasine by Thomas de Lumger, bailie in that part of Murdach de Glastre, lord of the half of the barony of Dunoter within the sheriffdom of Kyncardyn, making known that, by special command of the said Murdach, he gave heritable sasine and real and corporal infeftment by delivery of earth and stone, to Andrew de Glastre, son and heir of the said Murdach, and to Jonet de Lichtoun spouse of the said Andrew, and the longer liver of them and the heirs procreated or to be procreated between them,—of the land of the Hiltoun of Lumger with the pertinents, lying in the foresaid barony and sheriffdom, and belonging to the said Murdach. At the Hiltoun 4th Sept. 1432. Witnesses: sir Gilbert Emery, vicar of Fetheressow, James Trayle, John Tosach, and Andrew Donaldson (Donaldi).

Seal gone.

14th February 1438-39.

4. An Indenture made at Lestalrig 14th February 1438-39 betwixt the Abbot and Convent of Halyrudehous and sir Robert Logane lord of Lestalrig agreeing as follows:—That the said sir Robert shall take to his counsel Alane of burges of Edinburgh, Johne Heryse, Johne of Turyne and of Leth “gif he be at hame” with any others unsuspect having best knowledge, to be sworn on the evangels “to give him trew consale and informatione anentis al landis possessionis and annuall rentis” claimed by the abbot on the south side of the water of Leith “pertenand to Sancte Leonardis,” and their counsels being heard he shall deliver the said lands, etc., “quhilkis he throwis pertenyis to the said abbote and convent eftir his consciens and as he wyl answere before Gode,” to be delivered on the 8th March following. And the said Abbote shall confirm the assedations made by the said sir Robert of the landis of St Leonardis so delivered, the tenants paying all mails and service to the abbot and convent as they did before to sir Robert: And if the abbot and

convent are not content with the deliverance so to be made, they shall have leave "to persew and folow" as far as law will: The said abbot being obliged to give sir Robert and his heirs perpetually under the common seal of his house the bailliere of the lands and possessions delivered.

Traces of seal attached to the Indenture, which is written on paper, in the vernacular.

25th March 1439.

5. Letters in the form of a Notarial Instrument taken on 25th March 1439 under the hand of Robert Michelsoun [Michaelis] of Hyrdmanstoun, clerk, of the diocese of St Andrews, notary public, attesting the "bodily" deliverance "be merk and mere" by sir Robert Logane of Lestalrig, knight, to Patrike abbot of Halyrudelhouse and to dene William Heryse prior, in name of themselves and the convent, of all the lands and "ground of erle" lying in the town of Leith, within the barony of Lestalrig, which were of old and yet are the lands and ground of St Leonards and righteously pertain to the abbot and convent by old infeftment given to St Leonards, beginning at the east end of the great "wolutis" (vaults) of William Logane on the east and the common gate that passes to the ford of the water of Leith, the wast land near beside the house and the land of Johnne of Turing on the west part, the common vennel called St Leonards wynde on the south and the water of the port of Leith on the north: To be holden of the said Sir Robert and his heirs. Given at the abbey in pre-ence of the notary and the following witnesses: William of Libertoun of Libertoun, Wilham of Douglas of Hawthoruden, William Logan, Allan Napare, Thomas Forsyde, Johnne Starhede, Robert Starhede, and James Cartare, "with mony otheris."

Attested by the notary, who gives the witnesses' names as William Libertoun, John Herys, and John Starhede, burgesses of Edinburgh, William Logane of the Coffelde, William Starhede, Robert Starhede and Johnne Gray serjeands of Leith, sir John de Crawford chaplain, et multis aliis. [Written partly in the vernacular.]

Seal of sir Robert Logane entire and in good preservation. Three piles in point, foliage at top and sides of shield. Legend (Goth. l.c.): *Sigillum. roberti. logan. dni. de lestalrik.* Beaded borders. Diam. $1\frac{2}{16}$ inch.

3rd April 1451.

6. Charter of Feu by Gilcrist Turnebule burress of Edynburgh to Robert Coxon burress of the same burgh, of the fore house of the tenement after-mentioned and a house adjacent and on the north side of the same; which tenement lies in the burgh of Edinburgh on the north side of the High Street between the land of Henry de Foulis on the east and the land of sir John Fouleford canon regular of the monastery of Holyrood on the west: To be holden *de rege*, with liberty of removing and depositing dust and ashes to the tail or rear of said tenement. Rendering therefor yearly to the king burgh mail aucht and wont; to William de Liberton his heirs and assignees 20s. 8d. yearly; to Andrew Haliwel his heirs and assignees 40s.; to the chaplain of the altar of St James in the parish kirk of St Giles 13s. 4d. yearly, and for the

sustentation of a lamp in the said kirk and the choir thereof, 6s. yearly. At Edynburgh, 3rd April 1451. Attested by the seals of the granter and of Richard de Farnile, bailie of said burgh and giver of sasine. Witnesses: John Strang, James Currure, James Main, James Naper, David Lauson, James Smyth, John Doby, Alane Skynnare, and John Schethare serjeand of the said burgh.

Seal of granter gone. Seal of Richard de Farnile entire: A bend sinister between two water budgets. Legend (Goth. l.c.): S. . . . farule (uncertain). Diam. 1 in.

4th March 1454-5.

7. Letters of Sesin under the seal of office of Laurence lord Abirnethy in Rothimay justice to the king on south half the water of Forth,—narrating that on Tuesday 4th March 1454-55 before him “there compeared Margaret Munduyle dochtir of sumtyme Henry Munduyl lord of Tynwald and lord of the Tempilland of Dalgernow with the pertinentis with hir forespekare Thomas the Grahame of the Thornuke,” who on her behalf “askit at the said justice quhat he had done or gert do upon the executione of twa brevis that scho had present til him of before tyme of the twa quartaris” (of the said lands) “liand within the schirefdome of Drumfres, of the quhilk twa brevis the tane was de morte antecessoris and agane Williame of Hepburne be resone of sumtyme Jonet his spous, apon a quartar” (of the said lands), “and the tothir breve was richtsa a breve of morte anteces-oris and agane Hawyis Munduyle, apon ane othir quartare” of the said landis: “The quhilk justice ansuerit and said at he had direct twa precepts to the schiref of Drumfres to summond or ger summond the said Williame and Hawys and askit at the schiref quhat he had done thareto; and than the said schiref ansuerit and said that he had chargit the kingis serjand David Haliday to execute the said preceptis eftir the tenor of thaim, the quhilk execution the said David previt in court lachfully made be him, and the said Thomas the Grahame askit the said justice to ger the said twa brevis be red in court and to procede to the recognitioun of ane assise: The quhilk brevis beand red the said justice chosit ane assise of the personis underwritin, that is to say, Johnne the Menzies of the Enach, William Grerson, George of Kirkpatrick, Aymare of Gledstanys, Tassy [Eustace] of Maxwell of Collynhath, Florides of Murray, Robert Makbraare, Robert of Johnstone, Robert Munduyle, Simon Lital, James of Kirkhaleh, Gilbert Makmath, William Portare, Guleriste Grerson, Thomas Fergusson, William Boyle, Cuthbert Molmerson, George Neleson, Johnne the Menzies of Achinsel, Malcome Magilhauche, Johnne Steuart, Davy Steuart, George Were, Donald Huntare, and Williame Maxwell: The quhilk assise, the grete aith sworne, and the avaymentis and the resonis of the party herd, passit oute of court and thai riply and sadly avysit at thare incuming in courte agane concorduntly pronuncit thare veredict be the mouth of Johnne the Menzeis of the Enach, sayand” that Henry Munduvel father of Margaret there present died vest and seized as of fee of the two quarters of the said lands, that she was his nearest and lawful heir in the four quarters of said lands, and that the said four quarters “war wrangwisly haldyn fra hir be the foresaid William and Hawys and at thare was na lachful cause to let the said Margarete til obtene sesine and possessione of the said foure quartaris,” that sesin should be given to her accordingly as her father had “that day he was quyk and dede,

outakand the landis, annual rentis and the doweris of women outane in the said brevis; and than the said justice at the instance of the said Margaret in jugement sittand gave heretable possession and state to the said Margarete of the foresaid" (lands) "eftir the tenor and veredict of the said assise and dome of court and chargit the schiref to ger give hir sielik possession and sesine apon the grond of the said landis." Done in the tolbooth of the burgh of Drumnafres, in presence of Thomas abbot of the monastery of Holywood, John, master of Maxwel, Amer of Maxwel of Kirkeconal, sir Robert Broky, vicar of Kirkmaquho, Thomas Thomson, notary public, John Lital and James Mateland. Attested by Alexander de Foulis, clerk, of the diocese of St Andrews notary public. [In the vernacular.]

Seal gone.

Presented by R. Riddell of Glenriddell.

12th October 1458.

8. Precept directed by Archibald [Craufurd], abbot of the monastery of Holyrood, to Robert Michel-on, notary, his bailie, for giving sasine to John of Dudingstoun of Lethe, senior, for his lifetime, and after his decease to his eldest son John of Dudingstoun and his heirs, of the lands of Peilryge with the pertinents, lying in the barony of Brochtoun and sheriffdom of Edinburgh, according to the tenor of the charter made to them thereupon. At the mona-tery, 12th October 1458.

Seal gone.

22nd April 1461.

9. Retour of the Inquest made at Dingvale 22nd April 1461 by the persons afternamed, viz. Celestine de Insulis of Lochailche, sheriff of Inverness and lieutenant of John de Yle, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles, John Ross lord of Balnagowyn, Torlet Oge M'Ranald, Alexander Forbes, John Tullach lord of Estir Arde, Andrew Dunnowne, Lawrence de Monro, Donald M'Wonleve, John Nycholson (Nycholai), Donald Walterson (Walteri), Donald Huchonson (Hugonis), Duncan de Monro, Donald Torlet Ferchardson (Ferchardi), Donald Roderickson (Roderici), Thomas Johnson Huchonson (Johannis Hugonis), Augus Tormacson (Tormaci), Thomas Man and Ewat Patrickson (Patricii) tenant of Petfur: Who being examined and sworn upon the holy evangels found that umquhil William de Clyne grandfather of William de Clyne died vest and seised of the two Catbollis in the earldom of Ross and sheriffdom of Inverness, that the last-mentioned William, his grand-son, was his lawful and nearest heir in the said lands and was of lawful age: that the said lands were then of the value of £6 and in time of peace £10 yearly and were held in chief of the Earl of Ross in blench farm: Rendering 1 penny yearly into the hands of the chaplain of the cathedral kirk of Moray, according to a claim made by them on a gift of the late Earl of Ross.

Five seals of the inquest are said to be attached, Andrew de Dunnowne (having no seal of his own) procuring that of Thomas of Dingvale, subdean of Ross.

Witnesses: sir Ferchard, William Squiar, and William Clerk.

Only one seal remains, viz., that of Celestin de Insulis: Quarterly, 1 and 4, a lymphad under sail (the Isles); 2 and 3, a lion rampant (probably

as second brother to the Earl of Ross). The shield is supported from behind by an eagle displayed. Legend (Goth. l.c.): S celestinus de lyllis dns. local. (Lochalsh). Diam. $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch.

30th August 1469.

10. Charter of Feu granted by Patrick Cant son of Adam Cant burgess of Edinburgh, with his father's consent, in favour of Robert Hathwy burgess of said burgh, of the half of a piece of land of the said Patrick's tenement lying between the front house and descending towards the north as far as the north gable of the house with an addition of two feet of breadth toward the west; which tenement lies in said burgh of Edinburgh on the north side thereof between the land of umquhile Thomas Smyth on the east and the land of the said Adam Cant on the west: To be holden *de rege*: Rendering therefor service of burgh aucht and wont, and paying to the granter 40s. yearly at the terms of Whitsunday and Martinmas. At Edinburgh, 30th August 1469. Attested by the seals of Patrick and Adam Cant, and of George Penycuk, bailie of said burgh and giver of sasine. Witnesses: sir Alexander Crawford, chaplain, David Malevyn, John de Lyntoun, William Auchlynlek, Thomas Twedy, John Richardesoun, Donald Makearny, Walter Henrisoun, serjeand, and Robert Martial, notary public.

Three seals originally. The granter's and Adam Cant's gone. George Penycuk's remains: A fess between three hunting horns stringed. Legend (Goth. l.c.): S. georgie de pennecuk. Diam. $1\frac{1}{16}$ in.

6th February 1474-5.

11. Charter by John Stockar burgess of Aberdeen, by which for the salvation of the souls of himself and his wife Cristiane, and his kin, forebears and successors, he gives to God and the Blessed Virgin Mary and all Saints, and to the perpetual vicar and chaplains in the kirk of St Nicholas of Aberdeen, the following annual rents, viz.: the annual rent of 5s. 4d. furth of the land of Robert Club within said burgh, between the land of William Moir on the west and the land of Richard Cullan on the north; an annual rent of 6s. furth of the granter's own croft within the territory of the Crofts of Aberdeen on the north side of the Crabstane between the croft of John Kintor on the west and the croft of Richard Kyntor on the east, which croft the granter obtained by conquest from William Giffard, who on payment to the vicar and chaplains of a sum of 10 merks for the purchase of another annual rent of 6s., should be entitled to free regress to the same; an annual rent of 32d. furth of a land on the west side of the Denburn between the granter's own land on the south and a croft of the Carmelite Friars on the west; an annual rent of 9s. furth of the granter's temple lands on the west side of the Denburn between the croft of the Friars on the west and the common highway leading to Crabstan on the south; and if the tenement last mentioned should become defective or ruinous and not distrainable for the said 9 shillings the granter provides that the same shall be upliftable furth of his croft within the territory of said burgh between the Friars' Croft called the Dowkat Croft on the west and the Denburn on the east; and an annual rent of 12 pennies furth of the land of Alexander Pollaxarn lying on the Denburn above the Bowbrig between the Denburn on

the east and the highway on the south : . . . To be holden in pure and perpetual alms : Rendering therefor the said vicar and chaplains and their foresaids yearly at the feasts of St Martin, St Crispin, and St Crispinian a placebo and dirge on the night preceding and a requiem mass "cum nota" on the morrow and thirty masses in the week immediately following, the vicar giving to the sacristan for the ringing of the bells at the said services 12 pennies of the said sum, other 12 pennies for wax and 2 shillings to the chaplain celebrating the said requiem mass ; and the remainder of the said sum to be distributed among the chaplains. At Aberdeen, 6th February 1474 (1475). Attested by the seals of Andrew Scherar, bailie of the temple lands of said burgh and giver of sasine of the said annual rents (the annual rent of 5s. 4d. excepted), and of Robert Blinseil, one of the bailies of said burgh and giver of sasine of the last-mentioned annual rent. Witnesses : Richard Kyntor, Alexander Blinseil, William Moir, Alexander Logy, and Robert Club, burges-es of Aberdeen, Alexander Anderson, one of the serjeands of the burgh, and William Wentowne, serjeand of the temple lands.

Seals gone.

4th November 1477.

12. Charter of Sale by George lord Haliburton, lord of the barony of Abyrnyte, in favour of James Scrymgeour, constable of Dundee,—of an annual rent of 16 merks furth of the lands of Haltoun and Baltour lying in the barony of Abyrnyte and sheriffdom of Perth : To be holden *de me*, for payment of a penny Scots in blench ferm. At Dundee, 4th November 1477. Witnesses : John Congiltoun, Andrew Kynros, and John Nicholouson, esquires. (Signed) George Lord Halyburton.

A fragment only of the seal remains, showing the crest, on a helmet with mantling and wreath, a goat head.

18th November 1478.

13. Letters and Instrument of Transumpt made before John Lok, professor in theology, canon of the cathedral kirk of Brechin and provost of the collegiate kirk of St Salvator in the city of St Andrews, official principal of St Andrews, at the instance of David Ramsay, licentiate in decreets, syndie of the abbot and convent of the monastery of Scone, Master David Monypenny, canon of Moray syndie of the monastery of Dunfermline consenting, of a composition or decret-arbital made by the abbots of Melrose and Driburgh and prior of Melrose in the dioceses of Glasgow and St Andrews proceeding on Letters Apostolic of Pope Honorius III. (dated at the Lateran on the 12th of the Kalends of January in the 7th year of his pontificate, 21st December 1222), whereby with reference to an indenture between the abbot and convent of Scone and the abbot and convent of the monastery of Dunfermline, they found that the said abbot and canons of Scone should pay yearly for ever to the monks of Dunfermline the sum of 5 merks silver for the lighting of the kirk of Dunfermline, and that on the other hand the said monks should quitclaim the said canons of the teinds of the mills of Perth on the water of Ammond and should renounce their right to the same in favour of the said canons. Done in the kirk of St Leouard, St Andrews, 18th November 1478. Witnesses : John Abbernethy, rector of Tannadas, John Tyry, rector of

Ballingry, Henry Cramby, vicar of Kylspindy, and Walter Small, Masters of Arts, John Eliotson, and Thomas Tode, bachelor in decreets, presbyters, Simon Campione, notary public.

Attesting notaries: Duncan Yhalulok, presbyter, of the diocese of St Andrews, bachelor in decreets, perpetual vicar of the parish kirk of Crawford and clerk of court; and Robert Lorymar, presbyter, of the diocese of St Andrews.

The seal of the officialate of St Andrews and the seal of the abbot of Lundoris are appended entire. A third seal, that of the rectory of St Andrews, is gone.

St Andrews: Office of the official principal. Within a pinnacled niche the half-length figure of a bishop. Beneath, a shield bearing arms, a saltire. Legend (Goth. l.c.): *Sigillum officii officialis sce. andrie principalis*. Pointed oval: $1\frac{11}{16} \times 1$ in.

Andrew Cavers, abbot of Lindores Abbey: Under a Gothic canopy a full-length figure of the Virgin without nimbus or crown, holding the Child on her left arm, and in niches on each side a lily or other flowering plant in a pot. Beneath, within a round arched niche, the figure of a monk kneeling to dexter and looking up. On the dexter side of this niche is a trefoil ornament, under the sinister a shield bearing arms, three (fetterlocks?). Legend (Goth. l.c.): *S. andree cavers abbatis de lundoris*. Beaded borders. Pointed oval: $2\frac{1}{16} \times 1\frac{7}{16}$ in.

27th November 1481.

14. Letter of Reversion by Alexander Johnston of that ilk, and Agnes Glaster his spouse, narrating that Alexander Glaster of that ilk had sold and alienated to them an annualrent of 4 merks furth of his lands of the Hiltoun [of Longair] lying in the barony of Dunnottar, within the sheriffdom of Kyncardun, with the lands of the Glake and the half of the lands and town of Lytilwerkylle, with a toft and croft and 2 oxengang of the lands and town of the Harlaw lying in the earldom of the Garvauch within the sheriffdom of Abirdeen, given in warrandise for the said annualrent, and bin ling themselves and the heirs lawfully gotten or to be gotten betwixt them, whom failing the heirs whatsoever of the said Alexander Johnston, upon payment by the said Alexander Glaster his heirs or assignees to the granters and their foresaids of the sum of £40 Scots upon Saint Serve altar in the parish kirk of Monkege [Keith-hall], to resign and renounce the foresaid annualrent with the lands given in warrandise thereof to the said Alexander Glaster and his foresaids. It is provided that on failure to appear and receive the money after due warning, consignation thereof may be made in the hands of the curate of the kirk, on which consignation being made the said Alexander Glaster shall have free regress to the annualrent and lands. At the Glake, 27th November 1481. [In the vernacular.]

The seal of Alexander Johnston by which the Reversion is said to be attested is gone.

24th February 1482-3.

15. A Charter of Mortification by which Alexander Menzeis burgess of Abirdene, with consent of his spouse Elizabeth Lesly, for the salvation of

their souls and the souls of Gilbert Menzeis, Andrew Menzeis the granter's father, and Marion Arbuthnot his mother, gives to the Vicar and Chaplains of the collegiate parish church of the Blessed Nicholas of Abirdene, an annual-rent of 20s. furth of 2 crofts lying in said burgh, viz., 13s. 4d. furth of a croft called the Calsay Croft at the end of the Gallowgate between the croft of umquhile Andrew Alan on the north, and the croft of the Friars Preachers on the south; and 6s. 8d. furth of another croft near the Thieves Bridge between the croft of umquhil William Blindsell called the Halelandis on the south and the croft of David Mar on the north: To be holden in pure and perpetual alms: Rendering therefor during the life of the granter the service of one trental on the second sunday of April for the soul of his father Andrew Menzeis and another on the second sunday thereafter for the soul of his grandfather Gilbert Menzeis, with the octaves following, and after the granter's death a placebo and dirge with a trental following and a requiem mass on the next sunday for the souls of himself and his said spouse. At Abirdene 24th Feb. 1482-3. Witnesses: Gilbert Andrew Culan, and John Waus, burgesses, Master Alexander Fyfe, clerk, sir Edward Robertson, Mathew Nicholson and Alexander Gray, chaplains, and Robert Leis and John Striveling, clerks and notaries public. Sasine given by Thomas Fyfe, one of the bailies of Abirdene, to Alexander called the collector of said collegiate church.

Seals of the granter and bailie gone.

9th February 1484-5.

16. A Charter by Alan Broune, burges of Edinburgh, whereby he gives to John Dee, burges of Edinburgh, in marriage with his daughter Katherine Broun, in absence of moveables, the half of the forehouse of the tenement of umquhil Gilcrist Turnebule [described in No. 6 *ante*], and of the house adjacent on the north side thereof: To be holden *de rege* for payment of burgh mail aucht and wont, and half of the annuals mentioned in No. 6. At Edinburgh, 9th February 1484-5. Witnesses: Henry Cant, senior, Edmond Chesholme, William Clerc, George Edwardsoun, James Matho, Robert Rynd, Thomas McClellan, Robert Urry, John Penven, John Farnly and Cuthbert [Yong] serjeants.

The granter's seal is wanting. Part of that of John Boncle, one of the bailies and giver of sasine, is attached: A chevron between two buckles in chief and a star in base. Legend (Goth. l.c.): S. iohis. bonkill. Diam. $\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

9th February 1484-5.

17 Instrument of Resignation and Sasine taken on 9th February 1484-5 in the hands of Henry Strathachin, clerk of the diocese of St Andrews, notary public, in favor of John Dee, burges of Edinburgh, following on the preceding Charter. Sasine given by John Boncle, one of the bailies of Edinburgh. Witnesses: Henry Cant, senior, Edmond Chesholme, William Clerc, George Edwardsoun, James Matho, Robert Rynd, Thomas McClellan, Robert Urry, John Penven, John Farnly, and Cuthbert Yong, serjeant.

The bailie's seal is gone.

30th October 1492.

18. Charter of sale granted by John Dowglas, fiar of the landis of Mordingtoun, with consent of his father William Douglas, liferenter thereof, in favor of Philip Nesbit of that ilk, of the dominical lands of Mordingtoun with the husbandlands and the mill with the sequels—in sheriffdom of Berwick. To be holden *de me* for payment of 10. Scots at Whitsunday in name of blench farm. At Edinburgh, 30th October 1492. Witnesses: Robert Lauder of Bass, Peter Nesbit, William Nesbit, James Aikman, bailie of Edinburgh, James Mouynet, sir James Wilson, chaplain, Henry Strathauchin, notary, Mark Dowglas, George Nesbit, and John Nesbit.
Seals gone.

13th March 1492-3.

19. Instrument of Resignation and Sasine taken on 13th March 1492-3 in the handis of Henry Strathauchin, clerk of the diocese of St Andrews, notary, upon the resignation made by William Bell, burgess of the burgh of Edinburgh and Mariot his spouse, in the hands of Andrew Bertrame one of the bailies of said burgh, of their tenement lying at the upper bow of Edinburgh, between the land of M. Richard Lauson of Hieriggis, clerk of the Kings justiciary on the west and the land of Bertholomew Carnis on the east, the land of unquhile Adam Burnleddar on the south and the common hie street on the north; and upon the sasine thereupon given by the barlie to the said M. Richard Lauson and his spouse Janet Elphinstoun and the longer liver of them and the heirs lawfully procreated or to be procreated between them, whom failing their nearest lawful heirs and assignees. Witnesses: sir Robert Lausoun, chaplain, John Lausoun, William Merizeone and John Farnly serjeant.

A portion of the bailie's seal remains: Three cinquefoils with a crescent at fess point. Legend (Goth. Lc.): S. andrei bartram. Diam. 1 in.

20th December 1499.

20. Letter directed under the seal of Andrew, bishop of Moray, to sir Martin Diverti, vicar of the kirks of Pettin and Brachlie, and rural dean of Invernish or any other chaplain duly called to the execution thereof.—requiring him to induct sir John Maklelan to the chaplainry of S. John Baptist in the parish kirk of Invernish, vacant by resignation made by sir William Paterson (Patricii) procurator and in name of sir John Narn last possessor thereof, on the presentation of sir Hugh Fraser of Lovet and the provost, burgesses and community of Invernish; and in testimony of his having done as commanded to attach his seal to the said letter. Given at the cathedral kirk of Moray, 20th December 1499. Witnesses: Thomas Levingtoun, canon of Moray, Andrew Sinclair, master of arts, and John Angusson (Angusii), vicar of Kinnor. Attested by Donald Thomson (Thome), presbyter, of the diocese of Moray, notary public.

Seals gone.

20th June 1503.

21. Charter by John Dee, burgess of Edinburgh, granting to John Masone burgess there and his intended wife Margaret Dee, daughter of the grantor and

the longer liver of them, the half of his front land of the tenement of umquhil Alan Broun lying in the burgh of Edinburgh on the north side of the High Street between the tenement of umquhil Adam Strathauchyne on the east and that of Robert Rynd on the west: To be holden *de rege* for burgh mail aucht and wont and for payment of the half of whatever annualrents are upliftable from the said front land: Reserving the granter's liferent. At Edinburgh, 20th June 1503. Witnesses: John Richardsoun, David Moffat, John Blak, Henry Strathauchyne, notary public, and Andrew Grahame, sergeand, cum diversis aliis.

The seal of Thomas Carkettill, one of the bailies and giver of sasine, is wanting. The seal of the granter is entire: A merchant's mark. Legend (Goth. l.c.): S. iohannis. de. Diam. $1\frac{1}{8}$ in.

20th June 1503.

22. Instrument of Resignation and Sasine taken on 20th June 1503 in the hands of Henry Strathauchin, clerk of the diocese of St Andrews, notary public, upon the resignation made by John Dee, burgess of the burgh of Edinburgh, in the hands of Thomas Carkettill, one of the bailies of said burgh, of the subjects in the preceding Charter; and on the Sasine therupon given by the bailie to John Masone burgess of said burgh and Margaret Dee his affianced spouse and the longer liver of them and the heirs to be lawfully procreated between them, whom failing to the heirs of the said John Dee procreated between him and umquhil Katherine Broun his spouse, whom all failing to revert to the nearest lawful heirs of the said John Dee whomsoever: Reserving the said John Dee's liferent. Witnesses: John Richtarsone, David Moffet, John Blak, and Andrew Grahame, serjeand of said burgh.

Bailie's seal gone.

20th January 1504-5.

23. Letter of Presentation directed by Thomas lord Fraser of Lovet to Andrew bishop of Moray, narrating that the perpetual chaplainry of the blessed John Baptist within the parish kirk of Invernes was vacant by the decease of sir John McLelan, last possessor thereof; and presenting for collation thereto, with consent of the provost, bailies and community of the burgh of Invernes, sir Nicholas Barchan, presbyter, humbly desiring the bishop to admit him or his procurator in his name to the said chaplainry. At Invernes, 20th January 1504-5. Witnesses: Thomas Patrickson, Alexander Anderson, John Mychel-on, burgesses and bailies of Invernes, with divers of the community thereof, James Cummyne and Alexander McKay esquires, sir William Paterson (Patricii), rector of Balleskan, sir John Narne, vicar of Fernway, and John Brune.

Lord Lovet's seal is appended entire but partly defaced. Couché: Quarterly, 1 and 4, three crowns; 2 and 3, three fraises. Crest: On a helmet with mantling and wreath, a stag head. Legend (Goth. l.c.): S. thome dni de louet. Diam. $1\frac{1}{8}$ in.

4th June 1505.

24. Instrument of Sasine taken on 4th June 1505 in the hands of John Stirveling, presbyter, of the diocese of St Andrews, notary public, in favour

of sir John Chamer, perpetual chaplain at the altar of S. Salvator within the parish church of Aberdeen, of an annual rent of 10s. 8d. furth of the land of David Kintor on the north side of Castle Street of Aberdeen, between the land of umquhil Ranald Talzour on the east and the land of John Ratre on the west; and another annual rent of 10s. furth of the land of umquhile Alexander Findelaw, flesher, lying in the Futv between the land of the said Alexander Fyndalay on the south, and the land of umquhile John Galoway on the north extending in length to the lynkis towards the east and the common way on the west; Sasine given by Patrick Leslie one of the bailies of Abirdeen on the resignation and by express command of Andrew Murray, burgess of said burgh. Witnesses: sir David Liell, Walter Wischeart, Robert Piper, William Nicholsons, John Matland, burgesses, and Andrew Nauchty, serjeand.

Bailie's seal gone.

Andrew Murray's seal entire: A merchant's mark. Foliage at top and pen sides of shield. Legend (Goth. l.c.) . . . Diam. $1\frac{2}{16}$ in.

Charter of same date, Reg. Ho. Calendar, No. 681.

31st May 1508.

25. Instrument taken on 31st May 1508 in the hands of William Bryden, clerk, of the diocese of Glasgow, notary public, on the sasine given to sir William Crenstoun of that ilk, knight, of two husbandlands commonly called Stewartislands lying in the territory and lordship of Craling, barony of Mynto and sheriffdom of Roxburgh: Proceeding on a Precept of Sasine dated at Edinburgh, 19th May 1508, directed by sir John Stewart of Mynto, knight, superior of the said lands, to William Schewell, Robert Levyntoun, and John Achinros, as bailies in that part. Sasine given by William Schewell. Witnesses: Edward Tait, Wm. Stoun, Willelmo Chessam, Thomas Myddilmest, Simon Rudderfurd, William Lawder, James Kerhop, William Wamesle, and Robert Browne.

2nd May 1509.

26. Instrument of Resignation and Sasine taken on 2nd May 1509 in the hands of John Stirveling, presbyter, of the diocese of St Andrews, notary public, upon the resignation made by Alexander Gray, burgess of Abirdene, into the hands of Thomas Lesly, one of the bailies of said burgh, of an annual rent of 14s. furth of the land of umquhil Alexander Logy, fore and back, with the pertinents lying on the west side of the Gallowgate of Abirdene between the land of Ninian Blinseile on the south, and the land of umquhile William Buchane on the north; and another annual rent of 6s. 8d. furth of the land of the said William Buchane on the west side of the Gallowgate between the said land of Alexander Logy on the south and the land of umquhile John Lundoris on the north,—for Sasine to be given to the curate and chaplains of the choir of the parish kirk of the burgh, which sasine was thereupon given by the said bailie to sir Andrew Colisone, collector and procurator of the said chaplains. Witnesses: John Cullan, David Rutherford, Andrew Gordone, John Fechat, John Grene, Thomas Nile, burgesses and indwellers of the said burgh, sir Robert Pathonsone, chaplain, and William Scrimgeour, serjeand.

Seal wanting.

5th April 1512.

27. Instrument of Resignation and Sasine taken on 4th April 1512 in the hands of John Striveling of the diocese of St Andrews, notary public, on the resignation made by sir John Litstar, chaplain of the altar of SS. Crispin and Crispinian in the parish kirk of the burgh of Aberdeen, into the hands of John Colisone one of the bailies of that burgh, of an annualrent of 11s. furth of the land of Donald Strathachin on the south side of the Upper Kirk-gate of the said burgh between the land of umquhil William Nory on the east, the land of Andrew Michelsone on the west, and on the south extending to the burn : Whereupon the bailie gave sasine of said annualrent to sir David Waus as collector and procurator to the chaplains of the choir of said parish kirk—under reservation of the said sir John's liferent. Witnesses : James Colisone, Thomas Chamer and William Rolland, burgesses of said burgh, sir Duncan Marscheale, chaplain, William Scringeur and Andrew Naughtie, sergeants.

The bailie's seal attached : A fess between a mullet pierced, flanked by two cinquefoils in chief and three peascods in base. Legend (Goth. l.c.) : S. iohannes. colison. Diam. $1\frac{1}{8}$ in.

8th February 1518-19.

28. Charter by William Gill, "nepos" and heir of umquhil David Gill, burges of Edinburgh, by which he sells and alienates to Robert Lyne, burges there, an annualrent of 3 merks Scots furth of his half of a land or tenement lying in the burgh of Edinburgh on the north side of the High Street between the land of umquhil Adam Johnestoun on the east and the tenement of umquhil Patrick Cant on the west. At Edinburgh, 8th February 1518-19. Witnesses : Mr Adam Otterburn, common clerk of the said burgh, Mr Francis Boithwell, Alexander Dundas, Wilham Broune, William Frost, Michael Symson, John Foular, notary public, and William Nesbit, serjeant. Giver of Sasine William "Clerk" [Bronclerk], one of the bailies of Edinburgh.

The granter's seal is wanting, but the bailie's seal remains entire and in fine preservation : An angel supporting from behind a shield bearing arms—a hunting horn stringed, on a chief three crosses pattée fitchée. Legend (Goth. l.c.) : S. wilclmii bronclerk. Diam. 1 in.

8th February 1518-19.

29. Instrument of Resignation and Sasine taken on 8th February 1518-19 in the hands of Adam Otterburn, M.A., clerk, of the diocese of St Andrews, notary public, in favor of Robert Lyne, burges of Edinburgh—of the annualrent of 3 merks specified in the preceding Charter. Witnesses : Mr Francis Boithuell, John Reid, Alexander Dundas, William Frost, and William Nesbit, serjeant.

Bailie's seal gone.

14th January 1523-24.

30. Instrument of Cognition and Sasine taken on 14th January 1523-24 in the hands of John Foular, clerk, of the diocese of St Andrews, notary public,

in favour of Alexander Hathwy as son and heir of umquhil Thomas Hathwy burgess of Edinburgh in his part or half of a land or building, lying within and on the east side of the passage of the tenement aftermentioned between the front land of said tenement on the south and the land of umquhil David Gill on the north, said tenement being the tenement of land of Alexander Cant on the north side of the High Street of Edinburgh, between the land of umquhil John Blakstok on the east and the tenement of umquhile Symon Doweale on the west: Sasine given by John Marjorybankis, one of the bailies of Edinburgh, to John Andirsoun as attorney and in name of the said Alexander Hathwy. Witnesses: William Gill, Patrick Lithqw, Hugh Nesbit, and Hugh Wallace, serjeand.

Bailie's seal gone.

1526.

31. Letter of Gift under the Privy Seal of James V., whereby, with consent of the lords of his council, he gives to Robert lord Maxwell and Agnes, countess of Boithuil his spouse, and the longer liver of them and his heirs and assignees, the ward of the lands and annuals, both property and tenandry, with mills, fishings, advocation and donation of kirks and chaplainries, and their pertinents, which pertained to umquhile Edward Maxwell of Tinwald and by his decease then in the King's hands, for terms bygone and to come, with the mails, fermes, etc. during the time of the ward; with the relief thereof, and the marriage of Margaret Maxwell and Elizabeth Maxwell, daughters and heirs of the said Edward, and failing them by their decease unmarried, the marriage of any other or others, his heir or heirs, male or female At Edinburgh, the day of 1526, A.R. 13. Subscribed by the King. On the margin: "Apud Edr. 16 Augusti anno, etc., XLI. Per hanc literam allocatur in compoto vicecomitis de Drumfres, £930. Mowbray sst." "Apud Edr. 23 Augusti anno, etc., xli. Per hanc literam allocatur in compoto vicecomitis de Wigtoun, £720. Mowbray sst." [In the vernacular.]

Privy Seal of James V. A lion rampant within a royal tressure: Above the shield an open crown. Supporters, two lions. Beneath the crown is a star; at each side a small annulet, and also a mascle on dexter. Behind the dexter supporter a crescent, and on the flank of each a saltire. Legend (Goth. l.c.): Sigillium secretum Jacobi dei gracia regis Scotorum. Diam. $2\frac{1}{4}$ in.

22nd August 1526.

32. Charter of Sale by Robert Lyne, burgess of Edinburgh, to George Leich burgess of the same burgh and Mariot Dee his spouse and the longer liver of them—of an annualrent of 3 merks furth of the half of a land or tenement with the pertinents lying on the north side of the High Street of Edinburgh between the land of umquhile Adam Johnne-toune then belonging to Edward Little on the east and the tenement of land of Alexander Cant on the west, the land of umquhile Alan Landellis on the north, and the fore tenement of the said Alexander Cant on the south. [See No. 28 preceding]: To be holden *a me de rege*. At Edinburgh, 22nd August 1526. Attested by the seals of the granter and of Patrick Flemmyng one of the bailies of said burgh. Witnesses: William Elphinstone, William Mynto, William Macolme, John Achinsoune,

James Henrisone, Vincent Strathauchin, notary public, and Thomas Arnot serjeant of said burgh.

A portion of the granter's seal and the larger part of the bailie's remain.

- (1) Robert Lyne: A merchant's mark, foliage at top and sides of shield. Legend illegible.
- (2) Patrick Flemyng: A chevron charged with a star within a royal tressure. Legend (Goth. l.c.): S. patrici. fleming. Diam. $1\frac{3}{16}$ in.

9th December 1529.

33. Letter of Collation in the form of a Notarial Instrument by Alexander Dunbar dean of Moray, and (the See being vacant) vicar general thereof, directed to the rural dean of Invernes or to any other chaplain with or without a cure celebrating divine services within the diocese, setting forth that the perpetual chaplainry of the blessed Michael the Archangel within the parish kirk of Invernes being vacant by the decease of umquhil sir Hugh Vaus last chaplain thereof, at the presentation of the provost, bailies and community of the burgh of Inverness, has been by them presented to sir John Vaus, chaplain, by letters patent under their seal; and investing him personally, by imposition of the ring, in the said cure and the government and administration thereof, and requiring the said rural dean, etc., to induct and institute him or his procurator and defend him so inducted and instituted in the fruits, rents and profits thereof, constraining all gainsayers by ecclesiastical censure and episcopal authority. In testimony of which collation the said letter in the form of an Instrument is sealed by the seal of office of the vicar general. Done in the parish kirk of Invernes on the 9th of December 1529. Witnesses: Mr John Hay, canon of the Cathedral Church of Moray and prebendary of Duthol, sirs Andrew Cutbert vicar of Warlaw¹ and John Cutbert, chaplains, and Alexander Paterson, burgess of Invernes. Attested by Thomas Gaderar, presbyter of the diocese of Moray, and Master in Arts.

Two seals:

- (1) Alex. Dunbar, dean of Moray, and vicar-general. A representation of the Trinity enthroned, with foliage at the sides. Beneath the footstool a shield bearing arms:—three cushions lozengeways. Foliage ornament at sides and base. Legend (Goth. l.c.): S. officii . . . ai ac vicarii gnalis morau. Diam. $1\frac{1}{16}$ in.
- (2) Andrew (. . .?): A shield with crossing lines at top and sides, bearing arms; a passion cross encircled round the arms by a crown of thorns, and flanked by the initials a.d. Legend (Goth. l.c.): S. dni andree dur. Diam. 1 in.

4th August 1532.

34. Letters and Instrument of dispensation dated at Edinburgh, 4th August 1532 by Gavin archbishop of Glasgow, commissar in that part specially appointed under letters apostolic dated 2nd March 1532, directed to him by Silvester Darius of the diocese of Lucca, chaplain of the apostolic palace and papal nuncio to James, king of Scots, for the marriage of William Johnstoun, laic, of the diocese of Glasgow, and Katrine Kilpatrick. Witnesses: Alexander

¹ Warlaw (Wardlaw) [conjoined with Farnuay to form the parish of Kirkhill].

abbot of Kilwinning, Alexander prior of Pluscartyne, John Lawder, commendator of Kilrynnie [*sic*], Cuthbert Arthure and John Culquhoun vicar of Glasgow, presbyters, Thomas Hamilton and Henry Craufurd. Attested by Andrew Smith (Fabri), notary public, Master of Arts, and clerk to the archbishop.

The seal of the archbishop is gone.

12th June 1535.

35. Instrument taken on 12th June 1535 in the hands of John Smyth, presbyter, of the diocese of St Andrews, attesting that Thomas Arthour, burgess, of the diocese of Edinburgh, appeared in presence of Master John Wodell, rector of Flysk and official of St Andrews within the archdeanry of Lothian and others sitting in judgment, and bound himself to deliver to Thomas Anderson indweller of Edinr. then present an authentic copy, in the form of a transumpt by the authority of the said official, of a certain Charter of Warrandice, precept of Sasine and instrument of Sasine following thereon of and relating to the lands of Menstre granted by umquhile Archibald earl of Argyll to umquhile John Watsone and his heirs, which lands of Menstre extending to 10 merk lands the said earl gave to the said John Watsone and infest him therein in warrandice and security of 8 oxgates of the lands of Estir Strabrok alienated by him to the said John: Attour the said Thomas Arthour discharged and forever quitclaimed in favor of the said Thomas Anderson, a Sasine then in the hands of John Porves, burgess and dean of guild of Edinburgh. Done in the consistory of St Giles. Witnesses: James Carmur, James Morray, Thomas Malcom and James Dennistone chaplains and notaries public, James Jonesone, burgess of Edinburgh, and William Cunynghame.

3rd August 1537.

36. Instrument of Resignation, Cognition, and Sasine taken at Edinburgh 3rd August 1537 under the hand of Andrew Brounhill, notary public, of the diocese of St Andrews, and under the seal of Simon Prestoun one of the bailies of the burgh of Edinburgh, attesting (1) the resignation by Margaret Windezzettis, spouse of Thomas Patersoun burgess of the said burgh, of an annual-rent of 40s. Scots furth of a tenement of land belonging formerly to umquhil Hugh Bar and then to Archibald Williamsoun, burgess of said burgh, lying on the south side of the Market Cross of Edinburgh between the land of umquhil John Swift and the passage on the east, the land of umquhile James Lamb then of the heirs of umquhil John Adamsoun on the west, the lands of umquhile James Gourtone and William Portwis then belonging to John Cant on the south, and the land of umquhile William Goldsmyth then belonging to the heirs of umquhile William Anderson on the north; (2) the resignation by the said Margaret of an annual-rent of 8 merks furth of the land of umquhile John Hopper and then belonging to the said Archibald Williamsoun, lying on the north side of the High Street of said burgh between the land of umquhile William Broun then belonging to William Anderson on the east, and the land of the said Archibald on the west; (3) the cognition and entry of George Frog as son and heir of umquhile William Frog lawfully procreated

between him and the said Margaret Windezettis, to the said annualrents, under reservation of her liferent thereof; (4) the ratification of the premises by Margaret Windezettis; (5) the resignation of the annualrents by George Frog; and (6) the sasine thereupon given on his mandate to the said Thomas Paterson in the same annualrents—reserving the liferent of the said Margaret, his spouse. Witnesses: Alexander Belscheis, James Cant, John Scheves, John Sandersoun and William Watsoun, serjeant.

Baillie's seal attached: Three unicorn heads coupé, with a trefoil slipped at fess point. The shield extends to the top of the seal, cutting into the circle for the legend, and above it is a palm-branch. Legend (Goth. l.c.): Symon. preston. Beaded borders. Diam. $\frac{1}{8}$ in.

Indorsed is a warrant, dated 8th July 1550, by the provost and bailies for poynding James Stevinsoun and others for payment of the above annualrent of 40s. overdue for three terms.

10th July 1545.

37. Feu Charter granted by William, commendator or usufructuary, and John the abbot, of the monastery of Culross and the convent thereof, of the Cistercian Order in the diocese of Dunblane, for augmentation of their rental and in consideration of 200 merks then paid to them (for the repair and maintenance of their buildings then ruinous and for their relief from divers creditors) in favour of Cutbert Blacader and his spouse Mariota Boide and the longer liver of them,—of the lands of Blairhall and Patis Poffillis lying in the lordship of Culros and sheriffdom of Perth: To be holden *de nobis* in feu farm: Rendering therefor yearly 10 merks Scots and 14 poultry being the feu-duty payable before the granting thereof, and for arriages, carriages and other services 10s. Scots, together with the sum of 33s. 4d. for augmentation, whereof 6s. 8d. is to be paid to the monks for their pittances, extending in whole to the sum of 13 merks 3s. 4d. yearly, besides the accustomed dues to their mill of Schiris, 3 suits at 3 principal pleas to be holden annually at their monastery and doubling the feu farm the first year of the entry of each heir. Attested by the common seal of the chapter and the seal of Robert bishop of Orkney and abbot of Kynlos in token of his consent as "*pater abbas*." At the Monastery, 10th July 1545. Witnesses: Edward Brus, Alexander Gaw, David Wrecht, John Forett, Sirs John Broun, Thomas Cristeson, and Robert Broun, chaplains. (Signed) Ro. orchaden. eps. ac abbas de Kinlos, Villelm Comendatarius de Culros, Johannes abbas eiusdem, Fr. Johannes Cristeson, Fr. Johannes Kynpont, Fr. David Trumbull, Fr. Johes Zowng, Fr. michael Donaldson, Fr. alexr. Halkerston, Fr. robertus Crystesoun, Fr. georgius Paterson, Fr. Robertus Dewquhar, Fr. Robertus Holkat, Fr. Archibaldus Prymros, Fr. Alexr. Bavereg, Fr. Johannes Westwatter, Fr. Andreas Trumbull.

No seal.

18th January 1545-46.

38. Letters of Commission directed by David [Beton], cardinal priest of St Stephens on the Celian Hill, archbishop of St Andrews, primate of Scotland, and Legate of the Apostolic See (*natus et a latere*), to Alexander Galloway and Duncan Burnett canons of the church of Aberdene, and to the subchanter

of Abirdene, or any two of them, for the purpose of confirming (after due enquiry) a Charter of feu farm granted by John abbot of Lundoris and the convent thereof to James Johnstoun of that ilk and Clara Barclay his spouse, and the longer liver of them,—of the lands of Monkegy and Westbonds belonging to the said monastery, lying within their barony of Fyntra, regality of Lundoris and sheriffdom of Abirdene. At Edinburgh, 15th Kal. February 1545, 11th year of the pontificate of Paul III.

Seal of Cardinal Beaton. The larger part remains: Three canopied niches with open work at sides. In the centre, St Andrew holding his cross in front with his right hand, and a book in his left. In the dexter, St Peter with book in his right hand, and key in his left resting on his shoulder. In the sinister, St Paul with book in his right hand and sword in his left resting on his shoulder. All three have the nimbus. Beneath is the cardinal's achievement occupying the lower third of the seal, viz., an ornamental shield, with archiepiscopal cross behind, and above, a cardinal's hat, bearing arms: quarterly, 1 and 4, a fess between three mascles; 2 and 3, on a chevron an otter head erased. Motto, on an escroll on each side of the cardinal's hat:—*INTENTIO, INTENTIO*. Legend (caps.): S.R.P.D. DAVID BETON, TT. S. STEPHAN IN CELIO MOTE. S.R.E. PBRI. CAR. S. ANDREE, ARCHIEPI. PRIMATIS. ET. AP. SE. DE LATERE LEGATI. Pointed oval: $4\frac{1}{16} \times 2\frac{1}{16}$ in.

8th February 1545–46.

39. Charter by sir Adam Sym one of the two secular chaplains of the chapel of St Ninian, bishop, founded at the Bridgend of Leith on the north side of the water thereof by Robert Bellenden, abbot of the monastery of Holy Rood near Edinburgh, narrating that at the time the English burned the town of Leith the land aftermentioned belonging to him and his said chaplainry was destroyed and a great part thereof thrown down and burned, for which reason he no longer enjoyed the rents and annual revenue due to him from the same, and if the ruinous and fallen walls were not supported and rebuilt they would speedily fall: Therefore for the rebuilding and repair of the same to be performed by Andrew Thomsoun and for its future sustentation and augmentation (to the extent of 2 merks) of the rental payable to him and his successors as chaplains, he, with consent of Robert perpetual commendator of the abbey of Holyrood, Alexander abbot of the monastery of Cambuskynneth, his coadjutor and administrator, and of the convent of the said abbey, patrons of the said chaplainry, grants in feu ferm, to the said Andrew Thomsoun and Margaret Smalberd his spouse and the longer liver of them, that land which the said Andrew and William Mowat then occupied lying in the town of Leith on the south side of the Bridge, between another land belong to sir James Broun the other chaplain of the said chapel and his chaplainry on the north: the common way on the south and east and the water called the Reyeh on the west part, in the regality and barony of Brochtoun and sheriffdom of Edinburgh: To be holden *à me de dictis commendatario*, in feu ferm: Paying therefor yearly the sum of 10 merks as the old ferm, and in addition the said 2 merks in augmentation thereof. At Edinburgh, 8th February 1545(46). Witnesses: Andrew Johnstoun of Elphing-

stoun, Robert Fairlie of Braid, Master Patrick Buchquhannane and Master John Buseyo, George Paniter, sir James Dennewestoun, John Portows and Alexander Makneill, notaries public. Signed by the granter, the commendator and administrator, Alexander Smethberd, the subprior, and the following monks of Holyrood : Alexander Arkas, George Creychtoun, Thomas Ryllyntone, John Ramsay, William Heslop, Hugh Lamb, John Gayd, Archibald Lyndesay, Stephen Litstar, James Abarrumby, Ralph Rutherford, and David Gudsone.

Two seals :

- (1) Sir Adam Sym : Two wolf heads erased contourné in chief, and a chalice in base, with a star in middle chief. Foliage at top and sides of shield. Legend (caps.) : S. DOMINI. ADAME SIME. Diam. $1\frac{5}{16}$ in.
- (2) Holyrood abbey ; Robert Stewart, commendator : Three canopied niches supported by slender columns. In the centre, the Saviour on the cross with rayed nimbus ; above His head a scroll inscribed with the initials I.N.R.I., between an estoile and an increscent, the background enriched with foliage. At the sides the Virgin and St John the Evangelist, each with nimbus. Beneath, on a throne with arcaded back, the Virgin with crown, seated, and holding the Child on her right arm, both with nimbus. Under this is a shield bearing the arms of the commendator, viz., a lion rampant within a royal tressure, on the dexter a crozier, on the sinister a stag with a cross between its antlers, and over these on each side two thistle heads. Legend (Goth. l.c.) : S. coe monasteri. see. cruc. de. edinburg. Pointed oval : $3 \times 1\frac{3}{8}$ in.

9th February 1545-6.

40. Instrument of Sasine following on the preceding charter taken on 9th February 1545-46 in the hands of Alexander Makneyll, clerk, of the diocese of St Andrews, notary public, upon the sasine given by sir Adam Sym in presence of William Craufurde bailie of the regality and barony of Brochtoun, to Andrew Thomsoun and Margaret Smeberd his spouse. Witnesses : sir Adam Gilby, John Young, Robert Logane, Robert Craufurde, John Blakburne, William Blackburn, John Wilsoun senior, and John Portuis, notary public.

Seal of sir Adam Sym gone ; but a detached seal of his in possession of the Society may belong to this instrument.

20th May 1546.

41. Letters patent of Robert [Stewart] "abbot of the abbey of haly croce besyd Edinburgh" made at the instance of Thomas Alansoun, "dekyn and kirkmaister of the tailzeour craft within our burgh of the Canongait," and with him "certane maisteris of the samyn craft," confirming certain statutes, articles, and rules they had devised for the welfare of the craft and profit of the burgh and lieges and for "the augmentatioun of divine service at ane altare biggit within our said abbey quhair Sanct An thair patroun standis"; and also granting that the "tailzeouris duelland within our regalite in the toun of

Leith upoun the north syde of the water of the samyn, Sanct Leonardis gait and besyde our chapell of Sanct Niniane" shall be in brotherhood and fellowship with the "dekyn and maisteris of the said craft," etc. At Halyrud hous, 20th May 1546. Witnesses' names not filled up. (Signed) Robert, commendator of Halyrud house. [In the vernacular.]

Seal of Cause of Robert Stewart, commendator of Holyrood: An ornamental shield with crozier behind it and initials R. S. at sides, bearing arms; a lion rampant debruised by a ribbon, within a royal tressure. Legend (caps.) commencing at middle of sinister side: S. ROBERTI STEVAR. COMENDATOR SANCTI. CRVCIS. Diam. 2 in.

14th November 1548.

42. A Precept of Sasine directed by Richard, abbot of the monastery of S. Columbe of the Island of Emonia (Inchcolm), in the diocese of Dunkeld, to John Tyre and William Abircrummy, his bailies in that part, for giving sasine to Alexander Scot and Margaret Couper his spouse, the longer liver of them, and the heirs of the said Alexander, of two roods or particates of land in the west part of the town of Abirdour between the lands of the heirs of umquhile John on the east and the common lands of the monastery on the west, from the highway, according to the tenor of his charter made thereupon. Given at his house of Dunbyrsill, 14th November 1548. (Signed) Ricardus abbas divi Columbe.

Seal gone. The blanks are occasioned by the partial decay of the parchment. Presented by Thomas Ross, F.S.A. Scot.

29th October 1549.

43. Precept of Sasine directed by sir George Clappertoun, provost of the collegiate church of the Holy Trinity and the prebendaries and chaplains thereof, to James H... Andrew Balfour, their bailies in that part, for giving sasine to John Mowbray in Ovir Crawmonde and Elene Doby his affianced spouse, and the longer liver of them,—of the half of the land or tenement of umquhil Patrick Watsoun with the pertinents lying in the town of Leyth on the south side of the water thereof, between the land of umquhile William Clerk on the south, the land of umquhile Thomas Broun on the north, and the land of umquhile Robert Barcar on the west, in the barony of Restalrig and sheriffdom of Edinburgh,—on the resignation of Alexander Doby in Crawmonde, and according to the tenor of the charter made by the said provost to the said spouses. At the said College, 29th October 1549. (Signed) Alexr. Henrisoun, magister hospitalis manu propria; Georgius Clappertoun, prepositus Sancte Trinitatis prope Edinburgh; Davit Sym, manu propria; Willelmus Zoungar, manu propria; Johannis Leithquow; Johannes Bannatyne, manu propria.

Part of the seal of the chapter of Trinity College church remains: Within a renaissance canopied niche a representation of the Trinity. Beneath, a shield bearing arms: a cross pattée. Legend (caps.): S. CAPITVLI COLLEGIATE ECCLIE SCE TRINITATIS PR ED. Pointed oval: $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ in.

26th June 1550.

44. Letters of Induction directed by Patrick, bishop of Moray, to sir John Waus, chaplain, or other chaplain duly required to the execution thereof, for inducting sir James Buchear, presbyter, of the diocese of Ross to the perpetual chaplainry of S. John Baptist within the parish kirk of Invernes in the said diocese of Moray, to which he had been presented by Alexander Fraser lord of Lovet, and the provost and bailies of the burgh of Invernes, vacant by decease of umquhile sir William Baldone, last chaplain and possessor thereof. At Frostersate, 26th June 1550. Witnesses: Alexander Fraser, lord of Lovet, M. Hepburn, rector of Dalry, M. James Strathachin, rector of Balhaly, James Innes of Drany, sir William Dow, presbyter, and sir James Sibbald, notary public. Attested by John Gibsone, pre-byter of the diocese of Moray, notary public. Execution indorsed, dated 4 July 1550 and attested by Patrick Anderson, notary public.

Seal of Patrick Hepburn, bishop of Moray, and commendator of Scone. On a large bracket, a renaissance porch divided into three niches by round pillars. In the centre, under a canopy and with background diapered, a representation of the Trinity, the head of the Father veiled, and three trefoils on each side. In the dexter the Virgin with crown, holding the Child on her right arm. In the sinister, St Michael with upraised sword in his left hand, and shield on his right, standing on the devil. Beneath and in front of the bracket, a shield ensigned with a mitre and bearing arms: on a chevron two lions pulling at a rose, a star in base. At sides of bracket, branches of foliage. Legend (Goth. cap.): S PATRICII HEPBVRN EPI MORAVIEN AC COMENDATarii DE SCO. Diam. 2½ in.

29th September 1550.

45. A Letter of Reversion by which Thomas Carrike and Jonet Richtarsoun his spous bind themselves to reconvey to Johnne Livintoun of Saltecottis, 10 acres of land with the pertinents in the Hardriggis within the barony of Dirltoun sherriffdom of Edinburgh and constabulary of Hadingtoun, sold by him to them by charter and sasine,—on the condition that “on ane day betuix the sone rising and ganging to of that ilk (i.e. between sunrise and sunset), in the paroche kirke of Northberuk upon Sanct Sebastiane alter thair situat,” he pays to them or their heirs or assignees the sum of “levin score merkis sax merkis and nyne schillingis gude and usuale money of Scotland,” and at the same time deliver to them a tack of the 10 acres for one year at a rent of 10 bolls of malt. At Northberuk, 29th September 1550. Witnesses: Johnne Mayar, William Levintoun, Johnne Levintoun, Johnne Newtoun, Johnne Quhitlaw, sir James Cowden, and sir Alexander Quhit, notary public. Signed notarially for the granters by sir Alexander Quhit, chaplain and notary public. [In the vernacular.]

Seals of the granters gone.

4th October 1553.

46. Instrument of Resignation and Sasine taken on 4 October 1553 in the hands of Alexander King, notary public, of the diocese of St Andrews, of the

half of a tenement or front land on the north side of the High Street of Edinburgh between the tenement of umquhile William Rynd on the west and the tenement of umquhile Adam Strauchin on the east; and also a back land then waste and burned lying within said tenement and contiguous to said front land on the south and the land of umquhile Stephen Bell on the north: Sasine given by William Lausoun, one of the bailies of Edinburgh, to William Mureheid, burges of Edinburgh, and Katherine Windezettis his spouse and the longer liver of them, on the resignation of Archibald Dewar burges of Edinburgh, and conform to the tenor of a charter made thereon: reserving the liferent of Marion De relict of umquhile George Lecche (or Lethe). Witnesses to the Sasine: Master Clement Litill, James Cranstoun, James Andersoun, John Recherdsoun and William Cowttis, serjeands of said burgh.

Bailie's seal gone.

21st August 1554.

47. Instrument of Sasine taken on 21st August 1554 in the hands of Thomas Lessellis, clerk, of the diocese of St Andrews, notary public, upon the sasine given by Thomas Portuis junior, as superior, to M. George Portuis and Margaret Fortoun his spouse, of a tenement with the pertinents lying in the town of Dalkeith on the north side of the high street thereof, between the tenement of Alisone Bowstoun on the east and the tenement of Alexander Woid on the west. Witnesses: Thomas Scheall, Patrick Dawsoun and John Brothyrstanis.

29th May 1556.

48. Instrument of Cognition and Sasine taken on 29th May 1556 in the hands of Alexander King, notary public of the diocese of St Andrews, in favour of Thomas Patersoun "nevo" and heir of umquhile Thomas Patersoun, burges of Edinburgh, of an annualrent of 8 merks furth of a land sometime belonging to umquhile John Hopper and then to the heirs of umquhile Archibald Williamson lying on the north side of the High Street of Edinburgh, between the land of umquhile William Andersoun on the east and the lands of the said heirs of Archibald Williamsoun (*sic*) on the west; and also an annualrent of 40 shillings furth of a tenement of land sometime belonging to Hugh Bar and then to the heirs of the said Archibald Williamsoun lying on the south side of the market cross of said burgh between the land of umquhile John Swift and the passage on the east, the lands of the heirs of umquhile John Adamsoun on the west, the land of the heirs of umquhile John Cant on the south and the land of umquhil William Goldsmyth then to the heirs of umquhil William Andersoun on the north [see No. 36 preceding]; Cognition and Sasine given by Richard Carnichaell, one of the bailies of Edinburgh, to Andrew Cor as attorney and in name of the said Thomas Patersoun as heir foresaid. Witnesses: Adam Logane, brother-german to John Logane of Coitfield, William Boithuill, burges of said burgh, and George Gourlaw, serjeand.

Bailie's seal gone.

9th June 1558.

49. Feu Charter granted by Thomas [Campbell] perpetual commendator of the Monastery of Holywood and the convent thereof in favour of John Charteris

in Reddingwode, his heirs and assignees, of 2 merk lands of Little Spaiddoch, of old extent, lying in the barony of Haliwode and sheriffdom of Drumfries, then held by the said John of the granters in lease and extending in their rental in ferme and gressum to 3 merks 3s. 4d. : To be holden *de nobis* : Rendering therefor yearly the sum of 4 merks Scots in name of feu farm and in augmentation of their rental the sum of 3s. 4d., extending in whole to 4 merks 3s. 4d., the heirs of the said John doubling the feu farm the first year of their entry. Dated at the Monastery, 9th June 1558. (Signed) Thomas commendatarius Sacri-nemoris ; Joannes Welch, supprior Sacri-nemoris manu propria ; Joannes Logan, manu ppa ; Villelmus Hannay, manu ppa ; Arthur Hamyltone, manu ppa ; Thomas Roxburch, manu ppa ; Joannes Cairele, manu ppa ; David Welch, propria.

Seal of Holywood Abbey. A conventional tree bearing three acorns, with a bird on the sinister branch, flanked by two estoiles wavy in base. Legend (Goth. caps.) : S COE ABBIS ET CONVENTI SAC NEMORIS. Beaded borders. Diam. 2 in.

28th July 1563.

50. Charter of Confirmation under the Great Seal of Mary, Queen of Scots, of a Feu Charter (dated 22nd July 1563) granted by Robert commendator of the monastery of Dunfermling, archdeacon of St Andrews, with consent of the convent to M. Robert Richardsoun, prior of St Mary's Isle and treasurer of Scotland,—of the lands of Orchart and other lands and subjects in the sheriffdoms of Clackmannan, Linlithgow and Fife. Dated at Denune 28th July 1563. Witnesses : James earl of Mortoun, lord Dalkeith, chancellor ; William earl Marischal, lord Keith ; Richard Maitland of Lethingtoun, knight, keeper of the privy seal ; M. James McGill of Rankelour-Nethir, clerk of the rolls, register and council ; and John Bellenden of Auchnoule, knight, clerk of justiciary.

The seal is gone.

See the Register of the Great Seal, vol. iv. No. 1477.

6th August 1563.

51. Procuratory of Resignation by John Cathcart of Carloun directed to the Queen as Princess of Scotland and Countess of Carrik, resigning into her hands as superior, 2 merks worth of the lands of Enock, 4 pounds worth of the lands of Killubis, Tirveir, Tirlodden, Drymeynme et cruifs de Gervane, 40s. worth of the lands of Knokbane, a merk's worth of Knokleyne, 40s. worth of the lands of Pinmoir occupied by Gilbert M'Crubin and Andrew M'Clymont and 10s. worth of the lands of Balgearg, in property and tenandry, of old extent, lying in the earldom of Carrik and sheriffdom of Ayr ; constituting John Johnestoun his procurator for that purpose for new infeftment in favour of himself and Helen Wallace his spouse. At Killunquhen, 6th August 1563. Witnesses : Alan Cathchart in Balsaluch, Thomas Cathchart his brother and James Ros in Mayboill. (Signed) Jhone Cathcart of Kereltoun.

Seal gone.

Cf. Register of Great Seal, vol. iv. No. 1485.

6th December 1563.

52. Precept of Clare Constat directed by Eduard lord Creichtoun of Sanchar to Robert Creychtoun tutor of Craufurdoun, bailie in that part, for giving sasine to John Creichtoun as heir of his father John Creichtoun of Craufurdoun,—of the 6 merk lands of Stewartoun of old extent in the barony of Craufurdistoun *alias* Balmakane in the sheriffdom of Drumfreis. At Edynburch, 6th December 1563. Witnesses: James Douglas of Drumlanerik, knight, John Gordone of Apilgirth, and M. Robert Crechtoun rector of Sanchar. (Signed) *Eduardus dominus Crechtoun de Sanguhar.*

Presented by R. Riddell of Glenriddell.

Seal of the granter: Quarterly, 1 and 4, a lion rampant; 2 and 3, a water budget (Ross). Foliage at top and sides of shield. Legend (Goth. l.c.): S. ed[ua]rdi creichtoun de [sanq]vher. Diam. $1\frac{1}{16}$ in.

4th March 1563–64.

53. Letters of Legitimation under the Great Seal of Mary Queen of Scots in favour of James Abirnethy, bastard son of Alexander Abirnethy in Nathirdule,—giving and committing to him free power, faculty and special license, in sickness or in health, freely to dispoise upon his lands, and possessions whatsoever and upon all and sundry his goods moveable and immovable, his bastardy and the royal privilege of escheats of bastards notwithstanding, for exercising all lawful acts, and enjoying all dignities, privileges, offices, honours, lands, heritages and possessions as if he had been lawfully procreated: And if it should happen that he should die without lawful heirs of his body or without lawful disposition of his heritages and goods, decerning and ordaining that his nearest agnate or cognate on his father's or mother's side should succeed as heir to him. At Edinburgh, 4th March 1563–64. A.R. Mary, 22.

Great seal of Mary; nearly entire.

Obverse.—The Queen sitting on a bench-shaped throne with carved scroll ends, beneath a canopy of drapery ornamented with heads of cherubs and tassels; in her right hand a sceptre erect terminating in a hand, and in her left another terminating in a fleur-de-lis. On her head is an arched crown, and her feet rest on two cushions, below which are wavy sprigs of foliage. Legend (caps.): MARIA DEI GRA. REGINA SCOTORVM DOTARIA FRANCIE.

Reverse.—An ornamental shield bearing impaled arms—*dexter*, three fleurs-de-lis dimidiated (France); *sinister*, a lion rampant within a royal tressure complete (Scotland). Above the shield an imperial crown. The shield is encircled by the collar of the French order of St Michael. Supporters: two unicorns, each gorged with a crown, chained, and holding a spear with flag bearing arms a saltire surmounted at the fess point of an open crown. Background ornamented with foliage. Legend (caps.): SALVVM FAC POPVLVM TVVM DOMINE. Diam. $4\frac{1}{16}$ in.

9th August 1565.

54. Letter of Tack by Michael [Balfour], commendator of the abbey of Melros with consent of his chapter, by which in consideration of certain sums

of money paid for the reparation, "beitling and mending" of the abbey by Thomas Kirkpatrik of Alisland they let to him, his heirs male, assignees and subtenants, the teind sheaves, fruits, rents, "proventis, obventionis, delationis and emolumentis" of their part of the parish kirk of Dunsoir in Nythisdaile, sheriffdom of Drumfries, for 19 years following the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross called "Beltane" 1567, which term is to be the end of the existing tack held by the said Thomas. The yearly rent £20 Scots at Lammas and Martinmas. Signed in the abbey. 9th August 1565. Witnesses: Johne Kirkhaw(?) of Londaywell, Harie Kirkpatrik and William M'faldzen. (Signed) Michael, commendatarius de Melros; Jhone Watsoun, supprior; Jhone Vatsoun, youngar; Gorge Weir, James Ramsay, Bernard Bowstan, Jhone Fourros, Thomas Halywell. A memorandum in Latin, signed "Alexr. Bellentyu," states that for this tack a composition of 80 merks was paid to the abbot and 12 merks to the monks. [In the vernacular.]

Chapter seal entire, but broken across and partly defaced: A canopied niche divided horizontally into two compartments. In the upper, the Virgin crowned, seated on a bench holding on her right knee the Child with nimbus standing, and in her left hand a book; arcading in background. In the lower, under a rounded arch, an abbot kneeling to dexter holding a crozier in front of him, a small "w" behind him just above his feet (perhaps for St Waltheus, the abbot). At the sides, pinnacled niches resting on masoned corbels. In the dexter, a half-length figure of St Peter with nimbus, holding in his right hand a key and in his left a book. In the sinister, a half-length figure of St Paul with nimbus, holding in his right hand a book and in his left a sword resting on his shoulder. Legend (Goth. caps.): s. COMUNE: CAPITULI MONASTERII: DE: MELROS. Outer border beaded. Pointed oval: $2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in.

14th March 1567-68.

55. Instrument of Sasine taken on 14th March 1567-68 in the hands of George Cok, clerk, of the diocese of St Andrews, notary public, in favor of sir Thomas Dikson vicar of Torphicane, feuar of the lands aftermentioned,— of the 4 merk lands of old extent of Barseaven, then occupied by Mathou Adam and James Hoggert, lying within the regality of the monastery of Paisley and sheriffdom of Renfrew: Proceeding on the precept of sasine contained in a Feu Charter (dated at the mona-tery 13th March foresaid) granted by John [Hamilton] archbishop of St Andrews, abbot of said mona-tery, and the convent thereof: containing a feu-duty of 4 chalders of horse corn of the smaller measure, or in the option of the feuar the sum of 20d. Scots for the equivalent bolls of the same corn extending in whole in money to 8 merks, and also for payment of 6s. 8d. for "pultre" and carriages, and 6s. 8d. in augmentation of the rental of the monastery in consideration of the perpetuity of the feu. Sasine given by William Hamilton, servant of the said archbishop, as bailie in that part. Witnesses: Mr William Bane, vicar of Estwod, John Gylerist, George Chery, John Dikson, John Skirling, servitors of the archbishop.

31st March 1570.

56. Charter in feu-farm granted by sir Thomas Greg, chaplain of the chapel founded by Alexander Currou, vicar of the parish kirk of Dunsyde, and John Logtoun chaplain, at the altar of St Nicholas in the collegiate kirk of St. Giles of Edinburgh, narrating that the tenement aftermentioned having become ruinous and in great part uninhabitable, and that the expense of restoration was greater than he could afford, he therefore with consent of John Stewart of Cragyhall, knight, patron of the chapel, gives and grants in feu farm, to Walter Stewart son of the said John and the heirs male of his body, the land and tenement with pertinents belonging to the said chaplainry lying on the north side of the street of the burgh of Edinburgh between the lands of unquhile Simon Nuddry then to Boithuell on the east and the lands of unquhile Lancelot Abirnethie then belonging to the heirs of John Symson burgess of Edinburgh on the west, the High Street on the south and the North Loch on the north parts: To be holden of the granter and his successors in the chaplainry for payment of the yearly feu-ferme of 6 merks,—containing a precept of sasine directed to David Forestir, bailie of Edinburgh. At Edinburgh, 31st March 1570. Witnesses: M. James Seytoun, rector of Quhitsun, James Harlaw, writer, Alexander Guthrie, common clerk of Edinburgh, and the said David Forestir. Signed by sir Thomas Greig, and notorially by James Harlaw, notary public, for John Stewart.

Part of Stewart's seal remains. The granter's is gone.

31st March 1570.

57. Instrument of Resignation and Sasine following on the preceding charter taken in the hands of Alexander Guthrie, notary and principal clerk of the burgh of Edinburgh. Giver of Sasine, David Forster one of the bailies. Witnesses: John Young, writer, James Harlaw, writer, Andrew Bartrahame, Patrick Baroun and George Mowbray, officers.

7th April 1570.

58. Charter by James earl of Mortoun, lord of Dalkeith, etc., in favour of Margaret Carnis, daughter of George Carnis in Dalkeith, and betrothed spouse of James Cas, son and heir apparent of John Cas in Dalkeith, for her liferent,—of the half part and the fourth part of a “tenement cottage” and pertinents lying in the town of Dalkeith on the north side thereof between the tenement of unquhile John Flemyng then belonging to sir John Rolland on the east and the tenement of David Turnbull on the west, in the regality of Dalkeith and sheriffdom of Edinburgh: On the resignation of the said James Cas: To be holden for payment of 10s. yearly and 3 suits at the chief (regality) courts at Dalkeith. Containing a Precept of Sasine. Dated at Dalkeith, 7th April 1570. Witnesses: John M'Morane, brother of the laird of Glaspin, William Mow, one of the bailies of Dalkeith, John Reid and George Auchinlek, servitors to the earl, and James Millar, notary. Signed by the Earl.

Seal gone.

[Before 1571.]

59. Tak granted by Johnne Kynnard, vicar of the parish kirk of Carstaris, with consent of the dean and canons of the metropolitan kirk of Glasgow, to George Dowglas, lawful son to George Dowglas of Parkheid, his heirs, assignees and subtenants,—of the vicarage of said parish kirk with houses, etc., teind sheaves and other teinds and other emoluments and duties thereof, for 19 years following the date thereof: Paying therefore yearly the sum of . Without date, and signed only by the granter. [In the vernacular.]

The seals of the granter and the common seal of the consenters, if ever appended, are gone.

2nd June 1572.

60. Charter in feu farm granted by James Sandilands, lord of Torphichin, in favour of John Eistoun in Scottonflat, his heirs and assignees whomsoever,—of 50s. worth of the lands of Scottonflat with the pertinents lying in the barony and regality of Torphichine and sheriffdom of Linlithgow, and then occupied by the grantee: To be holden *de me*: Paying therefor yearly the said sum of 50s. and for each merk of that sum an addition of 6s. 8d. in augmentation, extending in whole to 3 lib. 15s.; 3 poultry, and 5 pecks of horse oats, extending in whole to 11½ poultry and 18¾ pecks of oats; together with all carriages, services and darg days, aucht and wont and contained in the rental, during the lifetime of the said James Sandilands, and after his decease the tenants to be bound only for each merk's worth of said lands annually to render to his heirs and successors 4 long carriages of 12 miles or as many short carriages as may correspond thereto and be required, and if not required, shall pay for each long carriage not required 30d. of feu-farm, doubling the said payment in money and goods (poultry and oats) on the entry of each heir and assignee; and paying to the mill of Torphichin the accustomed astricted multure and sequels,—with clause of irritancy in the event of non-payment: Containing a precept of sasine directed to John Brown. At Abirdour, 2nd June 1572. Witnesses: James Polwarth of Cowstoun, Alexander Sandilands, James Cocherane, Walter Mure and John Browne, servitors to the granter. Signed by the granter.

Seal gone.

16th June 1572.

61. An acquittance by James, lord of Torphichine, to John Eistoun in Scottonflat, for 11 score merkis in payment of the composition due to the granter for setting to him in feu ferme the 50 shilling land of the lands of Scottonflat, lying in the barony of Torphichine and sheriffdom of Linlithgow. At Aberdoure, 16th June 1572. Witnesses: Alexander Sandilands, Thomas Bynne, James Cocherane, Walter Mure and John Browne. (Signed) Torphichen. [In the vernacular.]

No seal.

22nd July 1572.

62. Charter of Sale by John Eistoun in Scottonflat, to John Auld and Margaret Dik his spouse, and the longer liver of them and their heirs and assignees whomsoever,—of an annual rent of 9 lib. furth of the 50s. lands of

Scottonflat, in the barony and regality of Torphichine and sheriffdom of Linlythgw. To be holden *de me* for payment of 1d. in name of blench farm. At Linlythgw, 22nd July 1572. Witnesses: John Glen in Wodside, James Glen in Torphichine, Patrick Glen, burgess of Linlythgw, Robert Auld in Balmaheew, Henry Thowmis, and Nicholas Thowmis, notary public. Subscribed notariaily by Nicholas Thowmis.

Seal gone.

20th February 1572-73.

63. Instrument of Sasine taken on 20th February 1572-73 in the hands of Nicholas Thowmis, clerk of the diocese of St Andrews, notary public, in favour of Thomas Eistoun and Isobelle Bynne his spouse and the longer liver of them in 2 merkis worth of the lands of Wodside in the barony and regality of Torphichine, and sheriffdom of Linlithgow, then occupied by the said Thomas: Proceeding on a precept of sasine directed to James Steinstoun of Hirdmanschelis, as bailie in that part, contained in a Charter (dated at Edinburgh, 28th January 1572-73) by James lord of Torphichen. [Witnesses to the charter: Thomas Inglis, Kentigern Andersoun, Hector Patersoun and Thomas Mowett, servitors to lord Torphichen.] Witnesses to the Instrument: Hector Patersoun, Gavin Hamiltoun in Breych Grange, John Hardlaw in Caldourmuir, James Steinstoun junior, and John Graig *alias* Gardinar.

22nd December 1573.

64. Instrument of Sasine taken on 22nd December 1573 in the hands of Herbert Cunynghame, of the diocese of Glasgow, notary public, in favour of Andrew M'Kynnav, —of the 10 shilling lands of Skinfurd, lying within the barony of Holywod and sheriffdom of Drumfries: Proceeding on a precept directed to John Welsche of Collistoun as bailie in that part, contained in a Feu Charter granted by Thomas Campbell, commendator of Holywood, dated at the monastery thereof 23rd November 1573. [Witnesses to the Charter: Kentigern M'Ghee, vicar of Holywood; John Welsche, William Murheid, Cuthbert Welsche and Adam Scot.] Sasine given by the bailie on the ground of the lands. Witnesses: John Greirson, Cuthbert Welsche, George Young, Robert Greirson, and James Young.

The instrument is attested by the seal of the monastery, of which only a fragment remains, and is signed by the commendator and vicar.

Seal same as on Charter of 9th June 1558 *ante*.

25th December 1573.

65. Instrument of Cognition, Resignation and Sasine taken on 25th December 1573, in the hands of Alexander Guthrie, notary public and principal clerk of the burgh of Edinburgh, narrating that in his presence and that of the witnesses underwritten, Alexander Uddart, one of the bailies of the burgh of Edinburgh, proceeded to the fore land of umquhile John Dee lying on the north side of the High Street of Edinburgh between the land of umquhile William Rynde on the west and the land of umquhile Adam Strauchane on the

east, and there cognosced and entered John Chalmer burgess of the said burgh as attorney and in name of James Carmichaell son and heir of umquhile David Carmichaell and Agnes Rentoun in and to an annualrent of 40s. furth of the said fore land ; and thereupon the said John Chalmer as procurator for the said John Carmichaell (conform to instrument of procuratory by Mr John Foulis, notary public, dated at Edinburgh 14th November 1573), resigned the said annualrent in the hands of the baillie, who then at the special desire of the resigner gave sasine thereof to John Richesoun, saddler, burgess of said burgh, his heirs and assignees, who having similarly resigned, sasine was thereupon given to Alexander Maisoun his heirs and assignees. Witnesses : John Forester, M. Alexander Logye, Malcolm Hog, and John Roger, serjeand.

The baillie's seal is gone.

5th January 1573-74.

66. Charter of Sale by John Richartsoun, saddler, burgess of Edinburgh, to Alexander Masoun second son of umquhile Alexander Masoun, goldsmith, burges of Edinburgh, of the annualrent mentioned in the preceding instrument. At Edinburgh, 5th January 1573-74. Witnesses : William Stewart, junior, notary, Archibald Geddes, William Huchesoun and John Huchesoun. Subscribed notariaily by Alexander Guthrie, notary.

20th August 1576.

67. Charter in feu farm granted by James Sandelandis lord of Torpheching, in favour of Alexander Eistoun second son of Thomas Eistoun in Wodsyde, and to Jonet Dinmour his spouse and the longer liver of them, and the heirs lawfully procreated or to be procreated between them, whom failing the heirs and assignees whomsoever of the said Alexander,—of 2 merks worth of the lands of Wodsyde with the pertinents lying in the barony and regality of Torpheching and sheriffdom of Linlithgow, and then occupied by the said Thomas : Which lands belonged of before to the said Thomas and umquhil Isobell Bynnie his spouse, and were resigned in the hands of the granter as superior thereof under reservation of the liferent of the said Thomas : To be holden *de me*,—paying therefor duties aucht and wont as contained in charter to the said Thomas and spouse, viz. : 2 merks of feu farm, and in addition for each merk's worth of the said lands the sum of 6s. 8d., extending on whole to 3 merks ; and for each merk of the said 2 merks, 3 poultry and 5 pecks of horse oats, extending in whole to 6 poultry and 10 pecks of oats ; with all other and accustomed services, carriages and darg days during the life of the granter, and as to carriages after his death, four long carriages of 12 miles or as many equivalent short carriages as may be required, and if not required, for each long carriage 30d. of feu farm ; with astricted multure, &c., as in the charter of 2nd June 1572 : Containing a precept of Sasine directed to William Lochcoitis *alias* Symson. At Halzardis, 20th August 1576. Witnesses : Thomas Inglis of Auldlistoun, Gavine Dundas of Prestmyln, David Martyne and John Gardiner, servitors to the granter, and Andrew Ker, notary public. Signed by the granter.

Seal gone.

4th September 1576.

68. Instrument of Sasine on the preceding charter taken on 4th September 1576, in the hands of Andrew Ker, clerk of the diocese of St Andrews, notary public, in favour of Alexander Eistoun, second son of Thomas Eistoun of Wodsyde and Jonet Dinmour his future spouse. Witnesses to the Sasine: Archibald Dynmour, Alexander . . . (remainder blank).

8th January 1581-82.

69. Extract Act of the Sheriff Court of Kincardin holden at the Castlestead of the same on the 8th January 1581-82 by Robert Keith of Canterland and Robert Arbuthnot of Litill Futhate, deputies to George earl Marscheall, lord Keith, sheriff principal of Kincardin, upon a brief from Chancery produced by James Johnstoun procurator for George Johnstoun of that ilk, directed to the said sheriff and his deputies and duly executed and endorsed by James Strathauchin, official and mair of the said sheriffdom, and upon a petition of the said George,—setting forth that he had been served heir to his grandfather unquhil James Johnstoun of that ilk, who died in 1549, in his lands and annual rents, before the sheriff of Aberdene, and claiming to be served and retoured as heir to his said grandfather in an annualrent of 4 merks furth of the town and lands of Hiltoun of Lungear, lying within the barony of Dunnottir and sheriffdom of Kincardin. Which claim was submitted to the following inquest, viz.: David Ramsay of Balmaue, John Wischert fiar of Pittaro, George Barclay of Mathers, sir Harie Graham of Cumistoun, knight, Alexander Falconer, apparent of Halkartoun, William Forbes of Logy, David Sibbald of Kair, John Arbuthnot of Mondynis, David Strathauchin in Over Cragnestoun, William Barclay of the Kirklands of Newdork, John Ramsay in Balmaue, John Forbes in Cowlie, John Strathauchin in Auchinble, Walter Ogilstoun of the Kirklands of Fethircarn, and James Forbes in Tilliboy, who retoured the said George Johnstoun as heir in the annualrent above mentioned. Whereupon the said James Johnstoun as procurator foresaid took instruments. Extracted furth of the booke of Acts of the said Court by Robert Mylne, notary public and clerk of the Court.

Seal of Court gone.

1st June 1582.

70. Feu Charter by Alexander [Colville], commendator of the monastery of Culros and the convent thereof, of the Cistercian Order, in the diocese of Dunblane, in favour of Adam Erskin, son of James Erskin of Litill Sauquhy, his heirs and assignees,—of a tenement of land and houses, yard or orchard thereof, with piece of land adjoining and teind sheaves of the same, between the lands of Valafeild and of unquhil Thomas Hall and the seashore on the east and south, the lands of James Chalmer on the west, and the lands of Byrfeild on the north, in the barony of Culros and sheriffdom of Perth: On the resignation of James Schawe of Sauquhy, knight: To be holden *de nobis*: Rendering therefor yearly the sum of 30 shillings Scots and 6 firlots of barley in name of feu farm, giving 3 suits yearly at 3 capital courts to be held within the monastery, and the heirs doubling the feu farm the first year of their

entry. Containing a precept of Sasine directed to James Calbrecht. At the Monastery, 1st June 1582. Witnesses: Archibald Dundas, James Prymros, and Robert Hurrall, servitors to the commendator, and John Westwater, notary public, cum diversis aliis. (Signed) Alexr. Commendatarius de Culros, Fr. Robertus Cristioun, Fr. Robertus Dewquhir, Archibaldus Prymros, Walterus Miller.

Common seal of the monastery attached entire: Within a canopied niche with tabernacle work at sides and mason work beneath, a full length figure of the Virgin with crown holding on her right arm the Child, who has cruciform nimbus. At her dexter side and below the Child is a branch of foliage. Legend (Goth. l.c.): Sigillum. communi. monasterii. de. culros. Pointed oval: $2\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{5}{16}$.

6th September 1584.

71. Ratification by dame Jonet Murray, lady Torphiching, relict of James lord of Torphiching, and conjunct fiar with him of the lands aftermentioned with consent of Mr Johnne Grahme of Halzardis her then spouse, in favour of Johnne Eston of Scotonflat, of a charter of feu farm dated 2nd June 1572 made by her late spouse to the said Johnne Estoun of Scotonflat, of 50s. worth of land of Scotonflat with the pertinents lying in the barony of Torphichyn and sheriffdom of Lynlythgw. At the Halyardis, 6th September 1584. Witnesses: Adam Hammiltoun, Archibald M'ellare(?), James Grahame and Robert Cunnyngame, servitors to the said Mr Johnne. Signed by the granters.

Seal gone.

20th February 1584-85.

72. Notarial Instrument taken in the dwelling-house of Henry Drummond of Richartoun within the burgh of Linlythw, on 20th February 1584-85, in the hands of Andrew Ker, clerk, of the diocese of St Andrews, notary public, and James Johnestoun, co-notary, narrating the personal compearance before him and the witnesses aftermentioned, of Margaret and Agnes Polwarthis the two eldest daughters of James Polwarth of Coustoun lawfully procreated between him and umquhile Elizabeth Drummond their mother, who then declared that forasmuch as their father had obliged himself by contract to pay great sums of money in name of "tochergude" for them to Gavin Carmichaell spouse future to the said Margaret, and George Logane of Bonytone spouse future to the said Agnes, therefore they renounced and discharged for their heirs and assignees all right and claim "propirtie, possessione and kyndnes" that they had or might have to whatsoever lands, annualrents or goods "moveabill and immoveabill" by virtue of the contract of marriage (dated at Dumblane 15th May, and registered in the books of council 9th June 1561) between Jonet Creichtone lady Ricartoun relict of umquhile Hary Drummond of Ricartoun, M. William Creichtoun persone of Kilquhiddistane, Charlis Drummond burgess of Linlithgw and the said umquhile Elizabeth their mother, on the one part, and the said James Polwarth their father on the other part, and in particular to the lands of Coustoun with the pertinents in the sheriffdom of Linlythgw and the half lands of Craig in the barony of

Ogilface within said sheriffdom. Witnesses: Henry Drummond of Richartoun, Charles Drummond of Kingisfeild, Walter Polwarth of Cathlaw, John Barclay, servitor of the said Henry, and James Johnestoun, co-notary. [In the vernacular.]

14th July 1587.

73. Letters under the privy seal of James VI. directed to all kings, princes ecclesiastical as well as secular, etc., desiring honorable treatment and safe conduct to Archibald Lamb, whom the king has commissioned to carry letters to Philip, King of Spain, etc. From Holyrood, 14th July, 1587, A.R. 20. Signed by the king.

Privy Seal (first) nearly entire: A lion rampant within a royal tressure. Above the shield an arched crown with cap inside. Supporters: two lions, the dexter hind leg of each touching the outer border of the seal. Legend (caps.): SIGILLVM SECRETVM IACOBI 6 DEI GRATIA REGIS SCOTORVM. Diam. $2\frac{1}{16}$ in.

31st May 1589.

74. Letters of Tak by Alexander Home of the Kems, takisman and fermarour to the abbot and convent of Newbothull, in favour of James Polwarth of Costoun, his heirs, assignees and subtenants,—of the tenth sheaves of the lands of Coustoun, outsets and pertinents thereof, lying in the parish of Bathgait and sheriffdom of Linlithgow, for 19 years next after his entry at Lammas 1590: Paying therefor 10 merks yearly at Candlemas. At Linlithgow, 31st May 1589. Witnesses: Andrew Home in Dunbar brother to the said Alexander, Thomas Wolf apperand of Waddellie, George Home also brother of the said Alexander, Thomas Eistoun of Scottistounflat, Peter Tindall and Johnne Hammyltoun, notary public. Signed by the granter, and by the witnesses Thomas Wolf, Andro Home, and Johnne Hammyltoun. [In the vernacular.]

Part of the seal remains.

7th February 1589-90.

75. Notarial Instrument taken on 7th February 1589-90 in the chamber and under the hand of Andrew Ker, clerk of the diocese of St Andrews, notary public, setting forth the renunciation made by Jean Polwarth daughter to James Polwarth of Coustoun, lawfully procreated between him and Elizabeth Drummond her mother, in the same terms as the preceding Instrument of 20th February 1584-85, in consideration of her father having by contract obliged himself to pay great sums of money in name of a "tochergude" for her to James Hammyltoun of Parkheid. Witnesses: Henry Drummond of Richartoun, Charles Drummond of Kingisfeild, M. Ninian Drummond brother of the said Henry, James Hammyltoun of Boiggis, and James Hammiltoun and Patrick Sellar, bailies of the burgh of Linlithgow.

Although the renunciation bears to have been made in presence of "the notaries public and witnesses underwritten, the instrument is attested by Andrew Ker only; and a paper attached bears that the writer "proponit the

matter to the best men of law in Edinburgh anent Jeane Polwarthis renunciatioun being onlie under the subscriptioun and signe of umquhile Andro Ker, ane notar onlie, it was anserit that albeit she had never renunciit seing sche nor hir sisteris wes never infeft, the gudman nicht sell the lands of Custoun in his awn tyme at his plesour as he did to my lord secretar and sche can be na air portioner to sic landis as wes disponsit. Thus to be layd up with hir renunciatioun." The signature to this memorandum is doubtful, but may be J. or T. Crichtoun.

30th August 1592.

76. Precept of Clare Constat directed by William Littill, provost, James Nicoll, Archibald Johnnstoun, Thomas Fischer and William Smail, bailies of the burgh of Edinburgh, and the councillors and community, superiors of the tenements aftermentioned, to the said Thomas Fischer, for infefting Walter Pennycuke as heir of his father umquhil John Pennycuke, indweller in Leith, in a tenement of land fore and back lying in the town of Leith on the south side of the water thereof in the barony of Restalrig and sheriffdom of Edinburgh (excepting a piece of wasteland at the back from which the stair ascends to the north hall of the back land of the tenement of umquhil James Livingstoun then belonging to William Lawsoun, lying between the front land of said tenement and the back lands of the same belonging to umquhil Edward Cokburne and the said William Lawsoun on the east, the lands of umquhil James Merchenstoun on the west, and the common ways on the south and north parts): Which tenement of land lies between the front land of the said umquhil James Livingstoun and the back lands thereof belonging to the said umquhil Edward Cokburne and William Lawsoun respectively on the east, the land of the said umquhil James Merchenstoun on the west, and the commonways on the south and north parts; also a house lying at the south end of the tenement of the said umquhil James Livingstoun between the yard on the north and the common way on the south, the yard of the said umquhil Edward Cokburne on the east and the lands of umquhil David Croyle on the west; and also a tenement of land fore and back with the pertinents lying in the said town of Leith on the south side of the water thereof, in the barony and sheriffdom foresaid, between the land of umquhil John Kar on the west and the lands of umquhil Thomas Mortoun on the east. At Edinburgh, 30th August 1592. Witnesses: Alexander Uduart, dean of gild; John Makmoram, treasurer; and John Arnot, Thomas Aiknheid, George Hereot junior, goldsmith, John Ballenden, skinner, councillors of the said burgh of Edinburgh. Signed by the provost and bailies (with the exception of Nicoll).

An indor-ation bears that Saine was duly given by the bailie to Walter Penycuke on the day following, in presence of William Smail, bailie, John Gibsone junior, shipmaster in Leith, Thomas Dicksons junior, sailor there, James Alexander and Daniel Lene [Leyne] sergeants of the town of Leith.

Seal of Edinburgh for its town of Leith, only a third remains.

On the dexter a castle triple towered and embattled with windows and portecullis shut; on the sinister a ship with three masts and sails furled, and in front an anchor. Legend (caps.): SIGILLVM BVRGII DE EDINBURGH VILLE SVE DE LEITH 150-. Diam. $2\frac{1}{4}$ in.

31st August 1592.

77. Certified copy or Extract from the protocol Book of unquhil John Guthrie, common clerk of the town of Leith, of an Instrument of Sasine following on the preceding Precept taken on 31st August 1592 in the hands of the said John Guthrie. Witnesses: William Smaill, one of the bailies of Edinburgh; John Gibsone, younger, skipper in Leith; Thomas Diksone, younger, mariner, indweller there; James Alexander and Daniel Leyne, serjeands of Leith with divers others.

Certified by Patrick Glasfurd, then town clerk of Leith.

23rd November 1592.

78. Instrument of Sasine taken on 23rd November 1592 in the hands of James Tarbert, clerk, of the diocese of St Andrews, and Thomas Scott, co-notaries, in favour of Thomas Fentoun, servitor to the king, of a piece of land or ground lying outside the front entrance or "upper port" of Halyrudhous on the south side of the street, between the land and yard then belonging to Robert Gourlaw on the south side of the vennel leading to the back of said yard and the king's stables on the west, the highway on the north, and "the foirzet toure" on the east, which piece of land extends to 27 elns in length and 3½ elns in breadth,—conform to a (fen) charter granted by the king in his favor: Proceeding on a precept of sasine under the quarter seal (dated at Halyrudhous, 13th November 1592) directed to William Hunter, sheriff of Edinburgh in that part. Sasine given on the ground of said piece of land by the said William Hunter. Witnesses: Robert Ros and Thomas Hunter, servitors to the king, Walter Mane (Maire?) and Hector Cranstoun.

See R.M.S. vol. V., 2195, 13th November 1592. The Sasine bears that the grantee presented the precept to *Thomas Hunter*, sheriff in that part.

19th July 1593.

79. Instrument of Sasine taken on 19th July 1593 in the hands of James Logane, clerk, of the diocese of St Andrews, notary public, in favour of Margaret Quhippo eldest daughter of John Quhippo, mariner, indweller in the town of Leith on the north side of the water thereof, in the said John's tenement of land fore and back, with yard and pertinents lying in the said town of Leith on the north side of the said water in the regality and barony of Brochtoun and sherriffdom of Edinburgh, between the land of unquhile William Dunino and then of his heirs on the west, the land of unquhile Adam Dais then to the heirs of unquhile William Downy, mariner, indweller in Leith on the east, the land or yard of the said William Dunino then of his heirs on the north, and the highway on the south: Proceeding on the precept of Sasine directed to William Porteous, messenger, dwelling in Edinburgh, contained in a charter (dated 19th July 1593) by the said John Quhippo with consent of his wife Agnes Logane, to the said Margaret: Reserving to the granter and the heirs male of his body allenarly a letter of reversion of the said tenement containing 1000 merks to be granted by the said Margaret and her heirs. [Witnesses to the Charter: George Logane, portioner of

Bonyntoun, William Porteous, messenger, William Banis and John Scott, wrights, indwellers in the said town, Archibald Lamounth and John Logane, writers, and James Logane, notary public.] The same persons (excepting the notary) are witnesses to the Sasine.

18th July 1594.

80. Charter of Confirmation by lady Jonet Murray, lady of Torphichin, of a Charter (dated at Torphichin, 15th May 1581) granted by John Eistoun of Scottinflat in favour of Thomas Eistoun his eldest son and heir apparent, his heirs and assignees,—of his 50s. lands of Scottinflat with the pertinents, etc., in the barony and regality of Torphichin and sheriffdom of Linlithgow. [Witnesses to the charter confirmed: Alexander Home in Denes, James Polwarth of Coustoun, Peter Polwarth of Hilderstoun. James Glen in Torphichin and James Johnstoun, notary public.] Witnesses to the charter of confirmation: Adam Hammyltoun servitor to lady Jonet, John Dow *alias* Johnstoun at Kirk of Foulies, James Eistoun, notary, and Allan Steinsoun servitor to John Eistoun, writer. Signed by the granter and witnesses and by James Eistoun.

Seal of Jonet Murray, wife of Sir James Sandelands first lord Torphichen: Three stars within a royal tressure. Foliage at top and sides of shield. Legend (caps.): S. IONETE. MURRAY. Diam. $1\frac{7}{8}$ in.

7th December 1594.

81. Letter of Tack by James [Douglas], commendator of the Abbey of Melros and the convent thereof with consent of King James VI. the patron of the abbacy, in favour of Robert Scott of Thirlestane for his lifetime, and after his decease to his nearest lawful heir for his lifetime, and after the heir's decease to his (the heir's) heirs and assignees whatsoever, for 19 years immediately following his decease,—of the Kirk of Ettrik called the New Kirk of Ettrik, with the teind sheaves and other teinds, fruits and rents thereof, parsonage and vicarage, pertaining to the granters as part of the patrimony and property of the abbey, lying within the lordship of Melros and sheriffdom of Selkirk; with entry at the date of the Tack. Paying therefor yearly the sum of 10 merks Scots. Dated at Halyruidhous, 7th December 1594. Witnesses: Archibald Douglas younger of Quhittinghame, Mr Richert Douglas his brother, Mr William Cranstoun younger of that ilk, James Douglas and Thomas Haitlie, servitors to the commendator. Signed by the King, the commendator, and dene Jhonne Watsoun "*only convent*," and the witnesses. Written in the writing booth of Adame Lawtie, writer in Edinburgh, by David Andersoun his servant.

Two seals: (1) Privy seal of James VI. same as No. 73 *ante*. (2) Melrose Abbey, same as No. 54 *ante*.

10th January 1595-96.

82. Charter of Sale granted by Jean Laynge relict of umquhile Patrik Cuik, tailor burgess of Edinburgh, with consent of Alexander Cuik, her son and heir apparent (in implement of a Contract dated at Dunce on the same day)

in favor of William Fiddes junior, burgess of Edinburgh, and Bessie Spens his spouse, and the longer liver of them,—of a piece of land of the east croft of Bristo, with houses, yard and well thereof, lying between the land of umquhile Archibald Smyth on the south, the land of umquhile John Henrysone then of John Hog on the north, the east croft of Bristo on the east and the common highway on the west; and another piece of land of said east croft, with houses, yard and well thereof, containing 3 particates of land in breadth of front towards the west and 4 particates in length of tail towards the east, between the piece of land of umquhile David Alane *alias* Barber on the south, the piece of land of umquhile Patrik Fraser and then of James Thomsoun on the north, the common way which leads by the west side of the Kirk of the B.V. Mary of Field on the west, and the east croft on the east parts, in the lordship of Dalry, barony of Inverleith, and sheriffdom of Edinburgh: To be holden *de me* for payment of 2 pennies Scots in name of blench farm: Containing a precept of Sasine directed to Charles Dikesoun one of the bailies of the barony of Inverleith. Dated at Edinburgh and Dunc, 10th January 1595-96. Witnesses: the said Charles Dikesoun, Robert Fortun and James Broun servitors to George Mak, writer, and Robert Prestoun, merchant and burgess of Edinburgh. Signed notarially on behalf of the granter Jean Layng. Her son also subscribes, designing himself sheriff clerk of Beruik.

The seal of the granter is entire and that of her son nearly so.

Seal of Jean Laing. Quarterly: 1 and 4 a pale, 2 and 3 three piles, at the fess point dividing the quarters, a roundle. Flowers at top and sides of shield.

Legend (caps.): S IEANNE LEANG. Diam. $1\frac{1}{8}$ in.

Seal of Alexander Cook. A merchant's mark. Flowers at top and sides of shield. Legend (caps.): NDRI CVK. Diam. $1\frac{1}{8}$ in.

Indorsed is an attestation by George Mak, notary public, that Charles Dikesone, baillie of Inverleith, on 18th February 1595-6 gave Sasine to the grantees on the above charter.

22nd November 1596.

83. Instrument of Sasine taken on 22nd November 1596 in the hands of Andrew Ker, clerk, of the diocese of St Andrews, notary public, in favour of Peter Craufurd in Torphichen,—of an annualrent of 30 merks furth of the lands of Cottonflatt *alias* Brumepark, lying in the barony of Torphichine and sheriffdom of Linlythqu; on the precept of sasine contained in a charter (dated at Linlythqu 7th February 1595-96) granted by Thomas Eistoun, fiar of Scottonflatt and Jeanne Home his spouse. Sasine given by James Glen in Torphichen, baillie in that part. Witnesses: James Duncan in Torphichen, John Glen son of the said James, and Robert Stratherne in Streith.

16th October 1599.

84. Bond and obligation by David Dunlop of Halpland and his spouse Jonet Dunlop,—narrating that by charter and infeftment following thereon they had set in feu farm to Neill Montgomerie of Langschaw his heirs and assignees, their seventh part of the 9 merk land of Watterland and Halkettis with the seventh part of the mill thereof, astricted multures and sequels of the same, lying within the bailliary of Cunynghame and sheriffdom of Air:

To be holden of the granters for payment yearly of £5, 6s. 8d. to be doubled on the entry of each heir and assignee,—and acknowledging receipt and discharging the said Neill Montgomerie of certain sums paid by him to the granters over and above those mentioned in the charter, and in consideration thereof acknowledging payment beforehand of the said feu farm and the double thereof at the entry of heir or assignee, and binding themselves and their successors to receive and infeft the said Neill and his foresaids in the said seventh part lands and others without payment of the said double or other composition on entry, and also to deliver to them yearly and ternly if required particular discharges of the said feu farm duty without further payment than that already received beforehand. Written by John Gilmour, Writer to the Signet. At the Kirktown of Stewartoun, 16th October 1599. Witnesses: Mr Robert Montgomerie, minister at Stewartoun, James Montgomerie of Cokilbie, Daniel Montgomerie of Kirkland Stewarton, and William and Mr James Montgomerie sons of the said Neill. Subscribed for the granters notarially by John Gilmour, notary.

Seals gone.

31st January 1601.

85. Certified copy of the Retour on an Inquest held in the tolbooth of Edinburgh, 31st January 1601, before Thomas Speir one of the bailies of the burgh, by the following assise, burgesses of Edinburgh, viz., William Napeir, Robert Hereis, George Bannatyne, Robert Ker, Andrew Craig, Mr James Nicholl, John Mitchelhill, John Landis, George Thoirbrand, Andrew Scott, Hugh Watoun, merchants, captain John Ramsay, David Mauchane, James Wardlaw, tailors, and Cuthbert Mure, furrier,—finding that umquhile James Harlaw, clerk to the signet, father of Mr James Harlaw, writer in Edinburgh, died test and seised in the lands, principal and warrandice, and annualrent underwritten, viz., a tenement of land of umquhile William Harlaw grandfather of the said Mr James, with yard thereof and pertinents on the south side of the Cowgait of Edinburgh, between the lands of umquhile David Heriot on the east and the lands of umquhile sir John Ramsay, knight, on the west, which tenement of land site and ground thereof were found to be the east half of the tenement of umquhile James Narne sold by him to umquhile William Harlaw greatgrandfather of the said Mr James, with the west stone gable of the front land of the said east half according to the tenor of the old investiture granted by the said James Narne, dated at Edinburgh 19th March 1482-83 and of the decret obtained at the instance of the said umquhile James Harlaw before the provost, bailies, treasurer, dean of guild and counsellors of the said burgh against Katherine Sympsoun, relict of Robert Galbrayth regarding the property of the said east half tenement and west gable thereof, dated 23rd November 1582, for principal; and also the west half of the said tenement bounded on the west by the lands of umquhile David Dalrumpill and on the south by the croft of land of umquhile Adam Layng, in warrandice and relict of any annualrent; and also in an annualrent of 23s. 4d. furth of the front land of umquhile Peter March lying on the north side of the High Street of Edinburgh, in the close called "Kinloch Clois" between the land of umquhile the archbishop of Glasgow on the east, and the lands of umquhile John Cokburne and George Halkerstoun, burgesses of said burgh on the east and north: And that the said James Harlaw is the nearest

lawful heir of his father the said umquhile James (who died in the month of March 1586) in the said lands, etc.

Certified by John Wylie, notary public, and depute of Mr William Scott of Elie, director of Chancery.

19th March 1601.

86. Instrument of Sasine taken on 19th March 1601 in the hands of Alexander Lawsone, clerk, of the diocese of St Andrews, notary public, in favour of Thomas Eistoun as son and heir of umquhile John Eiston of Scottinflat, in the 50 shilling lands of Scottinflat with the pertinents lying in the regality and barony of Torphichen and sheriffdom of Linlithgow: Proceeding on a Precept of clare constat (dated at Edinburgh, 10th November 1599) directed by James Sandelandis of Calder, lord of Torphichen, to James Polwarth of Cowstoun, as his bailie in that part [Witnesses to the precept: James Tennand of Linhowis, William Inglis of Eistscheill, John Inglis of Wester Harwod, his servitors, and the said Alexander Lawsone.] Witnesses to the Sasine: James Cochran of Barbachlaw, James Hammiltoun, portioner of Bathgait, James Hammiltoun dwelling in Boigeoit, Andrew Polwarth son of the said bailie, John Duncan dwelling in Burnetoun (or Bruntoun), and Hector Patersone sergeand of the said barony.

With certificate by Andrew Ker, sheriff clerk of Linlithgow, that the said sasine was presented by Johnne Eastone, writer to the signet, and registered on 22nd April 1601 in the secretary's register within the bounds of Linlithgow.

19th March 1601.

87. Instrument of Sasine taken on 19th March 1601 in the hands of Alexander Lawsone, and John Hammyltoun, clerks, of the diocese of St Andrews and notaries public, in favour of John Eistoun writer to the signet, and Margret Cant his spouse, and the longer liver of them, of the said 50 shilling lands of Scottinflat: Proceeding on a Charter of Sale (dated at Scottinflat *alias* Brumepark, 19th March 1601) by Thomas Eistoun of Scottinflat *alias* Brumepark and his spouse Jean Home, containing a precept of Sasine directed to James Polwarth of Cowstoun as bailie in that part. [Witnesses to the Charter: James Cochran of Barbachlaw, the said James Polwarth, Andrew Polwarth, his son, James Hamiltoun in Boigeoit, James Hamiltoun portioner of Bathgait, and John Duncane in Burntoun.] Sasine given to John Eistoun personally and to the said Andrew Polwarth as attorney for the said Margaret Cant. Witnesses to the sasine the same as in the preceding writ.

With similar certificate of registration in the Secretary's Register on 22nd April 1601.

25th May 1602.

88. Letter of Reversion by Alexander Tullidaff son to umquhile Andro Tullidaff of Raneistoun, by which on the narrative that Walter Cheyne of Arnage had sold and alienated to him the town and lands of Blindburne with the pendicles and pertinents thereof lying in the barony of Arnage parish of

Ellone and sheriffdom of Abirdene, he binds himself and his heirs and assignees to renounce the said lands in favour of the said Walter Cheyne, his heirs male and assignees on payment by them to him of the sum of 3000 merks in St Nicholas kirk of New Abirdene. At Abirdene, 25th May 1602. Witnesses: James Cheyne in Hiltoun, Patrick Cheyne in Cauldwallis, David Aiddie burgess of Abirdene, Mr Patric Cheyne son to Mr Patrick Cheyne of Raneistoun, and George Barroun writer of the letter. Signed by the granter and witnesses. [In the vernacular.]

Seal gone.

On the margin is a marking that the writ was recorded in the Secretary's Register at Aberdeen on 19th June 1602.

27th May 1602.

89. Instrument of Sasine taken on 27th May 1602 in the hands of Mr Alexander Guthre, common clerk of the burgh of Edinburgh and notary public, in favour of Helen Diksoun, daughter and heir of umquhile Mr Thomas Diksoun, burgess of said burgh, in a back land, built and waste, with the yard and tail thereof of that tenement of Walter Stewart son of umquhile John Stewart of Craigiehall, knight, sometime pertaining to sir Thomas Greig chaplain of the chaplainry founded at the altar of St Nicholas in the kirk of St Giles by umquhile Alexander Curroun, vicar of Dunsyre, lying (the said back land) between the front land of the said tenement sold by the said Master Thomas to William Hereis, merchant, on the south, and the North Loch of the burgh on the north,—and which tenement lies on the north side of the High Street of said burgh [see No. 56]: Proceeding on a Precept from Chancery (dated at Edinburgh, 24th May 1602) directed to the provost and bailies of Edinburgh. Sasine given by Archibald Adiesone, one of the bailies of Edinburgh, to John Diksoun as attorney for the said Helene. Witnesses: Ninian Makmorran, one of the bailies of the burgh; George Smyth, merchant; William Couper, tailor; Master John Hendersoun and John Bannatyne, servants of the said Alexander Guthre: Quintigern Bankis, William Rolloke and Alexander Strabrok, burgh serjeants.

9th June 1602.

90. Precept of Sasine (directer blank) by Thomas Eistoun son and heir of umquhile John Eistoun of Brumpark, and John Eistoun, writer, then of Brumpark, superior of the subjects aftermentioned, as required by divers precepts directed to them by sir James Sandelandis of Calder, lord of Torphichen, for infefting John Craufurd, burgess of Edinburgh, in houses, biggings, chambers and yards sometime occupied by umquhile Osuald Craufurd and thereafter by umquhile John Craufurd (father of the said first-mentioned John) and his spouse, with the pertinents lying within the territory of Torphichen and sheriffdom of Linlithgow, between the lands of umquhile Walter Polwarth on the south and west, the lands called the Burnlands on the north and the common way leading to the parish kirk of Torphichen on the east. At Linlithgow, 9th June 1602. Witnesses: George Bell, baker burgess of Linlithgow; Thomas Duncane in Bruntone; Thomas Johnestoun, son of Alan Johnestoun; Christopher Dunbar, indweller in said burgh; James Ros and

John Hamyltoun, notaries public. Signed by John Eistoun and George Bell, and notarially on behalf of Thomas Eistoun by the above-named notaries. Writer of the precept, Alexander Lawsone junior. Seals gone.

22nd June 1602.

91. Charter granted by James Polwarth of Coustoun, whereby in implement of a marriage contract between himself and his eldest son James Polwarth, on the one part, and Thomas Levingstoun of Haining and his daughter Elizabeth Levingstoun, on the other part, he grants to his son the said James Polwarth and the heirs male to be procreated between him and the said Elizabeth Levingstoun, whom failing to Andrew Polwarth brother-german to the said James Polwarth (junior) and the heirs male to be lawfully procreated of his body, whom failing to the heirs female to be procreated between the said James (junior) and Elizabeth, whom also failing the heirs and assignees whomsoever of the said James (junior),—the lands of Coustoun and the lands of South and North Hilderstonis with coals, coal heughs, tofts, crofts, etc., which lands of South and North Hilderstonis extend in the old infettments thereof to 13 lib. 14d. worth of lands, with 25s. worth of the lands of Bowcoittis including a piece of land and meadow called Carsbog (Kersbog) with the arable lands surrounded by walls and ditches, with the said walls, ditches and hedges, parsonage teinds, small teinds of hay, and liberty of digging and awaytaking “fail and duffat” for the repair of the said walls and ditches,—which lands of Kersbog lie between the lands of Bowcoittis and Broneparkis on the east, the lands of Coustone and Coustone water on the south, the lands of Wallhous on the west, and the lands of Bowcoittis, Scottinflat and Walhous on the north, in the barony and regality of Torphichen and sheriffdom of Linlithqw: Reserving to the said James Polwarth (senior) his liferent of the lands of South Hilderstone conquest by him from umquhile John Grahame with a piece of land of North Hilderstone added thereto, and half of the meadow of North Hilderstone then occupied by Thomas Aikene his tenant: To be holden *de me* for payment of 1d. Scots in blench farm if asked only, and paying also to James Sandelandis of Calder, lord of Torphichin, the granter's superior, the duties and others contained in the infettments thereof: Containing a precept of Sasine directed blank. At Coustoun, 22nd June 1602. Witnesses: Alexander Livingstone apparent of Haining, William Cleland of Knowhobillhill, Henry Thowmis, burgess of Linlithqw, Andrew Ker and Robert Ker, notaries. Signed by the granter and witnesses.

Seal gone.

22nd June 1602.

92. Procuratory of Resignation granted by James Polwarth, elder of Coustoun, for new infettment in favour of his son James and the heirs male procreat betwixt him and Elizabeth Levingstoun, of the lands in the preceding charter. At Coustoun, 22nd June 1602. Witnesses: Alexander Levingstone apparent of Haining, William Cleland of Knowhobillhill, Harie Thowms, burgess of Linlithqw, Andro Ker and Robert Ker, notaries, all with the granter subscribing.

Seal gone.

8th and 19th February 1604.

93. Extract of a Disposition by Henry Eldar, common clerk and burgess of Perth (heritable proprietor by virtue of a comprising of the tenement after-mentioned for the byrums of an annualrent of 20 merks) with consent of Alexander Stewart, merchant burgess of Edinburgh, in favour of Patrik Glasfurde, common clerk of Leith and the heirs of his body, whom failing to James Glasfurde his brother, his heirs and assignees, of a tenement of land somewhile pertaining to umquhile Johnne Pennycuik and Margaret Robertsoun his spouse, lying within the town of Leith, barony of Restalrig and sheriffdom of Edinburgh, betwixt the lands of umquhile John Ker on the south, the lands of umquhil Thomas Mortoun on the north and the common "hie streittis" on the east and west parts. Dated at Edinburgh and Perth respectively 8th and 19th February 1604. Witnesses: Mr Oliver Colt, advocate, Mr Blaise Colt, his son, and James Leslie his (Oliver's) servitor, to the signature of Alex. Stewart at Edinburgh; and John Pitcarne burgess of Perth, and John Jamesone burgess of Cowpar, to the signature of Henry Eldar. Recorded in the books of Council and Session, 4th November 1618.

8th February and 10th March 1604.

94. Charter granted by Walter Stewart lawful son of umquhil John Stewart of Cragyhall, by which on the narrative that by contract (dated at Edinburgh 21st November 1588) made between him, with consent of Henry Stewart of Cragiehall, his patron in the tenement aftermentioned on the one part, and umquhil Mr Thomas Diksoun, vicar of Torphichen, burgess of Edinburgh, on the other part, he had become bound to infeft the said Mr Thomas in the tenement aftermentioned, as the said contract and charter following thereon more fully propert; that the said Mr Thomas had negligently omitted to take infeftment on the said charter, and that no prejudice might thereby be done to Helen Dicksoun daughter and heir lawfully served to the said Mr Thomas: Therefore, with consent of John Young lawful son of Thomas Young, writer, chaplain of the chaplainry aftermentioned and superior of the said tenement, he grants and confirms to the said Helen Diksoun her heirs and assignees whomsoever, the tenement of land back and fore with houses, biggings and yard thereof sometime belonging to the chaplainry founded at the altar of St Nicholas within the collegiate kirk of St Giles of Edinburgh, by umquhil Alexander Currour vicar of the parish kirk of Dunsyre and John Lugtoun chaplain, lying within the burgh of Edinburgh, on the north side of the High Street thereof, between the lands of umquhil Symon Niddrie then belonging to William Boithuell on the east, the land of umquhil Lancelot Abirnathie then belonging to the heirs of umquhil John Sympsoun on the west, the high street on the south and the North Loch on the north parts: To be holden *a me* of the said John Young, chaplain fore-said and his successors, for payment yearly of 6 merks in name of feu farm: Containing a precept of sasine directed to Edward Edzar burgess of Edinburgh, as bailie in that part. At Edinburgh, 8th February and 10th March 1604. Witnesses: Mr Alexander King of Drydane, advocate, John Diksoun his servitor, and William Hay, writer, indweller in Edinburgh; and

on 10th March, Mr Thomas Young lawful son of the said Thomas Young, writer, Thomas Couttis his servitor, and Gilbert Ros, provo-st of Mayboll, witnesses of the said John (Young) the chaplain. Signed by the granter and consentor, and by all the witnesses except Mr Alexander King and Mr Thomas Young.

The seals of the granter and consentor are gone.

10th March 1604.

95. Instrument of Sasine on the foregoing charter taken on 10th March 1604 in the hands of Thomas Couttis, clerk, of the diocese of St Andrews, notary public. Sasine given by Edward Edzar, burges of Edinburgh as bailie in that part, to John Diksoun, pensionary of Paislay as attorney of the said Helen Diksoun. Witnesses: James Nicolsoun, clothier, burges of Edinburgh; Francis Irwyng, bailie of the burgh of Dumfreis; James Meill, burges of Edinburgh; David Grhame, son of John Grhame of Callendar; Patrick Grhame of Thornhillattis, Andrew Diksoun, John Kirk of Dundaffmure, William Bellenden of Maddrisland, and Mr Patrick Hamiltoun, son of John Hamiltoun vicar of Dunlop.

Registered in the Secretary's Register at Edinburgh, 5th April 1604 by Adam Lawte, depute keeper.

24th March 1604.

96. Charter granted by the said Helen Diksoun daughter of umquihle Mr Thomas Dicksoun vicar of Torphechin and burges of Edinburgh, with consent of John Diksoun, pensionary of Paislay, and Andrew Diksoun his brother, at the Kirk-of-Muir of Dundaff, her curators, whereby in implement of a contract of sale between her and her curators, and sir Archibald Striveling of Keir, knight, their cautioner and trustee, on the one part, and Gabriel Rankene, merchant burges of Edinburgh, on the other part, she grants to the said Gabriel Rankene and his spouse Jonet Barelay and the longer liver of them,—the back land built and waste with the yard and tail and pertinents of the tenement specified in the preceding charter and sasine, which back land lies between the front land of the said tenement alienated by the said Mr Thomas Dicksoun to William Hereis, merchant burges of Edinburgh and his spouse Katherine Bankis on the south and the North Loch on the north: To be holden as in the charter (No. 94), for payment of 40s. yearly to the chaplain of the chaplainry, of whom the subjects are held: Containing a precept of Sasine directed to Robert Bannatyne, skinner burges of Edinburgh. At Striveling, 24th March 1604. Witnesses: Mr William Levingstoun of Estir Grenezardis, Mr William Narne son of umquhil Duncan Narne at Banokburn, William Young, servitor of John Adamsoun notary public, and Patrik Williamsoun there. Signed notarially on behalf of the granter and her curators by John Sinclair and the said John Adamson, notaries public, and by the witnesses. Written by John Nicoll servitor to David Andersone, writer, Edinburgh.

Granter's seal gone.

4th April 1604.

97. Precept of Sasine directed by Alexander Seatone, lord of Fyvie and Urquhairt, president of the College of Justice, provost of Edinburgh, Richard Doby, Thomas Fischer, David Aikinheid and William Speir bailies of that burgh, and the councillors and community thereof, superiors of the town of Leith, to the said David Aikinheid, as one of said bailies, for infefting Henry Elder, clerk and burghess of Perth, his heirs and assignees whomsoever in the tenement of land fore and back, sometime belonging to umquhil John Pennycuik and Margaret Robertoun his spouse, lying in the town of Leith [*v. No. 93 preceding*]: Which tenement formerly belonged to Walter Pennycuik son and heir of the said John, Robert Betoun, physician, Patrick Glasfurd, clerk of the said town of Leith, Agnes Thornestone his spouse, Daniel Leene, and Christina Nicolsone his spouse, and was apprised from them for the bygone proceeds (profits) of an annualrent of 20 merks Scots alienated by the said John Pennycuik and spouse to William Chalmer burghess of Perth, and then belonging to the said Henry Elder, extending in whole with fees and expenses to the sum of £397, 12s. At Edinr., 4th April 1604. Witnesses: William Mauld, dean of guild, James Forman, Adam Ra, James Aikinheid, burghesses of Edinburgh, and M^r Alex. Guthrie, principal clerk of that burgh. (Signed) Richard Doby, bailze; Thomas Fyscher, bayllze; William Speir, baillzie; D. Aikinheid, bailze.

A fragment of the common seal of Edinburgh remains.

26th January 1608.

98. Instrument of Resignation and Sasine following on the disposition of which No. 93 preceding is an extract, in the hands of M^r Alexander Guthrie, common clerk of Edinburgh, bearing that Patrick Glasfurd, common clerk of Leith, for implement of the marriage contract between him and Margaret Dawling with consent of her brothers M^r John Dawling advocate, and Robert Dawling (dated at Edinburgh 9th December last past) resigned in the hands of Archibald Adesone one of the bailies the foresaid tenement in the town of Leith: Which resignation being made and accepted the bailie gave sasine of the said tenement to the said Patrick Glasfurd and to John Mathesoun indweller in Leith as attorney, and in name of the said Margaret Dawling, and the longer liver of them in conjunct infeftment. Witnesses: Robert Dawling, writer, James Richartson, John Blak, John Sprott and John Makcoull, sergeants of the burgh of Edinburgh, with others witnesses called and required.

Indorsed is a certificate of Registration on 14th February 1608, in the Secretary's Register of the sheriffdom of Edinburgh, by Adame Lawte, depute and keeper thereof.

14th May 1608.

99. Charter of Sale granted by James Poluarth senior, of Coustoun and James Poluarth junior his son and heir apparent, with consent of Elizabeth Levingstoun spouse of the said James Poluarth junior, in favor of sir Thomas Hamiltoun of Bynine, knight, King's advocate and one of the senators of the

College of Justice, his heirs and assignees,—of the lands of Coustoun, with manor place, houses, yards, orchards, out-etts, etc., piece of arable land with meadow called the Kersboig, and arablelands with walls, ditches, etc. surrounding the same and liberty of digging and awaytaking “feal and duffat” for the reparation thereof, and teinds in the parish of Bathgait, barony and regality of Torphichen and sheriffdom of Lynlithgow; and the lands called the Stibbillboigis on the east side of the Kersboig in the barony and regality foresaid: To be holden *de me* in blench farm for payment of 1d. yearly to the said James Polwarth senior if asked only, and to James lord of Torphichen the granter’s superior, for the said lands of Coustoun and Kersboig and others the feu and other duties specified in the infeftment of the said James Polwarth senior, and for the lands of Stibbillboigis 13s. 4d. yearly, being a proportion of the feu and other duties payable for the 25s. lands of Bothcoittis, sometime belonging to John Young, of which the said lands of Stibbillboigis are part: Containing a precept of Sasine directed to James Dryisdall, servant of Thomas Hamiltoun of Prestisfeild as bailie in that part. At Coustoun, 14th May 1608. Witnesses: William Clelland of Knowhobbilhill, John Hammiltoun, writer in Edinburgh, James Dryisdall, and David Tait, servants of the said Thomas Hamiltoun of Prestisfeild, Matthew Johnstoun servant of John Hamilton son of the said Thomas, and Robert Paterson servant of the said sir Thomas. Signed by the granters James Polwarth senior and junior, by James Hammiltoun and William Ker, notaries, for Elizabeth Levingstoun, and by the witnesses. Written by Robert Pringill, notary public, servitor to John Eistoun, writer to the signet.

Seals gone.

25th March 1609.

100. Charter of Confirmation granted by John Young lawful son of Thomas Young, writer to the signet, chaplain of the chaplainry founded at the altar of Saint Nicholas within the collegiate Kirk of St Giles of Edinburgh and superior of the tenement aftermentioned, with consent of his father as his administrator and tutor, confirming the Charter No. 96 preceding by Helen Diksoun (dated 24th March 1604). At Edinburgh, 25th March 1609. Witnesses: James Lamb, minister at Boltoun, and Thomas Couttis, servitor to the said Thomas Young. Signed by the granter and his father and the witnesses.

No seal.

26th May 1609.

101. Instrument of Resignation and Sasine taken on 26th May 1609 in the hands of Mr Alexander Guthrie, clerk of the community of Edinburgh and notary public, upon the resignation made by Peter Sommervell and Jonet Waldie his spouse into the hands of David Johnetoun one of the bailies of the burgh of Edinburgh of (1) a back tenement of land formerly belonging to umquhile William Ray, cutler and burges of Edinburgh and by him alienated to the said Peter Sommervell and spouse, lying on the south side of the High Street of Edinburgh in the vennel called Libbertounis Wynd, between another tenement of the said William’s on the north, the lands of umquhile John Scharp on the south, the lands of umquhil the laird of Corstorphin and now of Jonet Forrester on the east: and (2) another tenement of the said William

Ray's then belonging to Quintigern Ros, baker, on the south side of the High Street of said burgh between the said tenement now Jonet Forrester's on the east, the first-mentioned back land on the south and the High Street on the north; and also a waste land, with "chop" or "penteis" lying on the south side of the High Street and at the head of said vennel, between the said tenement of William Ray on the east, and the lands of the heirs of William Libbertoun then of the heirs of Patrick Gowane on the west, in warrandice of the said back tenement; and upon the sasine thereupon given by the bailie to John Wilsoun, merchant, as attorney and on behalf of Patrick Sommervell second son of the said Peter: Reserving the liferent of the said Peter Somerville and his spouse. Witnesses: John Archibald, merchant; Patrick Nemo, tailor; Quintigern Ros, baker; John Baxter, Adam Barroun and Quintigern Bankis, serjeants of the said burgh.

21st May 1610.

102. Charter of Sale by sir Thomas Hammyltoun of Byris (subscribing "of Binning"), knight, King's advocate and one of the senators of the College of Justice, in implement of a contract of the same date between him on the one part, and John Eistoun, writer to the signet, and Margaret Cant his spouse on the other part,—whereby he sells and disposes to the said John Eistoun and Margaret Cant and the longer liver of them, the lands of Coustoun, Kersboig, and Stibillboigis (see No. 99 *supra*): To be holden *a me* of James lord of Torphichen in feu farm: Rendering therefor the feu farms following, viz., for the lands of Coustoun the sum of 18 merks; for the Kersboig 21s. 4d.; and for Stibillboigis 13s. 4d., besides other duties and services: Containing a precept of sasine directed to David Hamiltoun his servitor as sheriff in that part. At Edinburgh, 21st May 1610. Witnesses: Mr Robert Foulis, advocate; James Wynram, writer; Mr Allan Hamiltoun, David and Thomas McCulloch his the granter's servants, and Robert Pringill notary in Edinburgh. Signed by the granter and witnesses.

Seal gone.

21st May 1610.

103. Charter of Sale in the same terms as the preceding but with a *de me* holding in blench farm. Same date and witnesses.

Seal (nearly entire) of Sir Thomas Hamilton of Byris, knight, King's advocate: On a chevron, between three cinquefoils, a buckle. Flowers at top and sides of shield. Legend (caps.): S D THOME HAMIL . . . EN. Diam. $1\frac{1}{8}$ in.

25th May 1610.

104. Instrument of Sasine taken on 25th May 1610 in the hands of John Ker, clerk, of the diocese of St Andrews, notary public, in favour of John Eistoun, writer to the signet, and Margaret Cant his spouse and the longer liver of them, of the lands of Cowstoun, Kersboig and others described in the two preceding charters. Sasine given by David Hammyltoun servant of sir Thomas as bailie in that part to the said John Eistoun, and to Mr John Cant of Sanctgelis Grange as procurator for the said Margaret Cant. Witnesses to the Sasine: Robert Smyth, merchant burgess of Edinburgh; James Nethsmyth,

his servant; Mr John Ker, son of Andrew Ker of Mylnerig; Alexander Aikinheid in Hilderstoun, John Steinesoun there, and Michael Forsyth in Cowstoun.

23rd June 1610.

105. Instrument of Resignation and Sasine taken on 23rd June 1610 in the hands of Mr Alexander Guthrie, clerk of the burgh of Edinburgh, and notary public, in favour of William Sommerville, merchant, of a new built land of Joseph Marjoribankis, merchant burghess of said burgh, sometime of umquhile Thomas Wardlaw, lying within the tenement of umquhile Thomas Otterburne on the west side of the passage thereof, between the lands of umquhile William Adamsone on the north and the land of umquhile John Falcoun on the south, and which tenement lies on the south side of the said burgh and of the old tolbooth thereof between another tenement of the said Thomas Otterburne on the east, and the tenement of umquhile John Foulter on the west: On resignation made by James Broun, merchant with consent of his wife Elizabeth Nasmyth, in implement of a Contract of Sale (dated at Edinburgh 4th June then instant) made between them and the said William Sommerville. Sasine given by James Dalzeall, one of the bailies of Edinburgh. Witnesses: Alexander Broun, Robert Smith, merchants, John Bartane, goldsmith, George Rose and Simon Thortoun sergeants of the burgh.

29th January 1612.

106. Precept of Clare Constat directed by James, lord of Torpchechin to Hector Paterson in Torphichen, for infefting Thomas Eistoun as heir of his father Alexander Eistoun, portioner of Wodesyde, in the 2 merk lands of Wodesyde, with the pertinents lying in the barony and regality of Torpchechin within the sheriffdom of Lynlithgow and sometime occupied by umquhile Thomas Eistoun father of the said Alexander. Dated at Edinburgh, 29th January 1612. Witnesses: James Dowglas and Symon Purdie, the granter's servants; John Eistoun, writer to the signet; and Robert Pringill, notary and writer of the precept. (Signed) J. Torpchechin.

Seal gone.

20th November 1613.

107. Charter of Sale by Thomas Eistoun, portioner of the lands of Wodesyde in implement of a contract between Peter Eistoun in Torphichen, his cautioner, and John Duncane of Bruntoun,—granting to the said John Duncane, his heirs and assignees, an annualrent of 40 lib. furth of the lands of Wodesyde extending to 2 merks worth of land, with houses, yards and pertinents, lying in the regality of Torphichen and sheriffdom of Linlithgow: To be holden *de me* for payment of 1d. in blench farm if asked only: Containing a precept of sasine directed blank. At Linlithgow, 20th November 1613. Witnesses: John Craufurde in Torphichen, Peter Book there, Andrew Gibbesoun merchant burghess of Linlithgow, and Thomas Thowmis servitor to James Ros notary in Linlithgow. Subscribed notarially on behalf of the granter by the said James Ros and by George Thowmis co-notary, and by all the witnesses except Peter Book.

Seal gone.

24th November 1613.

108. Feu Charter granted by John [Spottiswood] archbishop of Glasgow, with consent of the dean and chapter of his metropolitan kirk, narrating that the 20 merk lands of Bischopforrest in the parish of Kirkpatrick Ingray and stewartry of Kirkcudbright belonged to himself and his predecessors, archbishops foresaid, as part of the patrimony of their archbishoprick, and that John lord Heryis sometime heritable proprietor thereof resigned the same with the privilege of regality into the hands of the archbishop as superior *ad remanentiam*; and disposing in favour of William Moring, portioner of Barbois, his heirs and assignees whomsoever, the half of the merk land of old extent of Barbois, with the houses, biggings, yards, tofts, crofts, outsets etc. thereof, lying in Bischopforrest within the parish of Kirkpatrick Ingray [Irongray] and stewartry of Kirkcudbright: To be holden *de nobis* in feu farm: Rendering therefor yearly the sum of 17 shillings Scots as the former duty and 4d. in augmentation thereof, the service of one shearer in autumn and the use of a horse for half a day *ad glebas*,—giving suit and presence when required at the courts of the regality held yearly within the bounds thereof, the archbishop and his successors being bound on their part to hold the said courts by sufficient bailies of their own household, and failing that to appoint one or more of the fittest of their feuars of Bischopforrest. The charter contains a precept of sasine directed blank. At Edinburgh, 24th November 1613. Witnesses: M^r James Broun, minister at the kirk of Kirpatrick Ingray; William Hanyng, clerk of the commissariat of Drumfreis; Andrew Hay and Robert Blunt the archbishop's servitors; and John Nicoll, clerk to the signet, by whose servitor Quintin Kennedy the charter is written. (Signed) Jo. Glasgoven: M. James Hamilton, dean of Glasgow; M. James Steuart, chancellor: T. Moir, persoun of Morbattill; T. Hay, Peblas; M. Rt. Hunter, persoun of Samphar; M. James Logane, persone of Ettilstoun; M. George Cleland, person of Durisdeer; J. Bannatyne, Carnwaithe; Mr J. Campbell, Luss; Mr J. Cuminghame, Cumnok; Mr R. Wilkie, Douglas; W. Wheitfurd, Moffet; W. Birsbane, Erskine; Mr Jhone Tenent, Balarnok; J. Hay, Ranfrow; Mr Patrik Walkmschaw, subdene; Mr James Gillespie, Killern.

Two seals; one gone. The archbishop's remains: A shield, with scroll ornament at top and sides, bearing arms:—On a chevron between three oak-trees eradicated, a boar head coupé, and on a base a salmon with ring in its mouth. Legend (caps.): s: IOANNIS. ARCHIEPISCOPI GLASGVENSIS. Outer border of leaves. Diam. $1\frac{1}{8}$ in.

2nd March 1614.

109. Commission under the testimony of the Great Seal appointing John Gordoun of Tilliegreig and Caskyben, M^r Richard Irwing of Hiltoun and M^r Alexander Jaffray, burgess of Abirdene, sheriffs in that part, to act on the retour of a brieve for the service of George Johnstoun of that ilk as heir of his grandfather George Johnstoun of that ilk, in an annual of 4 merkis furth of the town and lands of Hiltoun of Lungare, with the pertinents, lying in the barony of Dunnotare and sheriffdom of Kincardun, held of George earl Marischall lord Keyth, &c., who is also sheriff-principal of the said sheriffdom, and thus

both judge and party contradictor in the said service : The said commission being granted in the petition of the said first-mentioned George Johnstoun and his curators William Forbes of Tulquhone, Mr Duncan Forbes of Bannagask, Gilbert Johnstoun of Taveltie, Robert Johnstoun of Kendall, Gilbert Johnstoun of Pettersmylne, and Mr Robert Paip, advocate at New Abirdene. Edinburgh, 2nd March 1614, A.R. 47 and 11.

Seal gone.

3rd May 1615.

110. Instrument of Sasine following on the charter No. 107 preceding taken on 3rd May 1615 in the hands of William Leverance, clerk, of the diocese of St Andrews, notary public, in favour of John Duncane in Burnetoun, of an annualrent of 40 lib. furth of the 2 merk lands of Wodsyd : Sasine given by James Jope, portioner in Burnetoun. Witnesses : John Jope son of the said James Jope, John Ralstoun in Torphiching, John Bryce in Wodsyd, and Alexander Bryce brother of Margaret Bryce in Torphiching Mains.

6th July 1615.

111. Instrument of Resignation taken on 6th July 1615 in the hands of Thomas Forbes, clerk, of the diocese of Abirdene, notary, upon the resignation made by Archibald Dowglas, macer, as procurator for James Seytoun of Pitmedden, in the hands of the lords of his majesty's secret council, of the towns and lands of Selbie and Lochtulliche with pertinents, tenants, tenandries and services of free tenants, lying in the parish of Monkeg and sheriffdom of Abirdene, in favour and for new infeftment to be given under the great seal to George Johnnestoun now of Caskyben, his heirs male and assignees whatsoever. Done in the "laigh counsalhoys under the tolburth of Edinburgh." Witnesses : Johnne Seytoun of Meldrum, John Erskene of Pittodrie, Robert Alschunder, Thomas Crombie, writers ; Adame Gordoun of Glenbuchet and James Prymrois, clerk of his majesty's secret council with others divers.

13th November 1615.

112. Charter of Sale by Thomas Eistoun, son and heir of umquhile Alexander Eistoun, portioner of Wodsyde, whereby (in implement of an obligation by him dated 11th November) he disposes to John Eistoun of Coustoun, writer to the signet, in liferent, and to his son John Eistoun junior, and Euphame Ker his spouse, and the longer liver of them—the 2 merks worth of the lands of Wodsyde with houses and pertinents, lying in the barony and regality of Torphichen and sheriffdom of Linlithgow : To be holden *a me* of James lord of Torphichen superior thereof for payment yearly of the feu farm, victual, etc. as specified in the charter of 20th August 1576 (No. 67 preceding) : Containing a precept of sasine directed to James Glen portioner of Wodsyde, as bailie in that part. At Edinburgh, 13th November 1615. Witnesses : Robert Crichtoun younger of Clunie ; William Wallace and Thomas Paterson, tailor burgesses of Edinburgh ; Patrick Glen servitor to the said John Eistoun, writer to the signet ; and Andrew Polwarth, son of umquhile James Polwarth

of Coustoun. Signed notarially for the granter by Mr William Strang, notary public, and Adam Nisbit, co-notary, and by all the witnesses except Robert Crichtoun.

Seal gone.

8th November 1616.

113. Precept of Clare Constat directed by James, lord of Torphechin to James Glen in Torphichen, portioner of Wodsyd, for infesting John Eistoun as heir of his father John Eistoun of Coustoun, writer to the signet, in the 50s. land of Scottinflat with houses, etc., and pertinents conquest by the said John Eistoun and Margaret Cant his spouse from umquhile Thomas Eistoun and Jean Home his spouse, lying in the barony and regality of Torphichen and sheriffdom of Lynlithgow; also in the lands of Coustoun, Kersboig, and Stibillboigs (as previously described), which lands of Coustoun and others sometime belonged to umquhile James Polwarth of Coustoun and afterwards to Thomas lord Bynning, secretary of the King, then sir Thomas Hamiltoun of Byris, knight, King's advocate, and were conquest from him by the said John Eistoun and spouse. At Edinburgh, 8th November 1616 Witnesses: sir William Lausone of Boghall, knight, Mr John Cant of Sanct Geli Grange, John Sandelandis servant to the granter, George Lokhart servant of the said sir William Lausone, and Robert Pringill, writer to the signet. Signed "Torphechin," and by the witnesses.

Seal gone.

9th November 1616.

114. Instrument of Sasine following on the above precept taken on 9th November 1616 in the hands of Patrik Glen, notary public, of the diocese of St Andrews, in favour of John Eistoun as son and heir of umquhile John Eistoun of Cowstoun. Witnesses: James Young in Torphichin, Patrik and James Johnstounes there, and James Glen son of the said bailie.

11th November 1616.

115. Charter of Resignation by James, lord of Torphichen in favour of John Eistoun then of Coustoun (son and heir of umquhil John Eistoun of Coustoun, writer to the signet), and Euphania Ker his spouse and the longer liver of them in liferent, and to John Eistoun their eldest son and the heirs of his body, whom failing James Eistoun their second son and the heirs of his body, whom failing the heirs whomsoever procreated between the said John and Eufemia, whom failing the heirs and assignees whomsoever of the said John (then of Coustoun), of the 50s. lands of Scottinflat; the lands of Coustoun, in the parish of Bathgait, and the lands of Kersboig and Stibillboiggis and others (all as before described): On the resignation of the said John Eistoun, writer to the signet: Reserving to Margaret Cant relict of the said John Eistoun, writer, her liferent of the teinds of the whole of said lands (except Scottinflat which she renounced): Containing a precept of sasine directed to James Glen portioner of Wodsyde. At Edinburgh, 20th November 1616. Witnesses: Mr John Sandelandis, son of the lord of Torphichen, Mr John Cant of Sanct

Geli Grange, Robert Pringill, writer to the signet, and Patrick Glen his servitor.
Signed by the granter and witnesses.

Seal gone.

21st December 1616.

116. Tak granted by Johnne [Spottiswood] archbishop of St Andrews, commendator of the abbacy of Kilwyning, "undoubtit persoun" of the parish and parish kirk of Stewartoun, with consent of Mr Williame Castellaw present minister at the said kirk, in favour of David Cunninghame of Robertland heritor of the lands aftermentioned for the lifetimes of himself and two successive heirs male, and thereafter for five successive periods of 19 years,—of the parsonage teinds of the following lands, viz.: the 4 lib. 6s. 8d. land of Robertland and Breadieland, the 40s. land of Over Lochrig which is the Maynis of Robertland, 6 merk land of Foulshaw, 20s. land of Spittell, 6 merk land of Over and Nether Cassiltounis, 14s. land of Horsnure and Lochemylne, and 5 merk land of Nether Blaklaw, in the parish of Stewartoun, bailliary of Cunninghame and sheriffdom of Air, pertaining to the said abbacy as part of the patrimony thereof: Entry at the Lammas preceding: Paying therefor to the minister serving the cure of the said kirk the sum of 47 lib. yearly at Martinmas, 6 bolls 1 firiot "ait meill," betwixt Yule and Candlemas, and doubling the amount in the event of failure to pay at the above terms,—relieving the granter of all taxations upon the teinds, the reparation of the kirk, and the furnishing of elements of bread and wine at the communion. At Edinburgh, 21st December 1616. Witnesses: Johnne Spottiswode the archbishop's son, Mr John Hay clerk depute of Edinburgh, and James Lennox servitor to Mr Alexander Guthrie, common clerk of Edinburgh and writer of the tak. Subscribed by the archbishop, the minister of Stewartoun and the witnesses. [In the vernacular.]

Seal gone.

23rd April 1617.

117. Instrument of Sasine proceeding on the charter of resignation No. 115 preceding, taken on 23rd April 1617 in the hands of Patrick Glen, notary public, in favour of John Eistoun of Coustoun, and Euphemia Ker his spouse and the longer liver of them in liferent, and their son John Eistoun junior in fee. Sasine given to the said John Eistoun of Coustoun and Euphemia Ker his spouse, personally, and to Robert Stewart as attorney for the said John Eistoun junior. Witnesses: Patrick Hendersoun in Coustoun, John Small there, Patrick Davidsons and Thomas Watsoun in Brumpark and William Wylie in Lunlithgow.

27th December 1617.

118. Charter of Sale by Andrew Mathowsoun indweller in the burgh of Abirden, in favour of John Mitchell, maltman burgess of the said burgh,—of a tenement land fore and back and the yard thereof lying in the burgh of Abirden on the east side of the Gallowgate, between the land of umquhile Andrew Murray then of Andrew Inglis, wright, on the south, the land of umquhile Thomas Craufurd then of William Russell, weaver, on the north, and the barnyard of Mr Richard Irving on the east: To be holden in free

burgage. Dated at Abirden, 27th December 1617. Witnesses: Mr Alexandro Cullen one of the bailies of the burgh, Archibald Beanne (subscribing "Beanes"), John Michell junior, and John Ingrahame, burgesses, and Patrik Smyth, writer of the charter and servitor to Mr Thomas Mollesone, common clerk of the burgh. Subscribed notarially on behalf of the granter by Mr Thomas Mollesone and Walter Robertsons, and by the bailie as giver of Sasine.

No seals.

27th December 1617.

119. Instrument of Resignation and Sasine proceeding on the foregoing charter taken on 27th December 1617 in the hands of Mr Thomas Mollesoun, clerk, of the diocese of Abirden, notary public and common clerk of Abirden. Witnesses: Thomas Dowglas, Thomas Aikyn, John Ingrahame, Patrik Smyth, burgesses of the said burgh; Walter Robertsons, notary public, and William Kay, one of the sergeants of said burgh.

22nd October 1619.

120. Instrument of Sasine taken on 22nd October 1619 in the hands of Alexander Duff, clerk, of the diocese of Moray, notary public, proceeding on an inquest held in the tolbooth of the burgh of Invernis in the burgh court thereof before Mr John Ross provost of said burgh, William Campbell, Alexander Paterson, William Paterson senior and William Robertson junior, bailies thereof by the following assise, burgesses of said burgh; Duncan Forbes, chancellor of the inquest; William Robertsons senior, James Cuthbert senior, Andrew Fraser McConil, George McConilreoch, John Robertsons, Thomas Robertsons, John Chapman, Robert Moncreiff, William Cuthbert Jonsoun, Francis Bischope, David Cuthbert, Murdoch Poolsoun, Robert Neilsoun, and William McConchie, who, being sworn, found that the late Alexander McThomas Roy, indweller in Invernis, grandfather on the father's side of Thomas Fraser, burgess of that burgh, died vest and seised in a rood of burgage land with houses, yard and malt kiln lying in Inverness on the west side of the water of Nes, between the lands of John Robertsons, wright, on the south, the lands of Alexander McGillemartin and the lands of the late Alexander McThomas Roy on the north, the lands of sir James Duff on the west, and the common vennel on the east, and also in a particate of burgage land with houses, etc. lying in said burgh on the west part of the water of Nis between the lands of Finlay McConel Du on the south, the common vennel on the north, the lands of John Cuthbert on the west, and the barn pertaining to Alexander McThomas Roy on the east: That the said Thomas Fraser was the lawful grandchild and heir of the said Alexander McThomas Roy, in the said subjects which are held of the king in burgage for payment of burgh mail aucht and wont and for payment of 3s. furth of said rood of land to the chaplain of the Holy Cross, and now to the provost and bailies, councillors and community of said burgh: Whereupon the said William Campbell as one of the bailies of said burgh proceeded to the ground of said lands and gave sasine thereof to the said Thomas Fraser. Witnesses: James Cuthbert of Eistir Drackie, William Gray in Invernis, Nicol Paterson

there, James Duff notary there, Henry Duff there, John Du M'Allister, James Cumming, Donald Clerk, Alexander Griersone, and William Reid, burgh officers.

14th March 1622.

121. Instrument of Sasine taken on 14th March 1622 in the hands of Thomas Edgar, clerk, of the diocese of St Andrews, notary public, in favour of Gabriell Ranking as heir of his father umquhil Gabriell Ranking, merchant burges of Edinburgh, procreated between him and Jonet Barclay his spouse, of a back land built and waste, with yard and tail thereof, of the tenement of land of Walter Stewart, son of umquhil sir John Stewart of Craighall, knight, lying between the front land of said tenement sold by Mr Thomas Diksone to umquhile William Hereis, merchant and burges of Edinburgh, and Katherine Bankis his spouse, on the south, and the north loch of said burgh on the north [see the Charter No. 96 preceding]: Proceeding on a Precept from Chancery (dated at Edinburg 27th February 1622) directed to the chaplain of said chaplainry as superior of said tenement. Sasine given by Mr John Young of Reidhewis, chaplain and superior of the said tenement. Witnesses: Peter Somervell, John Wilsone, and James Loch, merchant burgeses of Edinburgh, and Mathew Cunyng, writer to the signet.

With certificate of the registration thereof in the Register of Sasines for Edinburgh, etc., 29th March 1622. Signed by Mr Francis Hay, depute to sir George Hay of Kinfarnis, knight, clerk of the register and roll.

21st March 1623.

122. Charter of Confirmation by sir George Touris of Garmiltoun, knight, and baron of the barony of Innerleith,—confirming a charter of sale dated at Edinburgh 11th March 1623, granted by Henry Young, baker burges of Edinburgh in implement of a contract dated 13th February preceding, entered into between him on the one part and Gressill Gray, relict of Robert Scot burges of Edinburgh, and Marion Wilson, daughter lawfully begotten between her and umquhil John Wilsone, shoemaker burges of said burgh, with consent of John Wilsone, maltster without the West Bow, spouse of the said Margaret (Marion?), on the other part, by which the said Henry sold and disposed to the said Grissell in liferent and to the said Marion Wilsone her heirs and assignees whomsoever, an annualrent of 100 merks Scots furth of a piece of land of the east croft of Bri-to, with houses, yard and well thereof, containing three particates of land in width of front towards the west, four particates in length of tail towards the east, lying between a piece of land of umquhil David Allane *alias* Barbour on the south, a piece of land of umquhile Patrick Fraser, afterwards of James Thomsonsone and then of Robert Howiesone on the north, the common way leading by the west side of the kirk of S. Mary of Field on the west and the said East Croft on the east lying in the lordship of Dalry, barony of Inverleith and sheriffdom of Edinburgh: To be holden of the said sir George Touris in blench farm: Containing a precept of sasine directed to Charles Hog. [Witnesses to the charter by Henry Young: Thomas Couttis, clerk to the signet, Mr Alexander

Pacok and John M'Ilwreth his servitors.] At Edinburgh, 21st March 1623. Witnesses: James M'Cairtnay, procurator in Edinburgh; William Sydserff, servitor to sir George Touris and the said John M'Ilwreth. Signed by the granter "Dominus G. Touris de Garmiltoune" and the witnesses.

Part of the granter's seal remains. Couché. On a bend three stars. Crest, on a helmet with mantling, two towers issuing from a coronet. Legend (caps.): S DOMINVS G TOVRIS DE GARILTUN. Diam. $1\frac{7}{8}$ in.

14th July 1624.

123. Precept of Clare Constat directed by Alexander Clark of Stentoun provost of the burgh of Edinburgh, Quintigern Makcall, David Mitchelsone, Peter Somervell, and William Rig, bailies of the said burgh, and the counsellors and community thereof, superiors of the town of Leith, to the said Quintigern as bailie foresaid, for infetting Thomas Stevinsone as heir of his father umquhil William Stevinsone, maltster, indweller of said town, in that land sometime waste then built on, fore and back, lying in the town of Leith on the south side of the water thereof in the barony of Restalrig and sheriffdom of Edinburgh, between the land of umquhil Symon Logane on the north, the land of umquhil Henry Rynd and then of Lucia Cockburne on the south, the land belonging to umquhil Robert Landellis and then to the heirs of umquhil Andrew Malcome on the east and the common high street called the Hill on the west: Which land is held of the granters in chief for the yearly payment of 2s., with one day's darg in autumn and suits of courts of the said town only. At Edinburgh, 14th July 1624. Witnesses: George Suittie the granters' treasurer, Alexander M'Cairtnay writer, and M^r John Hay, the clerk. (Signed) A. Clark, prouest; Mungo Makcall, bailie; Petter Somervell, bailie. Indorsed with a Memorandum by a notary that sasine was given to Thomas Stevinson personally present by the bailie Mungo M'Call on 24th July 1624. Witnesses: James Stewart, John Pren, Andro Irving and James Hill.

Seal of Edinburgh for Leith, a fragment defaced. Same as No. 76 *ante*.

20th November 1627.

124. Charter by sir George Touris of Garmiltoun, knight, baron of the barony of Innerleith, in favour of Alexander Moresone of Prestongrange, his heirs and assignees whomsoever,—of a piece of land of the east croft of Bristo described in the charter No. 122 preceding: Which piece of land formerly belonged to Henry Young, baker burges of Edinburgh, and was appraised from him by the said Alexander Moresone in payment and satisfaction of an annualrent of 80 merks payable furth of the same for the years specified in the process of apprising and amounting in whole to 218 merks: To be holden of the said sir George as superior, for payment of 10s. yearly of feu fern, with services; Containing a precept of sasine directed to Edward Cunmyngname in Hierigis and Charles Hog in Bristo, as his bailies in that part: Under redemption on payment of the said sum, etc. At Edinburgh, 20th November 1627. Witnesses: Robert Kincaid and John Towris servitors

to the said sir George, John Donaldsone, tailor, and Mr John Adamson (writer of the charter) servitor to Mr Francis Hay, writer to the signet.

Subscribed by the granter and witnesses. Part of the granter's seal remains. Same as No. 122 *ante*.

10th April 1628.

125. Instrument of Resignation and Sasine taken on 10th April 1628 in the hands of Mr John Hay, common clerk of Edinburgh and notary public, on the resignation by Peter Somervell, merchant burghess of Edinburgh, in the hands of George Suttie, one of the bailies of Edinburgh, of a laigh building sometime of James Cant son of umquhile Thomas Cant of Sanct Jeillie Grainge lying on the south side of the High Street of Edinburgh at the end of the close called "Cant's clois" between the lands of umquhile John Hendersoun called laird Soutter on the east, the Kowgait on the south, the lands of James Wardlaw on the west, and the building or land belonging to umquhile the said Thomas Cant and sometime occupied by umquhile John Forsyth, writer, on the north, with the close, house, biggings, stables, cellars, attics, kiln, barn, steipstane, well, yard and pertinents,—and on the sasine thereupon given by the said bailie to William Somervell eldest son of the said Peter: Reserving the liferent of the said Peter. Witnesses: Alexander Makcainay, Alexander Wood, William Bachop, Thomas Cochran and David Bischop, serjeands of the said burgh.

13th October 1628.

126. Charter of Confirmation by John Young of Ridhewis chaplain of the chaplainry founded at the altar of St Nicholas in the collegiate kirk of St Giles of Edinburgh,—confirming a charter (dated at Edinburgh 10th October 1628) granted by Gabriell Ranking merchant burghess of Edinburgh to Peter Ranking son procreated between the said Gabriell and his spous Margaret Somervell, his heirs and assignees,—of the back land with yard and tail described in the charters Nos. 96 and 121 preceding: Reserving the liferent of the said Gabriel and his spouse. [Witnesses to the charter confirmed: Mathew Cumyng, writer to the signet, John Deanis burghess of Edinburgh, and William King, notary public.] Witnesses to the charter of confirmation, at Edinburgh, 13th October 1628: John Wilsone and Alexander Somervell, merchant burghesses of Edinburgh, and the said Mathew Cumyng. Signed by the granter and witnesses.

No seal has been attached.

8th February 1630.

127. Charter of Confirmation by Patrick [Lindsay] bishop of Ross, with consent of the dean and canons of his Cathedral Kirk, confirming a charter of sale (dated at Tayne 23rd May 1623) granted by John Monro of Obsdail in favour of umquhil John Gordaine elder of Inbo [Embo], in liferent, and John Gordoune, younger, his eldest lawful son, his heirs male and assignees whomsoever in fee, of the Kirklands of Kenlochglache, lands of Belnacoull, Achnagall and Bothmoir with the mill thereof, multure, fishings, etc. lying in the bishoprick of Ross, mairdome of Ferrindonill and sheriffdom of Inverness: To

be holden *a me*: Rendering yearly to the bishop and his successors as superiors for the l . . . K . . . 41s., for Balnacoull the like sum of 41s., and for A . . . £5, 9s., a half mert, two sheep, 6 capons, 6 poultry, . . . zgeron eattis," 2 goats and 40 eggs with whatever other duties were in wont to be paid conform to the old rentals of the same, and for the said lands of Bothmoir and mill thereof the sum of £5, 9s., a half mert, 2 sheep, 6 capons, 6 poultry, 1 boll "lie suggeron eattis," 2 goats and 40 eggs with whatever other duties were in use to be paid according to the old rentals,—giving also their aid and labour in the repair and upkeep of the gair of Kilterne according to the rate and quantity of the plough and davach lands thereof conformably to the barony of Ferrindonill, compearing at the court of the bishops at the Canony of Ross and Ferrindonill when required, and giving 3 suits yearly at 3 capital courts to be held at the said Chanony of Ross: Containing a precept of sasine directed to Alexander Monro in Absdaill. [Witnesses to the charter confirmed: George Gray, apparent of Sorrdell; John Monro of Daan; Walter Strathachum, dyer, burgess of Tayne; John Forrester, burgess there; and David Forrester, notary public, writer thereof.] Dated at the bishop's castle at the Canony of Ross. Witnesses: Mr Francis Ainslie, minister at the said Canony; Andrew Moresoun, burgess of said Canony; William Lauder, clerk of the commissariat of Ross; and Thomas Williamsoun his servitor, writer thereof. (Signed) Pa: Epis: Rossen; M. Andreas Crombie, decanus Rossen.; Mr Thomas Young, rector de Kirk[michael]; G. Monro, cancellarius Rossen.; M. Joannes McKenzie, archidiaconus Rossensis; M. Thomas Pape, rector de Cullicuddin; M. Robertus Ross, rector de Alnes; M. David Monro, rector de Kiltarne; M. R. Monro, rector de Boskene; M. Gilbert Morray, subdeane of Ross; A. Mackenzie, persone of Contam; Mr Murdochus Mackenzie, rector Dignawalensis; Mr Joannes Malcolmus, Wranesis [Urray] ecclesie rector; M. A. Dundas, rector de Logie Eister; M. Alexr. Hossak, rector de Kilmuir; [M. J.] Ros, rector de Kincardin.

Two seals:

- (1) Chapter seal: Full-length figures of two saints standing side by side: on the dexter St Peter with nimbus, holding in his right hand the keys resting on his shoulder, and in his left hand a book; on the sinister, St Boniface in episcopal vestments with mitre, his right hand raised in benediction, his left hand holding a crozier. Legend (Goth. caps.): S. CAPITVLI SCO² PETRI ET BONEFACII DE ROSMARKIN. (Sigillum capituli sanctorum Petri et Bonifacii de Rosmarkin.) Inner border beaded. Diam. 1½ in.
- (2) Patrick Lindsay, bishop: An ornamental shield bearing arms: quarterly, 1 and 4, a fess chequy; 2 and 3, a lion rampant surmounting a ribbon. The initials P.^R. at top and sides of shield [and beneath on an escroll the motto: DVM SPIRO SPERO]. Above the shield the three-quarter length figure of a bishop with mitre, a crozier held obliquely in his right hand and a book in his left. One star on dexter and another on sinister side of head. [On an escroll above the head the motto: NEC PRECE NEC PRETIO.] At the sides, foliage for mantling. Supporters: two lions rampant. Legend (caps.): ROSSEN. Beaded borders. Oval: 3 × 2¼ in.

2nd March 1633.

128. Charter granted by John Eistoun of Coustoun with consent of Mr John Cant of Laurestoun, Mr James Inglis, Robert Pringill and Mr George Lawsons, writers to the signet, his curators, and of Eufame Ker his mother and Henry Levingstoun of Gardoch her spouse, whereby (in part implement of a marriage contract of the same date, between Michael Elphinstoun of Quarrell, and his eldest daughter Jean Elphinstoun on the one part, and the said John Eistoun with consent foresaid on the other part), he gives and grants to the said Jean Elphinstoun his future spouse in liferent, his lands of Coustoun, in the parish of Baithgait, piece of arable land with meadow included called the Kersboig, and lands called Stbbilboigs and others as before described, in the barony and regality of Torphechin and sheriffdom of Linlithgow: To be holden *a me* de Johanne domino de Torphechin: Containing a precept of sasine directed to William Elphinstoun, servitor to Alexander lord Elphinstoun. At Edinburgh, 2nd March 1633. Witnesses: Alexander Lintoun of Pendreich, James Eistoun the granter's brother, Mr John Pringill son to the said Robert, M. Robert Scott, James Pringill and Mr James Chein, servitors to the said Robert Pringill. Subscribed by the granter, consenters and witnesses.

Granter's seal gone.

2nd March 1633.

129. Charter in the same terms as the preceding, but with a *de me* holding. Seal gone.

29th May 1633.

130. Instrument of Sasine following on the charter preceding taken on 29th May 1633 in the hands of Andrew Cowye, clerk of the diocese of St Andrews, notary public, in favour of the said Jean Elphinstoun in liferent. Sasine given by William Elphinstoun, servant to Alexander lord Elphinstoun, to John Laving in Elphinstoun as attorney and in name of the said Jean Elphinstoun.

Certificate of registration in the particular Register of Sasines at Edinburgh on 27th July 1633 of the above sasine, produced by John Twedie, writer in Edinburgh, and registered by Mr Francis Hay, depute to the Clerk Register.

19th April 1634.

131. Letter under the Great Seal, in consideration of the injury and abuses occasioned in Scotland by the irregular sale and immoderate use of tobacco, at first used only as medicine and now promiscuously sold everywhere, and so largely consumed (and frequently of such unsound quality) as to endanger the health of the King's subjects and deprave their morals,—for the future prevention of which evils the King grants to sir James Leslie, knight, and Thomas Dalmahoy, servitor of James, marquis of Hammiltoun, their heirs, executors and assignees, for 7 years after the date thereof, the sole power of compounding, after examination, with competent persons, for licence to sell tobacco in small quantities, on such conditions, and for payment of such compositions and for an annualrent for the King's use, as the said commissioners

and the receivers of licences may agree upon: Which compositions the King with consent of William earl of Mortoun, high treasurer, comptroller and collector of the new augmentations, John earl of Traquair, deputy in the said offices, and the lords of Exchequer, grants to the said sir James Leslie and Thomas Dalmahoy and their foresaids, they paying therefor 100 lib. sterling in name of composition and 100 lib. yearly to Exchequer: Further the King wills that every one receiving their license shall become bound as well for the sale of only wholesome and sound tobacco, as for the observation of good order in their houses and shops. At Quhytehall, 19th April 1634: A. R. Charles I., 10.

Part of the second great seal of Charles I. remains. See Laing, Vol. I. No. 75.

12th July 1634.

132. Instrument of Resignation and Sasine taken on 12th July 1634 in the hands of M^r Alexander Guthrie, clerk of the community of the burgh of Edinburgh, notary public, upon the resignation made by Alexander Makcainay servant to the said notary, as procurator for William Somervell, merchant burghess of Edinburgh, into the hands of William Reid one of the bailies of the burgh of Edinburgh, of a tenement of land built by Joseph Marjoriebanks, merchant burghess of Edinburgh and formerly belonging to umquhile Thomas Wardlaw, and lying within the tenement of umquhile Thomas Ottirburne on the west side of the close thereof, between the lands of umquhile William Adamesoun on the north and the land of umquhile John Falcoun on the south,—and which tenement of Thomas Ottirburne lies in the burgh of Edinburgh on the south side of the High Street and of the old tolbooth between another tenement of his on the east and the tenement of umquhile John Soutter on the west,—the said resignation being made in favour of Peter Somervell, merchant and burghess of Edinburgh, and his son M^r Bartholomew Somerville in terms of letters of sale (dated at Edinburgh 4th July then instant) by the said Wm. Somervell in their favor: Which resignation, being made and received, the said bailie gave sasine to the said Peter and Bartholomew in liferent and fee respectively of the foresaid tenement built by Joseph Marjoriebanks. Witnesses to the sasine: Robert Arbucle, James Maknacht and James Andersoun, Skinners; John Mitchell, David Bi-chope, Robert Notman, William Somervell, and John Jaksoun, serjeandis of the said burgh.

8th April 1635.

133. Instrument of Resignation and Sasine taken on 8th April 1635 in the hands of Thomas M^rKie, clerk, of the diocese of Whithorn, notary public, upon the resignation made by Gilbert Clugistoun, merchant burges of the burgh of Wigtoun, into the hands of Patrick Coltrane, one of the bailies of said burgh, of a half tenement of land fore and back with houses, yard, barn and pertinents lying outside of the west port of said burgh on the north side of the high street, between the land belonging to John Wilkins on the west, and the high street or common vennel of said burgh leading from the said port to the hill called Knokgirrahill on the east, in favour of William Clugistoun, merchant, lawful

son of umquhil Michael Clugistoun in Lochcraigoche: Whereupon sasine was given by the said bailie to the said William Clugistoun,—providing that he should pay to the said burgh yearly the sum of 12 pennies Scots as feu ferm for the barn foresaid. Witnesses: John Cunynghame, late provost of said burgh; Patrick Edger, burgess thereof; John Dunbar, notary there; and Alexander Turner, tenant (*cliente*) there.

28th October 1635.

134. Charter of Confirmation by Patrick [Lindsay], archbishop of Glasgow, of two Feu Charters, one dated at Glasgow 14th December 1633, granted by Mariota Drew, daughter of umquhil John Drew of Wester Mukcroft and John Parke her spouse, with consent of William Parke of Rosberriehauche his father, to Malcolm Fleming of Cardaroche, his heirs and assignees, of the 26s. 8d. lands of old extent of Wester Mukcroft, with that part of the mill of Bedlay belonging thereto *pro rata*, lying in the parish of Calder and barony and regality of Glasgow: To be holden of the archbishop and his successors in feu farm for the yearly payment of the feu farm and duties aftermentioned; and the other granted by the said Malcolm Fleming to Jean Hammiltoun, now his spouse, in liferent, of the foresaid lands and part mill, dated at Hammiltoun 7th June 1634: Which two Charters and Sasines made thereupon and also the heritable feu right granted by the late King James VI. to the late Mr Ninian Drew, grandfather of the said Mariota Drew and father of the said John of the foresaid 26s. 8d. land, etc., contained in a charter by the said King James in favour of the tenants and feuars of the barony and regality of Glasgow in Baddermonoke and Cukes Wairdes without any diminution of the old rental or conversion of fruits or victual into money, dated at Edinburgh 2nd January 1595 and sasine following thereon, and also all other charters, dispositions and infeftments made to the said Ninian and Mariot Drew by whatsoever persons, are thereby ratified: And further for the greater security of the said Malcolm and his spouse, with consent of the dean and chapter of the Metropolitan Kirk of Glasgow, *de novo*, granting and confirming in feu farm to the said Malcolm Fleming and Jean Hammiltoun and the longer liver of them the foresaid 26s. 8d. lands and others: To be holden *de nobis*: Rendering therefor yearly the sum of 23s. 2d. Scots, with 1 boll of malt, 1 boll of horse oats, and 2 bolls of oatmeal for the dry multure of said mill, 3 capons and 2 poultry between the feasts of the Nativity and the Annunciation with all other services due from said lands aucht and wont, and 8 pennies yearly: Giving 3 suits also at 3 principal courts of the said barony and regality to be held yearly within the city of Glasgow and compearing at all other courts thereof when required and warned thereto: Containing a precept of sasine directed blank. Written by Robert Drew, notary in Glasgow. At the archbishop's Castle of Glasgow, 28th October 1635. Witnesses: Dr James Eliot, minister in Glasgow; Mr Alexander Lindsay, the archbishop's servitor; the said Robert Drew, notary; and Mathow Rowand, his servitor. (Signed) Pa. Glasgouen; Magister Jacobus Hamilton, Decanus; M. A. Forbes, Cancell.; J. Hay, Renfrew; M. J. Bell, Eglishame; W. Birsbane, Erskine; Jo. Strang, Govan; M. Thomas Bannatyne, Douglas; P. H. [Hamilton], Cambuslang; M. J. Lindsay, Carstairs; W. Annand, Ayr; M. A.

[Alexr.] Anderson, Carnwath ; M. A. [Alexr.] Reid, Ashkirk ; M. R. [Robert] Watson, Cardross ; M. Arch. Maklachlane, Luss ; M. James Gillespie, Killern. J. Eliot, *testis* ; A. Lind-ay, *testis* ; R. Drew, *testis* ; Matheus Rowand, *testis*.

Two seals :

- (1) The archbishop's (injured). Apparently the same seal as used by him when bishop of Ross (8th February 1630 *ante*) with legend and initials altered. Legend (caps.): SIGILLVM PATRIC ARC GLASGVENSIS MA Initials P.A.G. Oval: $3 \times 2\frac{1}{16}$ in.
- (2) Chapter seal entire: The representation of a church (intended for the cathedral?) with central tower and spire with weathercock, a salmon naiant; also towers at each end. Legend (caps.): SI. CAPITVL. ECLIAE. METROPO GLASGV. Oval: $2\frac{1}{16} \times 1\frac{1}{16}$.

22nd August 1639.

135. Instrument of Sasine taken on 22nd August 1639 in the hands of Patrick Byres, clerk, of the diocese of Glasgow, notary public, in favour of Grisil Weir, spouse of James Weir, younger of Kerse, daughter and heir of unquhil John Weir, portoner of Auchtigemmell, of the 26 shilling and 8 penny lands of old extent of Auchtigemmell sometime occupied by the said John Weir and his spouse Marian Hammiltoun, lying in the barony of Lesmahagow; and also the 10 shilling lands in Middilholme sometime occupied by Thomas Porter with community in Dunsyd, in the parish of Lesmahagow, sherifdom of Lanerk: On a precept of clare constat dated at Hammiltoun 15th October 1638 directed by James, marquis of Hammiltoun, earl of Arran and Cambridge, Lord Aven and Innerdail to John Allexander, tenementar burgess of Hammiltoun, bailie in that part. [Witnesses to the precept: sir John Hammiltoun of Orbestoun, knight, clerk of justiciary; Gavin Hammiltoun of Raploche; James Baillie of Carnebrew, doctor of laws; and Bartholomew Robertson, writer in Hammiltoun] Witnesses to the sasine: John Weir of Bogsyd; Robert Allane, writer in Natherfut; John Gotherell in Auchtigemmell; and John Sleige, servitor of the said James Weir. Recorded at Hammiltoun, 29th August 1639.

24th January 1642.

136. Charter granted by John Eastoun of Broompark with consent of his interdictors Robert Pringill, writer to the signet, and Mr John Cant, in implement of a contract (of the same date) between him and his consenters on the one part, and his brother Mr James Eastoun of Coustoun on the other part, by which Charter he sells to the said Mr James Eastoun his heirs and assignees whomsoever, an annualrent of 80 lib. furth of the 50s. land of Scottinflat *alias* Broompark, and 2 merks worth of the lands of Wodsyde, in the barony and regality of Torphechane and sherifdom of Linlithgow: To be holden *de me* for payment of 1d. in name of blench farm: Redeemable on payment of £1000. At Edinburgh, 24th January 1642. Witnesses: Mr John Pringill, son, and Mr William Henry-one, servitor to the said Robert Pringill. Written by Robert Pringill also son to the said Robert Pringill the elder. Signed by the granter, his interdictors and the witnesses.

No seal has been attached.

14th August 1642.

137. Charter granted by the said John Eistoun of Broomepark, with consent of his interdictors (who are not named and do not sign) in implement of a contract of the same date between him and his brother James Eistoun of Cowstoun,—by which Charter (in consideration of 2120 merks) he sells to the said James, his heirs and assignees whomsoever, an annualrent of 169 merks 6s. 8d. furth of the lands of Scottinflat *alias* Broomepark and the lands of Wodsyde as before described: To be holden *a me* of his immediate superier for payment of 1d. in name of blench farm: Redeemable on payment or consignation of the said sum of 2120 merks: Precept of sasine directed blank. At Edinburgh, 14th August 1642. Witnesses: Mr James Cheyne, writer to the signet; Thomas Jaffray, his servitor; Mr William Henrysone, writer in Edinburgh; and John Finlay, servitor of the said John Cheyne Signed by the granter and witnesses.

No seal attached.

15th August 1642.

138. Charter of Sale in the same terms as the preceding, by the said John Eistoun of Broomepark with consent of his interdictors John Cant and Robert Pringill: To be holden *de me*. At Edinburgh, 15th August 1642, before the same witnesses as the preceding.

No seal.

Indorsed with a Memorandum dated 19th September 1642 that James Hamiltoun, servitor to the ladie Ballinereiff, as bailie in that part, gave sasine of the above annualrent to Mr James Eistoun, in presence of John Tailzeour in Coustoun, John Gillon there, Alexander Bischope in Broomepark, and Patrik Caldwell servitor to the said Mr James. Signed by James Cheyne, notary.

18th August 1642.

139. Warrant under the Privy Seal of Charles I. directed to sir David Cuninghame, knight and baronet, receiver general of that part of the royal revenue which belonged to the King when Prince of Wales, and to the treasurer and receiver general of the said revenue for the time being, for the payment to William Smith, one of H. M. Messengers in Ordinary, whom the King had appointed to attend his son Prince Charles, of the daily fee or allowance of 2s. 6d. commencing from the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin then last past. Given at the palace of Westminster, 18th August A.R. 18 [1642]. (Signed) Wm. Hawkins, Dpt., John Chapman.

Privy Seal of England (part wanting): Quarterly—i. and iv. France and England quarterly, ii. Scotland, iii. Ireland; encircled by the Garter with motto. Above, a closed crown with initials C.R. at sides. Beneath, two lions sejant guardant, each holding an ostrich feather. Legend (caps.): CAROLVS DEI GRATIA MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ FRANCIE ET HIBERNIÆ FIDEI DEFENSOR, &c. Diam. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

20th February 1645.

140. Charter granted by John Eistoun of Broomepark with consent of his interdictors Robert Pringill, writer to the signet, and Mr John Cant, in implement of a contract between him and them on the one part and his brother Mr James Eistoun of Coustoun on the other part,—by which Charter he disposes to the said James Eistoun his heirs and assignees whomsoever, the fore-said lands of Scottinflat *alias* Broomepark and the lands of Wodsyde as previously described: To be holden *a me*: Redeemable on payment of 3900 merks. At Edinburgh, 20th February 1645. Witnesses: Alexander Steill, son of John Steill of Manuall; Hugh Somervail, merchant burges of Edinburgh; and James Allane, servitor to the said Robert Pringill.

No seal has been attached.

20th February 1645.

141. Charter in the same terms as the preceding, with a *de me* holding.

No seal attached.

31st May 1654.

142. Charter of Sale by Robert, earl of Nithisdail, lord Maxwell, Eskdail and Cairlell, to Johnne Williamsone, merchant burges of Drumfreis and Jonet Marteine his spouse, and the longer liver of them, in liferent, and to their eldest son Johnne Williamsone younger, his heirs and assignees whomsoever in fee,—of a portion of land extending to 8 acres with the meadow and pertinents called Suffolkhill *alias* Gourlayis Croft, in the parish of Troquair, barony of Drumsleit and stewartry of Kirkeudbrycht, then possessed by William Howat at Bridgend of Drumfreis and formerly belonging to John Maxwell of Cowhill, by whom it was resigned. At Drumfreis, 31st May 1654. Witnesses: William Maxwell of Killilung and Thomas Craufurd, writer, Drumfreis.

No seal.

13th January 1655.

143. Charter of sale by John, earle of Hadintoun, lord Bynning and Byres, etc., to Johnne Kiringtoun in Caldstreame, his aires and assignais quhatsoever,—of a house and half ane yaird in Caldstreame, bounded by the Abbey-close on the south, the street that lies to Tweed on the east, and James Meines yard on the west, with the parsonage and the vicarage teind, lying in the barony of Caldstreame and sheriffdom of Berwick: To be holden of the granter his heirs and successors in feu ferme: Paying therefor 20s. yearly, and bringing their hail cornis to the mill of the Nook. Dated at Tynninghame, 13th January 1655. Witnesses: Mr Johnne Drumond of Lennoch and Gideon Jackson, the earl's servitor.

The seal gone.

6th April 1655.

144. Supplementary Disposition granted by John Halyburtoun second lawful son to unquhil James Halyburtoun, skipper in Leith, whereby without prejudice to a previous disposition granted by him to William Haliburtoun

merchant burges of Edinburgh (who had died before obtaining infeftment thereon), he dispones to Alexander Halyburtoun eldest son and heir of the said William, his heirs and assignees whomsoever, a tenement of land, fore and back, with yard, well and pertinents in the town of Leith on the south side of the water thereof within the barony of Restalrig and sheriffdom of Edinburgh, bounded betwixt the lands of John Mortoun upon the north, the lands sometime pertaining to umquhil George Ker thereafter to the said John Mortoun on the south, the common vennel called the Lumbreikis Street on the west, and another vennel going to the kirk of Leith on the east. Dated at Edinburgh, 6th April 1655. Written by William Gray, servitor to Alexr. Beatoun, writer to the signet. Witnesses: William Beatoun and William Broun, also his servitors. (Signed) Jo. Haliburtoun.

16th July 1658.

145. Charter under the Great Seal of Oliver, Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland, with consent of the commissioners of Exchequer in Scotland, in favour of John Leete, collector of the customs and excise for the port and precinct of Leith, his heirs and assignees whatsoever,—of the lands of Easter Grantoun and Goldinrigs, with the manor place, coals, coal heughs thereof and the “wraik wair” as well within as without the seafood, bounded by the burn called Grantoun burne as the same runs to the sea from the lands of Murehous on the west, the lands of Muirhous and Piltoun on the south, the lands of Wairdie and Wairdie burne on the east and the sea on the north, with salmon and other fishings within the seafood, lying within the sheriffdom of Edinburgh,—on the resignation of James Jonkene, merchant burges of Edinburgh: Under reversion as contained in a contract between John Leete and James Jounkene, dated 2nd July then instant: To be holden *de nobis* for the duties aucht and wont: Containing a precept of sasine directed to the sheriff of Edinburgh and his deputes. At Edinburgh, 16th July 1658.

The Great Seal of the Protector is attached, entire.

Obverse.—On horseback to dexter, bareheaded, in plate armour, with sash over right shoulder and sword by side. The right hand holds a baton resting on the saddle, while the left holds the reins. In the background beneath is a view of Edinburgh from the south, with the Firth of Forth and Fife in the distance. Above the horse's tail is an ornamental shield bearing arms: A saltire (Scotland) with a shield surtout bearing a lion rampant (Cromwell). Legend (caps.): OLIVARIUS. DEI. GRA. REIP: ANGLIE. SCOTLE. ET. HIBERNIE, &c., PROTECTOR. Outer border of leaves. Diam. $5\frac{1}{8}$ in.

Reverse.—On an ornamental panel a shield bearing arms: A saltire (Scotland) with a shield surtout bearing a lion rampant (Cromwell). Above the shield a helmet front face with a closed crown, and thereon a lion passant to dexter, guardant, crowned. Motto on an escroll beneath: PAX QVÆRITVR BELLO. Supporters: a lion rampant, guardant, crowned, and a griffin segreant. Legend (caps.): MAGNVM. SIGILLVM. SCOTLE. 1656. Outer border of leaves. Diam. $5\frac{1}{8}$ in.

Laing I. 77-8.

24th January 1661.

146. Instrument of resignation and sasine taken on 24th January 1661 in the hands of Johnne Dunbar, clerk, of the diocese of Whitherne, notary public and common clerk of the burgh of Wigtoun, upon the resignation made by Williame Clugistoun late bailie of the burgh of Wigtoun in the hands of Hew Kynneir, bailie of the same, of an acre of beir land callit Lichtland lying among the burrow ruids of the burgh of Wigtoun upon the south side of the same, betwixt the acre of beir land pertaining to Johnne M'Keand elder, burgess of said burgh on the west, and the highway that leads from the same burgh to the ford of Bladheuch upon the east, in favor of Johnne Stewart merchant burgess of Wigtoun and Jonet Clugistoun daughter of the said Williame, future spouses, and the longest liver of them, and the heirs to be lawfully procreated betwixt them, in implement of their marriage contract of the date of the sasine: Whereupon sasine was given by the bailie to the said John Stewart and Jonet Clugistoun. Witnesses: Williame M'Kie of Maidland; Patrick Coltrane, late provost of Wigtone; George Stewart, late bailie there; Alexander and Johnne Stewarts, sons to Fischill (Physgill), Alexander Reid, Archibald Blaine and Johnne M'Clellane, town officers.

1st March 1661.

147. Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Charles II. constituting sir William Bellenden, knight, treasurer depute, comptroller, and treasurer of the new augmentations of Scotland for all the days of his life, with all the privileges, rank and emoluments belonging thereto, as sir James Carnichael or his predecessors had for the same office: Granting to him therefor the annual salary of £1500. At Whythall, 1st March 1661, A.R. 13.

Part of the Great Seal remains. See Brit. Mus. Seals, No. 17,223.

29th July 1664.

148. Charter of Confirmation and Novodamus granted by Alexander, archbishop of Glasgow, of (1) a charter (dated 7th November 1627) granted by unquhil William Morrane, portioner of Barboy to unquhil Herbert Biggar in Marglollie, his heirs and assignees, of the half of one merk's worth of old extent of the lands of Barboy with the pertinents lying in the barony of Bishop Forrest, parish of Kirkeudbright, and (2) a charter (dated 25th May 1637) granted by the said Herbert Biggar in Marglollie to Herbert Biggar his eldest lawful son and Jonet Maxwell his spouse, the longer liver of them, and to heirs to be procreated between them, whom failing to the nearest lawful heirs of the said Herbert (the son), of 6s. 8d. worth of the lands of his 10s. land of Barboy and pertinents; and to the said Herbert (the son), his heirs and assignees whomsoever, of the remaining 3s. 4d. worth of the said 10s. land, and confirming also the sasines following on said charters: Containing a Novodamus to the said Herbert his heirs and assignees of the said 10s. lands: To be holden *de nobis*: Paying therefor yearly 25s. 6d., being the former feu-duty, and in addition the sum of 6d. as an augmentation thereof, with half the labour of a horse for turfs and in harvest: Giving also suit and service at the courts of the barony of Bishop Forrest. At Edinburgh, 29th July 1664. Witnesses: M^r Andrew Burnett, writer, Edinburgh, and James Smith his servitor. Written

by M^r William Innes, writer, Edinburgh. Subscribed by the archbishop and the dean and chapter of his metropolitan church (John Hay, archidiaconus; John Haliburton, Roxburgh; Penman (?), Marbotle; and M^r David Johnstone, persone of Moffat) and the witnesses.

Seal gone.

24th March 1665.

149. Instrument of Resignation and Sasine taken on 24th March 1665 in the hands of John Dunbar, clerk, of the diocese of Whithorn, notary public, upon the resignation made by George Stewart, late bailie of the burgh of Wigtoun as procurator for Andrew Hannay of Vennell of Wigtoun and Margaret Hannay his spouse into the hands of Adam Kyneir, bailie of said burgh,—of two tenements of land fore and back with houses, yards and pertinents commonly called the Vennall, one of which was lately possessed by M^r Archibald Hamilton, minister of Wigtoun, and then by James Sofflay and William Corri tenants thereof, and the other possessed by William Campbell, lying on the north side of said burgh between the tenement belonging to the heirs of John Cunynghame provost of the said burgh on the south, the common vennell from said burgh to the hill called Knokshirreffhill on the west, the tenement called Anderwoods [Andro Wood's?] tenement on the north, and the tenement and yard belonging to James Keir, burgess of said burgh, on the east; the peat muir belonging to said tenement within the burgh muirs, then possessed by Alexander Dalill; an acre of barley land called M^rDoncan's Acre among the burghal roods on the north side of the said burgh between the lands of Kirkland Fey on the east, the croft called Lochanmoor on the south, an acre of land called Lindesay's Acre on the west, and the acres called Fyve Acres belonging to William M^rKie of Maidland on the north; an acre of land called Matland adjacent to the said last-mentioned acres; two tails or half acres of land lying on the west boundary of the burgh, one on the south and the other on the north side of the road leading from said burgh to Fanteonblaw which were disposed by umquhile Patrick Hannay provost of Wigtoun to umquhile William Clugstoun father of Wilham Clugstoun after designed; and a half acre of barley land lying within the said burghal roods on the north side of the burgh between the lands of Roger Gordoun of Balnag on the west and the half acre belonging to umquhile John Cunyngham on the east: Which resignation being received the said bailie gave sasine thereof to William Clugstoun, merchant burgess of Wigtoun, his heirs and assignees whomsoever: Proceeding on a Disposition containing procuratory of resignation (dated 20th December then last by past) by the said Andrew Hannay and spouse. Witnesses to the Sasine: Adam M^rKie, provost of the said burgh; Alexander M^rCracken, James Turner and Alexander M^rConnall, burgesses thereof; and Archibald Blain and Walter Anderson, burgh tenants (*clientibus*).

28th July 1665.

150. A Remission under the Great Seal in favour of Robert Howie in Glentore for the crime of adultery committed with his servant Jonet Johnstoun. Produced and admitted in justiciary at Glasgow, 2nd May 1671, and again 9th October 1679.

19th March 1680.

151. Instrument of Sasine taken on 19th March 1680 in the hands of John Eastoun, clerk, of the diocese of Edinburgh, notary public, in favour of Mary Eastoun lady Costoun,—of an annual rent of 218 lib. 14s. or such other annual rent as may for the time and by the laws of the realm correspond to the sum of 3645 lib. 12s. advanced by the said Mary Eastoun to her son Walter Sandilands of Costoun “by and attour the guidis and geire” contained in the confirmed testament of the deceased William Sandilands his father intromitted with by her, also for behoof of the said Walter,—furth of the said lands of Coustoun and Broomparke, in the parishes of Bathgate and Torphichen : Proceeding on the precept of sasine directed to James Tayloure in Costoun as bailie in that part, contained in a heritable bond (dated at Edinburgh, 28th February 1680) granted by the said Walter Sandilands : Sasine given on the ground of said lands to William Tayloure in Baymure as attorney and in name of the said Mary Eastoun. Witnesses : Patrick Walker, tenant in Costoun ; William Hamiltoun his servitor ; James Nimo there ; William Jack, weaver in Boigeoatte ; and Alexander Airthour there.

With certificate of registration in the particular register of sasines on 22nd April 1680, on presentation by Mr Duncan Forbes, writer in Edinburgh. Signed by sir John Foulis, clerk to the keeper of said register.

23rd July 1711.

152. Instrument of Resignation and Sasine taken on 3rd July 1711 in the hands of William Bell, notary public, of the diocese of Glasgow, and clerk of the burgh of Linlithgow, in favour of Jannet Laing, eldest daughter of the deceased John Laing, shoemaker in Edinburgh, and spouse to James Storie, merchant burges of Linlithgow, in liferent,—of the half, consisting of 2 dwelling houses, of a tenement of land on the north side of the High Street of Linlithgow ; on the clause of resignation contained in a marriage contract between the said James Storie and Jannet Laing, dated 1st January 1698 ; the other half of the said tenement being set apart by the said James Storie for the use of James and Andrew Stories, his children by his deceased spouse Elizabeth Distoun · Nicoll Wilsone, one of the town officers of Linlithgow, procurator for the resigner. George Bell, baulie of Linlithgow, giver of sasine. Witnesses : John Graham, merchant in Linlithgow ; George Muirhead, one of the town officers ; and John Levin, servitor to the notary. Recorded in the burgh register of sasines, 27th July 1711.

26th June 1716.

153. Instrument of Resignation and Sasine taken on 26th June 1716 in the hands of Adam Watt, clerk of the burgh of Edinburgh and notary public, in favour of George Dalrymple, W.S., Edinburgh, upon the resignation made by Richard Strachan, writer in Edinburgh, as procurator for Mr James Reid sometime of Northbrae, appointed under letters of sale granted by him with consent of his spouse Elizabeth Bannerman in favor of Mr Patrick Middleton, writer in Edinburgh, for himself and as trustee for Alexander Cunningham eldest son and heir of Mr Alexander Cunningham one of the

regents of the College of Edinburgh and others, creditors of the said James Reid (dated 2nd May 1711 and registered in the Burgh Books of Edinburgh 20th June 1712), of a dwelling house in the first storey of a back land which sometime belonged to Hector Rae burgess of Edinburgh, lying in Stewart's Close, on the north side of the High Street of Edinburgh, with the cellar belonging to said house; which resignation was made in the hands of Thomas Dundas one of the bailies of Edinburgh who thereupon gave sasine of the said dwelling house and cellar to the said Geo. Dalrymple. The resignation and sasine proceed on (1) a Disposition and Assignment dated 20th June 1712 by the said Patrick Middleton to Charles Crockat, merchant, Edinburgh: Disposition and Translation by him dated 3rd December 1712 to James Hutcheson, W.S., Edinburgh; Disposition and Translation by him with consent of his spouse Margaret Scougall, dated 17th November 1715, to Mr George Hutcheson of Munkwood, advocate; and disposition and assignment by him dated 10th March 1716 to the said George Dalrymple. Witnesses: Thomas Blair, John Forbes, Thomas Brown, William Cocheran, and Alexander Ritchie, printers in Edinburgh.

Registered in the Burgh Register of Sasines same date.

21st December 1720.

154. Instrument of Sasine taken on 21st December 1720 in the hands of John Broun of the diocese of Glasgow, notary public,—on the sasine given by John Ker, glazier in Kelso, to Thomas Chatto of Mainhous, late bailie of Kelso, of a half tenement of houses with the pertinents, betwixt the close of the land of umquhil James Greive now pertaining to William Waldie younger, boatman in Kelso, on the east, the High Street on the west, and David Jamieson's tenement on the north, with the pertinents, lying in the burgh of Kelso and sheriffdom of Roxburgh: Proceeding on a Disposition dated at Kelso 8th October 1720 by Robert Murray, cordiner in Kelso, apparent heir to the deceased James Greive, merchant in Kelso his grandfather, and to the deceased Robert Murray his uncle, to the said Thomas Chatto. Witnesses to the Disposition: Thomas Kennedy, skinner in Kelso; William Kennedy, merchant there; and the said John Broun, writer. Witnesses to the sasine: John Dickson, notary in Kelso; John Ker, wright, brother-german to James Ker; and John Tulloch, servant to said John Broun, notary. [In the vernacular.]

Recorded in the particular register of Sasines for Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles, at Jedburgh 4th February 1721.

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II.

NOTICE OF THE DISCOVERY OF A BRONZE-AGE CIST AND URN IN THE WEST LINKS, NORTH BERWICK. BY JAMES EDWARD CREE, F.S.A. SCOT., AND J. S. RICHARDSON. WITH NOTES ON THE BONES FOUND IN THE CIST. BY J. FRANK CROMBIE, M.D.

While workmen were engaged in forming a new bunker on the West Links, to the north of the disused quarry which forms a hazard on the approach to the sixth hole, they uncovered a short cist containing the remains of a skeleton and an urn. The following morning, as early as possible after the discovery was reported, a careful and thorough examination of the cist and ground in the near vicinity was made, and drawings prepared on the spot from measurements.

Unfortunately, at the time of the discovery the bones were disturbed and the urn removed. It appears, from statements made by the green-keeper and workmen under his charge, that there was no lid to the cist; however, it is within the bounds of possibility that there had been one, which would have been removed, without attracting any special attention, immediately previous to the discovery of the nature of the find.

The formation of the ground seemed to indicate that of an artificial mound, the cist lying at the south edge of this mound and at a distance of 100 yards from high-water level. Formed partly of flat stone slabs, it measured 36 inches long, 23 inches broad, and 16 inches deep. The floor was at a depth of 36 inches from the surface level of the ground immediately over it. The long axis ran practically east and west. This is worthy of notice, as in all previous cases in the surrounding district the long axis of such burials points to the north-east or north.

The following references to the numbers shown on the accompanying plan and section (fig. 1) will explain the relative positions of the cist and its contents and associated remains better than any verbal description :—

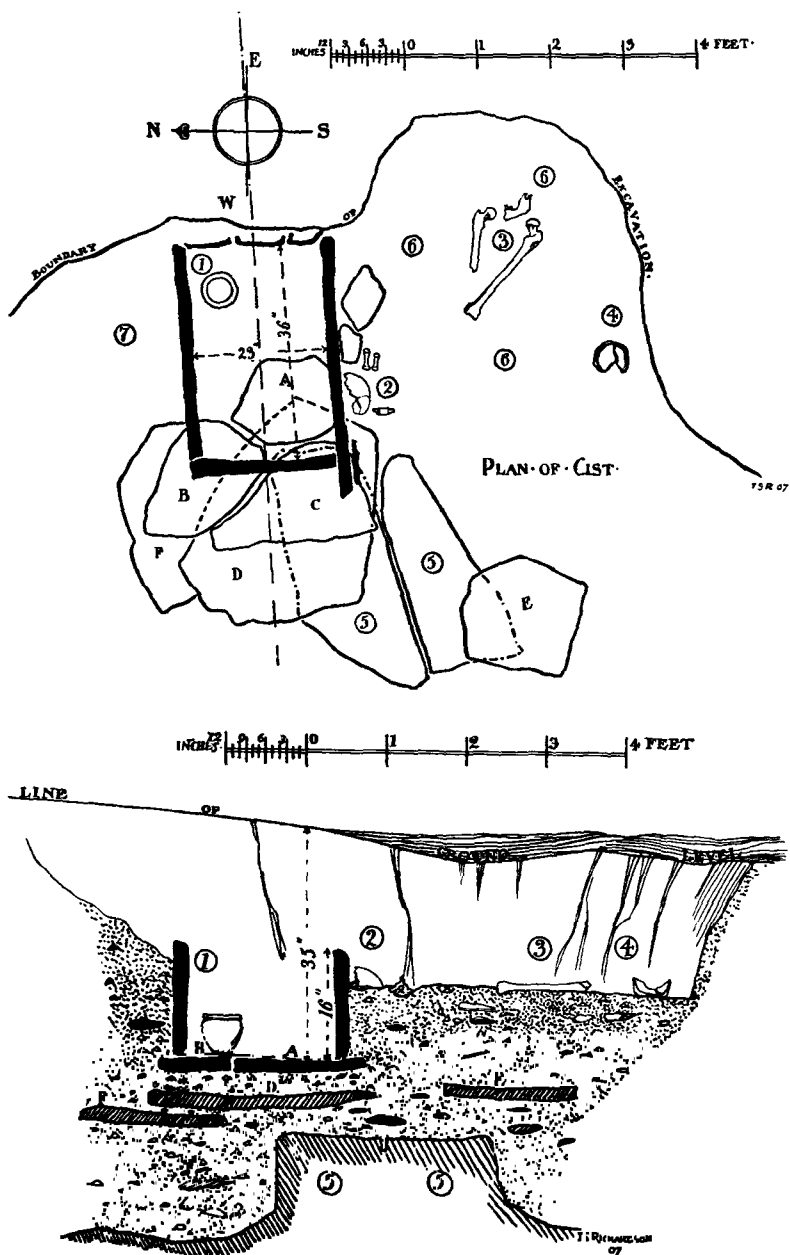


Fig. 1. Plan and Section of Cist in West Links, North Berwick. (By J. S. Richardson.)

1. Urn.
2. Portion of skull and other human bones (skeleton No. 2).
3. Femurs, portion of human jaw (probably skeleton No. 2).
4. Portions of urn, No. 2.
5. Bed rock.
6. Split animal, bird, and fish bones, also shells of edible species.
7. Shells of the edible species.
- A, B, C. Flat stones forming part of floor of cist.
- D. Larger flat stone below former.
- E. Flat stone on level with D ; position 16 inches to south.
- F. Flat stone below D.

Firstly, the deposit in the bottom of the cist was removed and riddled ; it contained quantities of limpet shell. Then the ground round the cist to the width of about 18 inches was trenched and treated in a like manner, and resulted in the discovery of portions of a skull and other human bones belonging to a second skeleton. These were lying almost on a level with the top of the cist, and close to the slab which formed its south side. After this soil had been examined to the level of the floor, the north and west sides were removed, thus laying bare the entire floor. The east side of the cist did not consist of a slab, but only a few small stones that formed a lining. The floor for the most part consisted of gravel, but at the west end three flat stones, A, B, and C, were laid. On these being removed, at a depth of 4 inches below them, there was a larger flat stone, D ; on a level with it, at a distance of 16 inches to the south, lay another such stone, E ; and below stones B and D was still another, F. Below them all, at a depth of 24 inches from the floor of the cist, was the bed rock, with an upcrop of a foot which lay immediately to the south-west of the burial.

The fact of the stones A, B, C, D, and F being laid in such a manner tends to confirm the supposition that the large mound in which the cist lay was an artificial one. Unfortunately, the east end of the cist lay just on the finished boundary of the bunker, and an examination in this direction was impossible. However, on finding the ends of other human bones at a distance of 24 inches to the south of the cist, we were permitted to dig a few feet into the bank. This resulted in bringing to light two femurs, besides other human, split animal and

bird bones. There were also quantities of shells of the edible species intermingled in the soil with the former. All were found at a depth ranging from 26 inches to the surface level.

Portions of another pottery vessel were discovered at a distance of 42 inches from the centre of the south side of the cist.

During the past years similar burials have been found within a radius of 200 yards. One containing an ornamented urn of the drinking-cup type is recorded and figured in vol. xxxiv. of the *Proceedings*, page 123, and another containing an urn of a similar type, only of much inferior workmanship, was discovered two years ago. This one was recovered in an entire condition, but was smashed to atoms through the builder conveying it home amongst tools in a tool-chest.

JAMES S. RICHARDSON.

On Monday evening, the 14th January 1907, the head greenkeeper of the North Berwick Links brought me an urn in fragments, which, he informed me, he and his men had found that afternoon in the cist already described above by Mr Richardson.

The following morning I accompanied Major Kirkpatrick, D.S.O., Secretary of the New Club—the lessees of the Links,—to the spot where the interment had been found, and we had not been long there when we were joined by Mr J. S. Richardson, who kindly gave us his valuable assistance.

His account of the position and measurements of the cist is quite complete, so I shall pass on to give a brief description of the urn, and other matters not touched upon by him.

The remains, when seen by me, were, unfortunately, not in their original position. They had been gathered into a pile in the north-east corner of the cist; but, from the information supplied to me by the men who found the cist, there is little doubt but that the skeleton had been lying on its right side. Corroborating this, I may state that the left side of the skull was in a much worse state of preservation

than the right, consequent on its having been more exposed. The remains were in the usual contracted position, with the head at the east end and facing north.

As to the position of the urn, in relation to the skeleton, I must

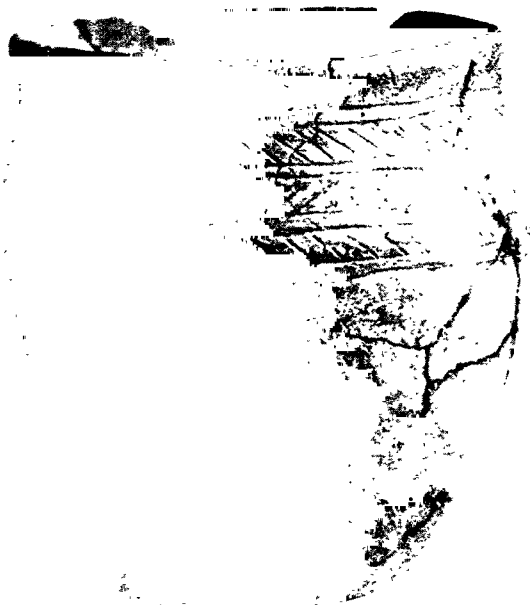


Fig. 2. Urn from the Cist at West Links, North Berwick.

also rely on the information supplied to me by the greenkeepers, who, however, took particular note of it when found. It was lying on its side, with the mouth to the west, and must have been within a few inches of the skull, and immediately in front of it. It contained only some dark-coloured earth.

The urn (fig. 2) is of more than ordinary interest, as it partakes of

some of the characteristics of both the beaker and the food-vessel types. It is of fine texture, and of a good red colour, being well and evenly fired, and shows a blue-black in fracture. It measures $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches in height, and $4\frac{7}{16}$ inches at the mouth, inside diameter. The bottom is 3 inches in diameter, and the rim is slightly everted. The ornamentation extends from the rim downwards for $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches, terminating just below the shoulder, and consists of a simple incised device. Four sets of double grooves run round the vessel, and from these diagonal lines extend, forming a neat herring-bone pattern.

In the earth in the cist a number of whelk and limpet shells were found.

Lying almost against the outside of the south wall of the cist, but at a level about 10 inches above the bottom of it, we found other human remains, including portions of another skull, a femur, etc., together with some animal bones and limpet and whelk shells lying all among them. As to the human bones, some were burnt and some were unburnt, from which one may conclude that burials had taken place, both by inhumation and incineration, before the interment in the cist took place, and that this may account for the disturbed condition in which the former were found.

Some time ago, I sent some of the bones found, other than the portions of the skull and femur already referred to, to Dr T. H. Bryce, F.S.A. Scot., of Glasgow, and he has kindly favoured me with the following report on the same:—

1. A human metatarsal, unburnt.
 2. Fragments of a human temporal bone, burnt.
 3. Fragments of burnt bones, probably, but not certainly, human.
 4. Fragments of ox bone (vertebræ, astragalus), unburnt, along with two ox molar teeth.
 5. Fragments of a wing-bone of medium-sized bird.
- The ox and bird bones may be fortuitous.

Almost due south of the centre of the cist, and at a distance of 3 feet

6 inches from it, we also found a few portions of another urn. This vessel is much inferior in texture to the food-vessel found in the cist. It has been imperfectly fired, is of a dull brown colour, is very friable, and the clay of which it was made contained several small stones. The ornamentation seems to have been of a very simple character, and consists of a series of thumb-nail indentations, forming a chevron pattern.

Mr and Mrs Hamilton Ogilvy, the proprietors of the estate of Archerfield, on which the cist was discovered, have kindly authorised me to present the urn to the Society on their behalf.

JAMES EDW CREE.

NOTES ON THE BONES FOUND IN THE CIST. By
J. FRANK CROMBIE, M.D.

These bones were all more or less soft and inclined to crumble away. The only entire bones found were the right and left astragalus and some of the metatarsal and metacarpal bones and phalanges.

The skull, which was in fragments, when pieced together, apparently belonged to the mesaticephalic type.

The bones of the skull were completely ossified, the lines of cleavage not corresponding to the lines of the sutures. From this fact, as also from the absence of muscular ridges of the long bones, and the somewhat rounded angle of the inferior maxilla, the bones are probably those of a female beyond middle life.

Many of the cervical, dorsal, and lumbar vertebræ, including the 1st, 2nd, and 7th cervical, were found in a good state of preservation. Only a few small fragments of the ribs were noticed.

Portions of all the long bones were noticeable as being slender and small for an adult. The lower ends of humeri and the upper ends of both ulnæ were found, as well as the upper two-thirds of the left femur.

This was completely ossified, small, and with the neck forming an obtuse angle with the shaft.

Fragments only of the innominate bones were found.

A portion of the inferior maxilla showed the angle to be slightly rounded, and the muscular ridges not well marked.

Several bicuspid, canine, and molar teeth did not show very marked signs of attrition, except one molar, which, as the result probably of caries, had been worn down almost to the gum. Some incisor teeth which were found were normal in character and showed the usual sharp edges.

The two astragalus bones found were both small, compared with the average adult of the present day.

As to the human bones found outside the cist, a very few fragments, chiefly bones of the skull, were brought to light. These were much more worn away and softer than the bones found in the cist. The bones of the skull had been ossified, but had separated at the sutures, and were probably those of an adult in the prime of life.

J. FRANK CROMBIE.

III.

NOTICE OF THE RECENT DISCOVERY OF A CIST, WITH FRAGMENTS OF URNS AND A JET NECKLACE, AT LAW PARK, NEAR ST ANDREWS; WITH A NOTE OF THE DISCOVERY, NEAR THE SAME PLACE, OF A CREMATION CEMETERY OF THE BRONZE AGE. WITH MANY CINERARY URNS, IN 1859. By D. HAY FLEMING. LL.D., F.S.A. Scot.

About a dozen years ago, a house named Balnacarron was built on the south side of the public road which leads from St Andrews to Mount Melville. The house and grounds occupy a field which, early in the forties of last century, was laid out as a nursery by the late Charles Howie, author of *The Moss Flora of Fife and Kinross*, and joint-author of *The Trees and Shrubs of Fife and Kinross*. The nursery was bounded on the north by the aforesaid road, on the south by the mill-lade, on the west by a house and grounds called Law Park, and on the east by a field in which many cinerary urns were found in 1859, and in which an interesting discovery has recently been made.

On the last day of February, I received a letter from my friend, Dr John H. Wilson, of St Andrews, stating that Colonel Boothby of Balnacarron was extending his policies into the field on the east, and that in the course of the operations, a day or two before, a remarkable grave had been found. He enclosed a rough sketch with some measurements and notes. On the 2nd of March I was in St Andrews, and took the opportunity of examining the grave with Dr Wilson.

The ground was being levelled for a tennis-court. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet beneath the lowered surface, or fully 4 beneath the previous surface, a large flat stone had been struck. This is a sea-stone, pitted with small holes on its lower surface, and measures 4 feet by $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. On the top of it, and towards its eastern part, there were two heavy whinstone boulders, of a type common in the neighbourhood, blue and very smooth. The larger one, which is somewhat round in form, measures 21 inches in diameter. The other, which

is more irregular in outline, measures 17 inches across. Besides these two whinstone boulders, there were five rough blocks of sandstone lying above the large flat sea-stone. The largest of the five is 18 inches long. There was a layer of earth between these blocks and the large flat sea-stone.

When this large flat stone was lifted up on edge, a cist, of which it had formed the lid or cover, was disclosed. It lay east and west, or nearly so, and was full of gravelly soil. Before either Dr Wilson or I saw it, all this soil had been shovelled out, and the cist was empty.

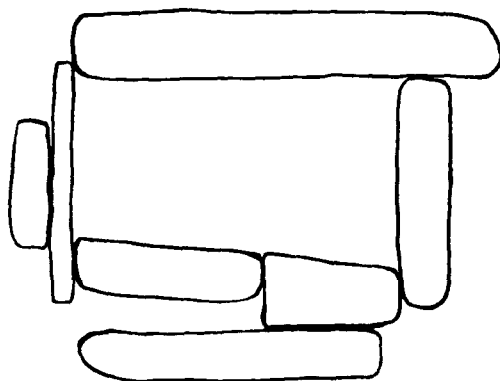


Fig. 1. Plan of the Cist. ($\frac{1}{2}$ in.)

No bones nor fragments of bone, we were assured, had been observed in the operations—nothing except a little bit of reddish pottery, and sand and gravel.

The cist proper (fig. 1) was formed of five stones, one at either end, one on the north side, and two on the south side. These varied much in size and thickness. The one on the north side was much the biggest. It measures 4 feet $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, averaging 1 foot in depth, and 7 inches in thickness. The one at the west end measures 2 feet 5 inches in length, 1 foot 10 inches in depth, and only $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness. The one at the east end measures about 2 feet 4 inches

in length, about 12 inches in depth at either end, and about 17 inches at the centre, and 6 inches in thickness. Of the two stones forming the south side, the more westerly measures 2 feet in length, 14 inches in depth, and about $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness. The other measures 17 inches in length, $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth, and 9 inches thick at the one end, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the other, the thinner end being at the east. Internally, the cist is 3 feet 4 inches in length on the north side, 1 inch more on the south side, 20 inches in breadth at the west end, and 2 feet at the east end. At three of the corners—the south-east, the south-west, and north-west—there was a levelling piece of stone. These were bedded with marly clay. The piece at the south-west corner was triangular in shape, measuring $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches on its longest side, and 8 inches at its broadest part, and 2 inches in thickness. The other two corner pieces were much the same in size, but different in shape. These corner pieces are not shown in the plan.

The thin slab forming the west end had another stone behind it and pressing hard upon it, measuring 16 inches in length, 7 at its greatest depth, and 4 in thickness. The south side was also strengthened by another stone, which measured 3 feet in length and 6 inches in thickness. It was placed hard against the thicker of the two stones on that side; but between it and the other there was a distance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. All the stones used in forming the cist, in levelling three of its upper corners, and in supporting its west end and south side, were sandstone.

Having noticed one or two little bits of bone, and one or two fragments of an urn, among the soil, sand, and gravel which had been thrown out, I suggested that the whole of the excavated material should be put through a riddle. With the help of a gardener, Dr Wilson did this, and did it most thoroughly and carefully. It is fortunate that there was such a man on the spot, so willing, so observant, and so competent. His labour was rewarded by the discovery of a jet necklace, many pieces of bone, many fragments of pottery, two little bits of flint, etc., all of which are now exhibited.

In the necklace (fig. 2) there are seventy-nine oblong beads, six flat

plates, and a triangular pendant. They have been arranged by Dr Anderson. The holes by which the flat plates are perforated have been skilfully pierced. The dotted patterns with which they are decorated are unequal in execution, some of them being more artistically done

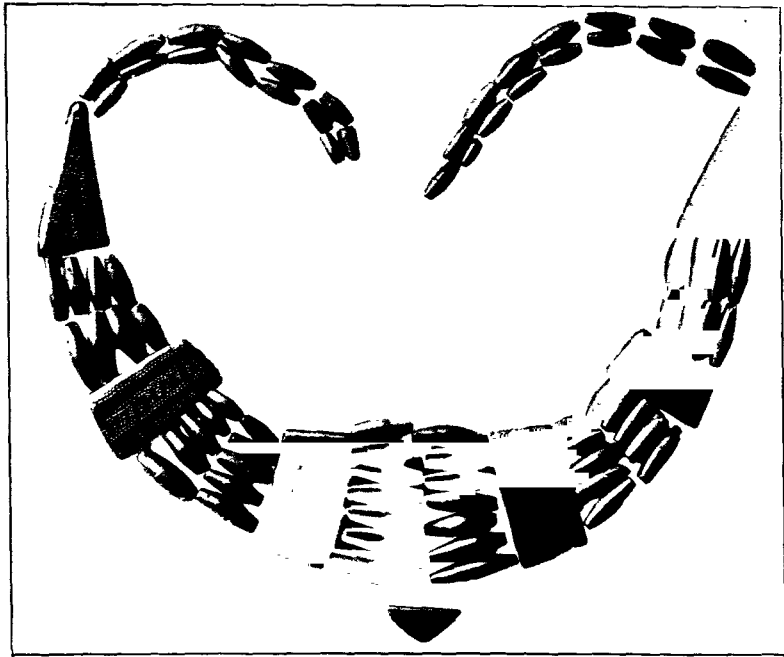


Fig. 2. Necklace of Jet Beads and Ornamented Plates from the Cist. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

than others. The jet is also of two qualities. This necklace may have been constructed from the pieces of two earlier ones; or some pieces may have been made to supply the places of some missing ones in an earlier necklace. In the Museum there are nine jet necklaces of this type, more or less complete.

Among the pottery, there are fragments of two beakers. One of

these has been partially reconstructed, and is shown in fig. 3. It has been $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches in height, and belongs to the variety ornamented with horizontal lines of impressions of a plaited cord about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch apart, surrounding the vessel from top to bottom. There were also



Fig. 3. Beaker Urn found in fragments.

fragments of, I think, at least four cinerary urns, and of five late mediæval vessels. Of the two pieces of flint, one is a strike-light, and the other is a mere skelb. Most of the fragments of bone seem to have been calcined.

Unfortunately, from the way in which the contents of the cist and the soil over it had been thrown out and mixed, Dr Wilson found it

impossible to ascertain with certainty where any particular portion of it had lain. Some of the bits of pottery, however, had not been moved in the recent operations. Of these, three pieces of the partially reconstructed beaker were found about 2 feet out from the north-east corner of the cist, and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the level of the cover (*i.e.* $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet above its level when in position). They were lying, with other fragments of pottery, at the bottom of the black soil and immediately above the gravel. To Dr Wilson it seemed certain that, if they were there when the cist was constructed, they must have been disturbed by the excavation at that time. They had certainly been disturbed at some period, for another bit of this beaker, which fits into one of these three pieces, was found sticking in the soil 2 feet south from the south edge of the cist, and 18 inches above the level of the covering slab. The bottom of this beaker was found among the soil which could not be localised. Dr Wilson thinks it quite possible that none of the pottery may have been in the cist.

Little bits of bone were found everywhere among the matter that was riddled, and in almost every third shovelful. A little of the black soil, on which the sand and gravel had been thrown, was now and again incorporated with the mass that was being riddled; and the pieces of later pottery and the other recent objects may have been in that soil.

I sent my sketch of the cist to Dr Wilson, that he might verify on the spot and check the measurements; but before it reached him the soil had been filled in and the ground levelled. In the interval, however, between the removal of the large covering slab and the filling in of the soil, he had taken the opportunity to make a very careful examination of the cist and its immediate surroundings. He satisfied himself that the stone behind the west end and the stone behind the south side belonged to this cist, and formed no part of any other cist or cists.

He also dug down behind the large block of stone forming the north side of the cist, and, at a level almost as deep as the lower edge of the

block, he struck a very thin layer of finely divided charred material. This layer extended almost the entire length of the cist. Towards the eastern end, he found a portion of it forming a continuous sheet which ran right up against the stone, proving, as he thought, that the deposit had been made after that stone had been put in position. His trench was only a foot wide, but there were clear indications that the deposit stretched farther towards the north. In section it was little more than a streak of black, and he lost trace of it at the ends of the cist.¹ Beneath it lay 2 inches of gravel, then 2 inches of fairly white sand shading into the clay, which he found solid at 18 inches below the top edge of the long, large block.

If the clay formed the bottom of the cist, then it would be 18 inches deep; but in that case it would be lower than most of the enclosing stones. As nearly all the pieces of jet were found sticking in or to a clod of clay, the necklace may have been thrown out of the cist. In the same clod of clay there were two small pieces of bone.

A few yards to the south of the cist, a flat block of sandstone was struck, quite near the surface as levelled for the tennis-court. This stone measured from 22 to 34 inches in height, from 27 to 30 inches in breadth, and 8 inches at its thickest part. Its surfaces were fairly smooth. Across one face a groove had been cut, about 2 inches wide and $1\frac{1}{2}$ deep. The object had apparently been to break the stone across by the groove; but it had broken with a clean fracture higher up.

On the 7th of March another cist was discovered about 6 yards from the one already described, and, in relation to it, was a few points to the east of south. It had no connection whatever with the stone which had the groove cut across its face.

This second cist was less substantially constructed than the other.

¹ Before the covering slab was removed, Colonel Boothby noticed a thin layer of ashes above it. The workmen afterwards said that they had observed "some burnt soil and ashes, and pieces of pottery."

About 4 inches below the surface prepared for the tennis-court, there was a flat sandstone slab, nearly square, measuring about 4 feet on the side, and 4 inches in thickness. Beneath it there were three blocks of sandstone, somewhat flat, each of which could be lifted by a man. Beneath these three stones there was about a foot of earth, and beneath that earth there was another slab, which proved to be the cover of a cist. This cover was not quite so large as the cover of the first cist, but it was large enough to require four men with levers to lift it on edge. This cist lay almost, if not exactly, south-east and north-west, and was quite full of gravelly soil. In depth it was about 18 inches, and each of its longer sides was formed of two stones. There was a skeleton in it, the head being at the south-west end, and the face turned upwards. The spade struck the brow, and a small piece fell out, but the skull was otherwise intact when lifted. Most of the teeth, however, dropped out. The leg-bones, the pelvis, and some ribs were also lifted out. When this discovery was made, Colonel Boothby happened to be absent, and, as he does not like to see human remains disturbed, he ordered them to be at once replaced in the cist, the cover put on, and the ground levelled. The top of the cover now lies about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the surface. Dr Wilson did not see this cist, but an intelligent workman was able to give him the above details.

When Balnacarron House was built, all the sand and gravel that were required were dug out of the grounds; and in the beginning of 1895, when more gravel was wanted, a stone (fig. 4) having the appearance of a spade-like implement was discovered. It measures about $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the broadest part, and the same from the edge to the far end of the tang-like projection. Through the kindness of Colonel Boothby, this stone is also exhibited. Mr Alexander Thoms, of St Andrews, who has examined it carefully, feels certain that it is one of the clay-iron nodules which are common in the neighbourhood. The tang-like projection has been formed by the breaking out of two pieces. This breaking, Mr Thoms says, may have been intentionally done by man; but he is inclined to think that it is due rather to accident from natural causes.

The stone, he says, is not tough enough to have been used as an axe, but might perhaps have served as a spade or hoe.¹

It is noteworthy that it was in the same field in which the two cists, the jet necklace, etc., were so recently found, that nearly, if not quite, a

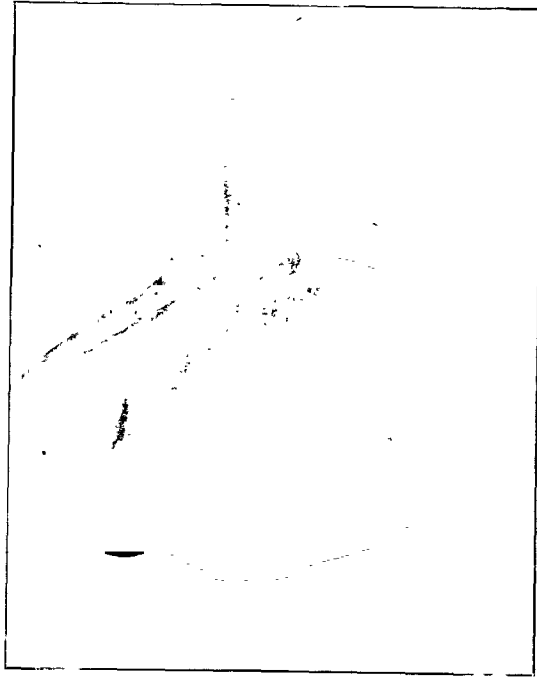


Fig. 4. Spade-like Implement (') of Stone. ($\frac{1}{3}$.)

¹ A very similar stone was found in a deep trench, in St Andrews Priory, in 1887. It measures about $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the broadest part, and 3 inches from the edge to the back. The back is straight, having no tang-like projection. When Mr Thoms examined it, he felt sure that it was not artificially shaped; and when the late Mr Goodchild saw it, he was of the same opinion. It is now in the St Andrews Museum. In the National Museum there is a stone implement from Tiree, which in its general appearance is not unlike the Balnacarron specimen, but is deeper from back to front. See also an article by Sir Arthur Mitchell "On Spade-like Implements of Stone," in the *Proceedings*, vol. xxxii. p. 30, where four examples are figured.

score of urns were discovered in October 1859. As that discovery is not formally recorded in the *Proceedings* of the Society, it has been suggested that I should take this opportunity of giving a short account of it. Almost immediately after the discovery, Charles Howie wrote a paper on it, which was read to the St Andrews Literary and Philosophical Society on the 3rd of December 1859. The relative entry in the minute-book of that Society is so brief that it may be quoted :—

“Dr Adamson also read a paper, Mr Charles Howie’s, on the cinerary urns discovered by him near the Lawhead ; for an abstract of which see the annexed printed slip.”

No printed slip is annexed to the minute ; but the secretary no doubt intended to annex the report given in a local newspaper. My account must be chiefly based on that report, and on two communications which appeared in *The St Andrews Pictorial Magazine* for November and December 1860. The first of these communications was written by Charles Howie, and the second was taken from the paper which he had prepared for the Literary and Philosophical Society.

The farmer, in ploughing the field, was hampered by a large stone, and therefore resolved to get rid of it. In digging away the earth, he came upon some fragments of an urn—or, as one of the accounts has it, “the fragments of two urns, which contained bones.” Mr Howie saw these fragments, and at once arranged to explore the spot. In the course of two days’ work, with an assistant, “he fell upon no less than seventeen urns, either entire or fragmentary, but the greater number of them in excellent preservation.” “They were all filled with fragments of calcined human bones, many of them apparently as fresh as if newly deposited. Two flat pieces of bronze were also found among the bones.” Four of the urns were enclosed in triangular stone cists. Several of the urns were inverted. Those that stood mouth uppermost were each covered by a flat stone, and most of these were found broken as they stood. It is not stated whether those found in the triangular stone cists were inverted or not. One of those inverted, which was quite whole, was covered by another which was broken. When the bones

were emptied out of the whole one, it was found that several fragments of the broken urn were among them, and also earth and gravel. It was inferred that the first urn had given way when it was being deposited, and that its contents had then been placed in the other; and that the broken one, instead of being thrown away, was turned over the whole one. There was thus an urn within an urn, both standing mouth downwards.

In Mr Howie's words:—

"The urns vary considerably in size; the most entire of the large ones is $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter by $15\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height; and the smallest is only 10 inches high by $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. The dissimilarity in the quality of their workmanship, as well as in the forms or patterns of the ornamentation employed to beautify them, are curious and interesting features. In the latter respect no two of them are alike, and they vary from the most rude and simple scratchings to attempts at a higher style of art. Several of the designs appear to have been effected by twisting two rushes, or some other suitable material, into a cord about 6 inches long, and pressing this into the urn while soft, as may be observed where the passing of the ends at the joinings is visible. Some indications are also remaining of their having been under the action of fire from the inside, and of their having been dried in the sun; while a few appear to have been subjected to fire heat all over. A finer sort of clay appears to have been made use of in some cases, for the purpose of smoothing off the external surface."

There is a slight discrepancy as to the precise number of the urns found. In the contemporary newspaper abstract of Howie's paper, the farmer is said to have found "fragments of an urn"; and Howie is said to have dug up "no less than seventeen urns either entire or fragmentary." This would make eighteen altogether. This does not necessarily contradict the statement in Howie's communication to *The St Andrews Pictorial Magazine* for November 1860:—

"Twelve months ago, no fewer than eighteen entire and fragmentary urns were dug up, immediately east of the nursery possessed by Mr C. Howie, and presented by him to the Literary and Philosophical Society, and are now to be seen in the College Museum."

But in the extract printed from his paper in the same *Pictorial Magazine* for December 1860, it is said that the farmer, in proceeding to dig up the large stone, "had thrown up the fragments of two urns," and that the result of Howie's operations was "the discovery of no fewer

than eighteen entire and fragmentary urns." This would make twenty in all.

Dr John Stuart, in the appendix to the preface to the second volume of his *Sculptured Stones*, also makes the total number twenty; but I do not know whether he had compared these two accounts or had only seen one of them.¹

Among the urns in St Andrews Museum, there are six complete, one mended, five incomplete, and fragments of three others, still ticketed

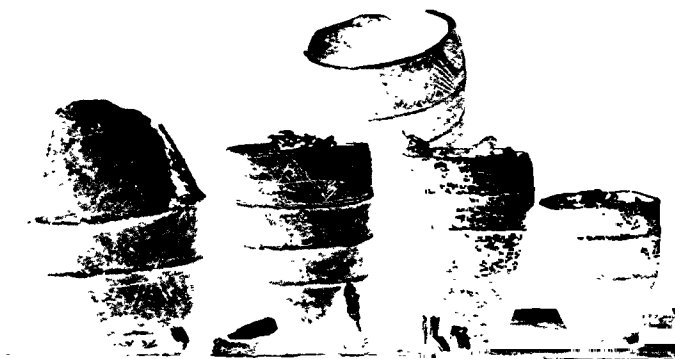


Fig. 5 Five of the Urns and the two Bronze Blades found at Law Park in 1859, now in St Andrews Museum. From a photograph by the late Mr T. Rodger, and reproduced by permission of Mr G. B. Rodger, St Andrews.

as having been found near Lawhead by Mr Howie in 1859. Most of these, and also the two bronze blades, are shown in the accompanying illustrations, figs. 5 and 6. The bronze blades, which are also in the St Andrews Museum, are respectively $3\frac{1}{4}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. Each has a tang. A flint flake was also found, and several teeth of the horse and sheep.

¹ Dr Stuart's very brief account of the discovery of the Law Park urns was embodied by Dr John Alexander Smith in a paper which he read before the Society (*Proceedings*, x. 436)

All were found near the big stone which the farmer wished to remove. It measured 5 feet by 3 feet, was of considerable thickness, bore marks of a seaside origin, and "stood on end, facing the south." To one of the stones of the triangular cists, "some shells and zoophytes, as perfect as when they lay by the seashore," were still adhering. The urns were standing in a subsoil of gravel about 5 feet below the surface, and were

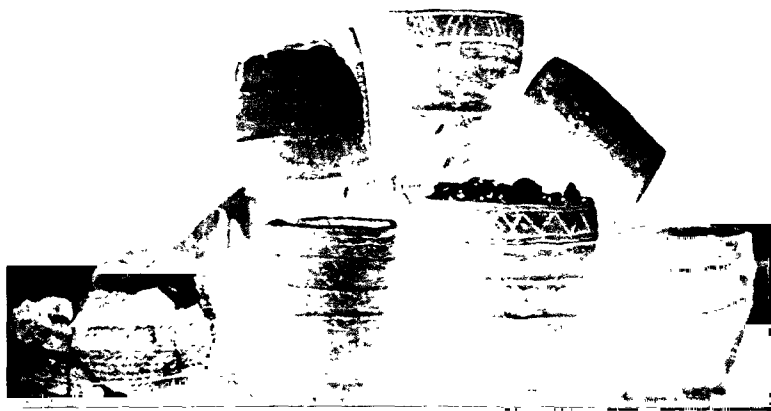


Fig. 6. Seven of the Urns found at Law Park in 1859, now in St Andrews Museum. From a photograph by the late Mr T. Rodger, and reproduced by permission of Mr G. B. Rodger, St Andrews.

not only near the big stone, but were all on the south side of it. Mr Howie prepared a plan showing the relative position of the urns; but I have not been able to find out whether that plan is still in existence.

A few years before finding these urns, Howie dug up, near the same spot, "the foundations of a rude building 9 feet in diameter, being a circle, having an entrance attached to it facing the west, 12 feet in length, part of it [*i.e.* of the entrance] being covered with flat stones 3 feet in breadth; the height of the stones set on end were (*sic*) 5 feet." The floor of the circular building was covered with charred wood and

oats. No trace of mortar or of tool-marks was observed on any of the stones. I have a strong impression, amounting almost to certainty, that Howie once said to me that this circular building was not in the field in which the urns were found, but in his own nursery, and near its south-eastern extremity.

Before the urns were found, "quantities of flat stones and boulders" had been carried away, while others had been buried to be out of reach of the plough. The place is just beyond the first mile-stone on the road to Mount Melville. Both of the cists which I have described were constructed in what geologists term the hundred-feet terrace, and near the left bank of the Kinness Burn, where it has made a hollow for itself by erosion of that terrace.

Before closing this paper it may be worth mentioning that an unsuccessful attempt was made to follow up Howie's discoveries. This is proved by the following entry in the minutes of the Literary and Philosophical Society of St Andrews:—

2nd February 1861. "The Rev. Mr Skinner reported that, in compliance with the desire of the Society, he had, along with Mr Charles Howie and Mr R. Walker, made further search by digging in Law Park, but that no additional cinerary urns or other ancient relics had been found."

It may also be mentioned that at least four urns have been found within the town of St Andrews. One of these was found in or before 1864 at the Windmill Brae, and, at the same time and place, an article that was described as "an ancient inscription on a fragment of leather." Both the urn and the leather were presented to St Andrews Museum, but in making a catalogue of the local archæological objects in that museum three years ago I failed to find the leather. Two urns were found in Market Street, one in 1867 and the other in 1872. They were not more, I think, than twenty yards apart. One was found in North Street in 1882. All these four are in the St Andrews Museum. Another was found at Westerlee, in the suburbs. Its fragments are in my possession.

MONDAY, 13th May 1907.

D. CHRISTISON, M.D., LL.D., Vice-President, in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were duly elected Fellows :—

Rev. C. G. H. BASKCOMB, B.D., Shilton Vicarage, Burford, Oxon.

THOMAS F. S. CAVERHILL, M.B., F.R.C.P.E., 6 Manor Place, Edinburgh.

WILLIAM STUART, of Burnhouse, Stow, Midlothian.

JAMES M. PIRIE, Architect, Hammerfield Lodge, Aberdeen.

The following Donations to the Museum and Library were laid on the table, and thanks voted to the Donors :—

- (1) By Mr and Mrs HAMILTON OGILVY, of Archerfield, through Mr J. E. CREE, F.S.A. Scot.

Urn of “food-vessel” type, and Fragments of another, from a cist at West Links, North Berwick. [See the previous paper by Mr J. E. Cree.]

- (2) By the Right Hon. Lord STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, G.C.M.G., through Mr W. GARSON, W.S., F.S.A. Scot.

Two oblong Brooches of bronze, ornamented with interlaced work and settings of amber; a penannular Brooch and Ring of bronze; an amber Bead and a Bead of serpentine, from a tumulus in Oronsay; a penannular Brooch, with its Pin, of bronze, from Machrins, in Colonsay; a bronze Pin, with ring-head, and a Buckle of bronze, with ornamented strap-end mounting, from Ardskinish, Colonsay; and a Billon Penny of James IV., found at the high altar of Oronsay Priory. [See the subsequent paper by Dr Joseph Anderson.]

- (3) Through Mr A. J. S. BROOK, F.S.A. Scot.

A Collection of Scottish Communion Tokens, consisting of the following :—By Rev. William Auld, Carnock Parish, 1746 and 1853 :

by Rev. R. F. Anderson, Blairlogie Relief Church, 1831; by Rev. William Brodie, Kirkpatrick-Juxta, undated, 1775, and 1837, Moffat, 1770; by the Kirk-Session of Ceres, Ceres, 1719, 1749, and 1756; by Miss Dickson, Wamphray, date illegible; by Rev. J. S. Finlayson, Burntisland, 1822; by James Goalen, St David's, Edinburgh, 1837, Tron Church, three, 1854, Kirkcudbright, 1776, 1879, Kirkmahoe, 1777, Kirkpatrick-Durham, 1725, South Leith, two undated, Liston, 1812, London, 1826, Mains and Strathmartin, undated, Oathlaw, 1815, Stracathro, three undated; by Rev. A. A. Milne, Eckford, 1696; by Alan Reid, Aberlemno, 1775, Blairgowrie, 1843, Calder Clere, 1731, Cults, 1839; by James Stevens, Kincardine (Perthshire), 1741; by William Stewart, Cockpen, 1718, 1820; by Lord Torphichen, Torphichen, 1723, 1851, Old Aberdeen, 1820, Midcalder, 1809; by Rev. C. J. Watt, Polwarth, 1811 and two undated; by J. M. Anderson, St Andrews, Martyr's Church, 1843; by Rev. Robert Dick, Colinsburgh (Relief) 1762, 1801, (United Presbyterian) 1882, Kilconquhar (Associated Congregation) 1796; by Rev. G. Henderson, Monzie (Free Church) 1843; by Robert Innes, Huntly, 1761, 1813, 1824.

(4) By Mr A. J. S. BROOK, F.S.A. Scot.

A Collection of Communion Tokens, consisting of—Abbotshall, 1826; Aberlemno, (F.C.) 1859; Amulree, 1859; St Leonards, (St Andrews) 1780; Appin, 1870; Aflek, undated; Auchterhouse, 1744, 1792; Auchterless, two brass undated; Ballingray, 1864; Baldernock, 1755 and 1833; Ceres, (Associated Congregation) 1799, (Relief Church) 1799, (Free Church) undated; Chirnside (Reformed Presbyterian); Coldstream, (Associated Congregation) 1806; Comrie, 1856; Crichton, 1763; Cupar-Fife, 1830; Dalkeith, undated, (Relief Kirk) 1771, (First United Associated Congregation) 1838; Dalmeny, 1841, Daviot, 1749; Deer, undated; Douglas, 1869; Drumoak, undated; Dumfries, 1830; Dunbar, (Parish) 1822, (East Belhaven Associated Congregation) 1763; Dunkeld, undated; Duns, (Parish) 1817, (Boston Church) 1840, (Associated Congregation) 1744, 1771, (Second United Associated Congregation)

1832; Earlston, 1832; Edderton, (Free Church) 1859; Edinburgh, 1817, (Berean Church) 1795, (St Andrew's Free Church) 1843, (St Cuthbert's) 1808, 1824, 1865, (St Mary's) two undated, (Tron Church) 1854, (West Coates) undated; Falkirk, undated, (Relief Church) 1771, (Associated Congregation) 1824; Fintry, 1733, 1818; Forbes, undated; Fyvie, (Meiklefolla) two brass undated, one lead undated, 1867; Girvan, 1776, 1854; Glasgow, 1819; Hawick, (St Mary's Church) 1860; Hilton, undated; Inverury, undated: Kettle, 1781. 1835, (U.P.) 1878; Kinghorn, 1867; Kingussie, 1802; Kirkcaldy, (Free Church) 1843, (Linktown Associated Congregation), brass, 1800; Kirkcudbright, (A.D.C.) 1879; Kirkintilloch, (Ass. Cong.) 1819; Kirkliston, 1859; Kirkmabreck, 1716; Kirkmichael, 1868; Kirkwall, (F.C.) 1843; Larbert and Dunnipace, 1723, and undated; Leith, (South) 1836, (Relief Church) 1823; Leslie, undated; Leven, (Relief Church) 1834; Lumphanan, (Free Church) 1868; Port of Menteith, undated; Monzie 1713; Muiravonside, 1616-26; St Ninian's, (Relief Church) undated; Orphir, three undated; Partick, (U.P. Church), brass, 1841; Perth, 1745, (Free Middle Church) 1843; New Pitsligo, (Free Church stock token) 1843; Rannoch and Fortingall, undated; Rathen, 1841; Skains, 1830; Sorbie, (Free Church) 1843; Stirling, 1737; Stow, 1813; Strathaven, (West Relief Church) 1836; Strathkinness, 1827; Swinton, (Free Church) 1843; Tough, undated; Whitehill, (U.P. Church) 1826; Whitsom, undated, 1840.

(5) By GEORGE F. BLACK, Lennox Library, New York.

Photographs of the National Museum of Antiquities, Royal Institution, Edinburgh, 1890.

(6) By Dr ADRIEN GUEBHARD.

Inventaire des Enceintes Préhistoriques du Département du Var. 8vo. pp. 64. 1906.

Sur quelques Meules à Grains découvert dans l'Arrondissement de Grasse.

Fouilles et Glanes tumulaires de Saint Vallier de Thiery.
 Sur un Trésor de Deniers Romaines trouves aux environs de Nice.

(7) By THOMAS MAY, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

The Excavations on the Romano-British Site at Wilderspool, 1905.
 8vo.

The Gallo-Roman Potters' Marks on Samian Ware found at Lancaster and Quernmore.

The following purchases acquired by the Purchase Committee for the Museum and Library during the session 30th November 1906 to 13th May 1907 were exhibited :—

1. Deed of Pardon under the Great Seal to Robert Fork for the Crime of Adultery, 1627.

2. Bronze flat Axe, $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches by $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches, from Glen Drynoch, Skye.

3. Adze of jadeite, $8\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length, by $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches across the cutting face, and 1 inch in greatest thickness, said to have been found in a landslip at Prestwick, Ayrshire.

There were also exhibited :—

(1) By CHARLES E. WHITELAW, F.S.A. Scot.

An octagonal Brooch of silver, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, found in December 1904 in an excavation in front of the Old Steeple at Dundee. The band of the brooch is divided into compartments corresponding to the sides of the octagon, each alternate compartment bearing letters of the usual talismanic inscription in Gothic characters, which when put together read, IESVS NAZARENVS REX IVDÆORVM. Wearing this inscription was considered to give immunity from various dangers. The date may be taken as fourteenth century.

Circular Brooch of gold, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter, the locality being unknown. It is inscribed on the upper side, AVE MARIA PLENA DOMINVS TECVM. This was also an inscription credited with talismanic properties.

Bronze Finger-ring with wedge-shaped bezel, on each face of which

is a panel of Gothic leaf-ornament, found near Broughty-Ferry. The date may be assigned to about A.D. 1500.

(2) By JAMES CALDWELL, F.S.A. Scot.

Two small crucible-like Vessels, with a dark vitreous glaze. They are both made in the same way, with flat bottoms $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, the sides nearly vertical, but swelling slightly from a little above the bottom to the lip, which is plain. The upper part is pinched to a more or less triangular mouth $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at the widest part, with in one case a well-defined spout in the lip. They both show a



Fig. 1 Three small Pottery Vessels found in Ferguslie Park, Paisley.

thickening in the shape of a band $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in width in the middle of the height of the exterior, while the interior is plain and shows finger-moulding. To the exterior of one there is adherent a portion of the lip of a third vessel of the same kind, which appears to have been inverted over it, and is cemented to it by the vitreous matter. There is no appearance of metallic matter adherent to the interior of either of the vessels.

A small conical, beaker-shaped Vessel of earthenware. $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter at the bottom, and 2 inches at the top. The paste is a reddish clay, coated outside and inside with a greenish-brown glaze. The exterior as well as the interior is finger-moulded, and the lip slightly everted.

Mr Caldwell states that the three vessels were found fully eighty years ago in an excavation in a field which was part of the lands now belonging to Sir Thomas Glen-Coats, Bart., and is now called Ferguslie Park. The excavation was situated about 500 yards from the old castle of Ferguslie. It was about 3 or 4 feet deep, and was surrounded by about a dozen old Scotch fir trees. Nothing was found in it that could with any probability be associated with the three small vessels.

The following Communications were read:—

I.

DUKE MURDOCH'S CASTLE, LOCH ARD, PERTHSHIRE. BY DAVID CHRISTISON, M.D., LL.D., VICE-PRESIDENT.

Nothing authentic seems to be known of the origin of the name of this ruin, but, writing from notes taken in 1794, the Rev. Dr Patrick Graham¹ states that the castle "was said to have been built by Murdoch, Duke of Albany, uncle of James I. of Scotland." He adds, "It is said that he designed this as a place of retreat when he apprehended a prosecution on account of his ambitious attempts, for which, indeed, he was afterwards beheaded."

Mr Hutchison² says that this strong building "is locally called Murdoch's Castle," and that "it was built by this Duke of Albany as a residence." He goes on to say, "It seems, however, too small for that purpose; but it may have been a hunting-seat, or tower of refuge, for some of the earlier Earls of Menteith. There were earlier Murdochs among them." Other "local traditions," he adds, "differ as to the scene of Duke Murdoch's capture. One places it at a spot still called by the name of Murdoch's Ford, on the old road between Doune and Dunblane, where a small stream is crossed by the road not far from the farm of Anchors-

¹ *Sketches Descriptive of the Picturesque Scenery of Perthshire*, 1810, p. 54.

² *The Lake of Menteith*, A. F. Hutchison, M.A., 1899, p. 250.

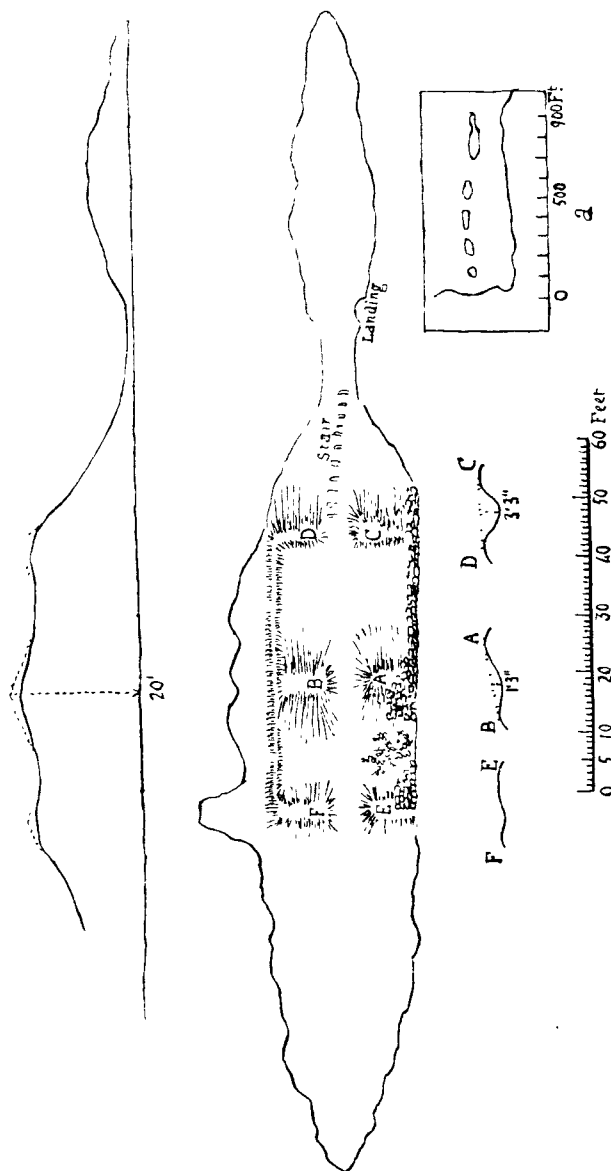


Fig. 1. Plan and Section of Duke Murdoch's Castle and Island in Loch Ard.
(Enlarged from the 6-inch Ordnance map.)

Cross, and about a mile from the town of Dunblane; while a second legend affirms that he was taken from his castle on Dundochill, a small island on Loch Ard."

All that we can safely conclude is that, probably enough, this rock fastness was constructed by the Duke of Albany in question, or possibly



Fig. 2. Remains of Duke Murdoch's Castle.

by one of his Menteith ancestors who bore the name of Murdoch, and also that it was known as Dundochill.

The site of the castle (fig. 1) is on the largest, highest, and most easterly of a chain of six rocky islets, running east and west, close to the southern shore of Loch Ard, 3 miles west of the village of Aberfoyle, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ east of the upper end of the loch. The channel between the islet and the land is 90 feet wide, 10 feet deep in the middle, and 9 feet

deep close to the rock, so that the castle was well protected from attack before the days of artillery.

The islet consists of a main part and a "tail" running eastward, separated by an isthmus 7 yards in length and 3 in width, which is covered when the loch is flooded.

The "tail," 50 feet in length, is comparatively low and narrow; but the main rock rises pretty steeply from either end to a nearly level top, 20 feet high, 60 feet long, and 24 wide, on which the castle was built. The landing-place is on the south side of the isthmus, and from it a rude stair leads up to the castle.

Until three or four years ago the castle stood to a considerable height above the rock, but a great fall then took place, and little masonry remains except the under-building, constructed in alignment with the mural cliff that rises directly out of the water, on the south side of the islet (fig. 2, from a photograph by Miss Maude C. Christison). Even of this a considerable part is in ruins, but a portion $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height and 5 feet 3 inches in width still survives. The masonry is carefully built throughout, but not in courses, and is arranged without any regard to the size of the stones. It is cemented with lime much mixed with gravel, and apparently apt to decay.

As far as can be judged from its present condition, the building has been a simple rectangle, without flanking towers, enclosing a space of about 45×20 feet (plan and sections, fig. 1). A wide mound, about 3 feet in height, divides the space into two compartments, the one to the east, or nearest the entrance, having been probably a square of 20 feet, and the other a rectangle of 15×20 feet, supposing that the mound conceals a transverse wall 5 or 6 feet thick and no other building.

Duke Murdoch's Castle seems to be of a somewhat unusual type, and a small amount of excavation might suffice to give a better idea of its ground-plan, and to afford some indication of its date.

II.

NOTICE OF KITCHEN-MIDDEN DEPOSITS ON NORTH BERWICK LAW, AND OTHER ANTIQUITIES IN THE VICINITY OF NORTH BERWICK ; WITH A NOTE OF AN UNDESCRIBED SCULPTURED STONE, WITH SYMBOLS, IN THE ISLAND OF RAASAY. By J. S. RICHARDSON.

I. NOTICE OF KITCHEN-MIDDEN DEPOSITS ON NORTH BERWICK LAW.

Near the base of North Berwick Law, and on a level with the top of the quarry, there is a considerable tract of flattish ground. This ground, extending along the entire south side of the hill, is about 350 yards long by 100 yards broad. Its surface for the most part is covered with small mounds, and near the east end are scattered about quantities of stones which probably have been used in the building of small enclosures or sheilings.

Wherever the ground has been disturbed by rabbits burrowing, the soil thrown out is of a black, loose nature, quite different from the red, native soil, filled with fragments of a coarse, rude pottery, and other objects associated with early kitchen-midden deposits. The nature and section of this soil is to be seen in the bank extending along the top of the quarry, and, in consequence of the surface-level of the bed-rock being somewhat uneven, the soil varies in depth from a few inches to close on 5 feet. In one place in particular near the centre of the quarry the section of the bank appears like that of a flattish saucer, measuring 40 yards from lip to lip, with its greatest depth about 4 feet. At some places within its area, at a depth of 2 feet 6 inches from the surface, are placed, as if for some purpose, the one on the top of the other, a number of flat slabs of whinstone. From this bank most of the objects described were gathered.

Deer-horn and Bone Implements.—These consist chiefly of portions of the horns of a large species of deer, fashioned into rough implements, exhibiting the marks of saws and other cutting implements. Some of

them have portions of their surface covered with peculiar pitted marks, apparently caused by some sharp-pointed instrument applied in a stabbing manner. Similar markings are on a leg-bone of a deer or small ox.

One of these horns (fig. 1) has evidently been a handle: it is 6 inches long, 1 inch thick, 1 inch broad at the upper end and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the lower. There is at the wide end of this horn, in the cancellous tissue, a V-shaped incision, pointing inwards, to the one side of which there is a hole bored through the entire length of the horn. Assuming this to be the handle of a knife, the socket would be the V-shaped incision, and the bore, I would imagine, for a long peg of bone or wood, project-

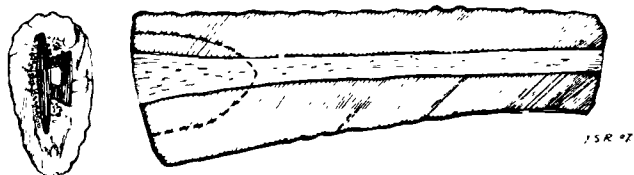


Fig. 1. Sections of Handle of Deer-horn.

ing slightly over the back of the knife, would tend to strengthen the blade and keep it socketed.

There are in this section of the bank quantities of large deer and ox bones, some of which bear the marks of saws, and others deep notches made in the attempt to split the bone with some rude stone implement. There were also found a bone pin, and a portion of a two-pronged fork-like implement, similar to three others (fig. 2) found together in a bank 20 yards to the west of this section. These are all similar, the prongs being about 1 inch long and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch across the points. Owing to the other end of the bones being fractured and weathered, it is impossible to judge the entire lengths of the implements.

Pottery.—Fragments of a rude hand-made pottery are to be found nearer the surface than the horns and larger bones. No fragments larger than $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 3 inches have as yet been found, and all are

of a considerable thickness, the thickest being as much as 1 inch. Several of the fragments show the rims and the nail-marks of their makers. Two interesting bits have been the projecting feet, for steadying and supporting a bowl-like vessel.

Flint Implements.—As yet only two flint implements have been found. The one, a fine example of the slug-shape, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, of a

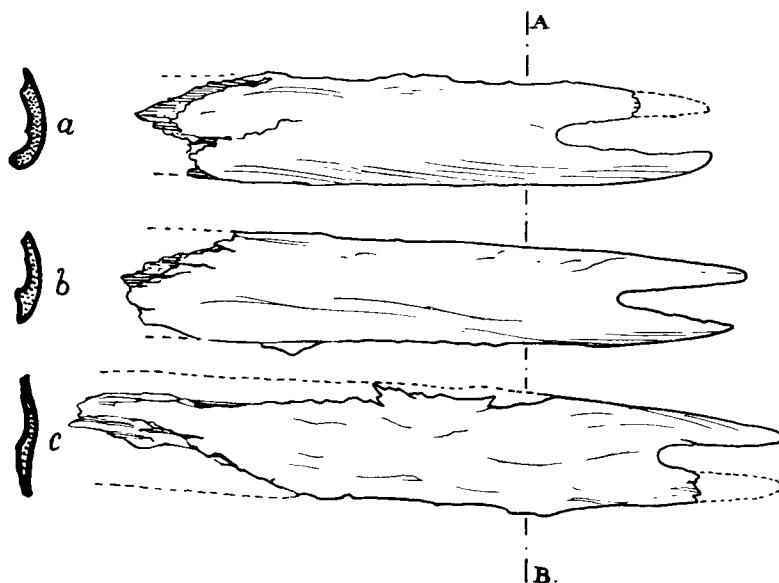


Fig. 2. Three fork-like, two-pronged Implements of Bone.

brownish flint, and finely flaked, was picked up at the westernmost end of the quarry, where some turf had been removed. The other, a small scraper, of a clear-coloured grey flint, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch across, was found in the bank at the east end of the quarry, at about a foot from the surface.

Stone Implements.—In the bank are a great number of small round sea-worn stones, showing evident signs of firing. All the implements

found have been of rough workmanship, and include a fractured adze (if complete, 14 inches long), and a portion of a rounded stone, oval in plan, with one side ground flat; this stone measured $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep by $8\frac{1}{2}$ across its shortest diameter.

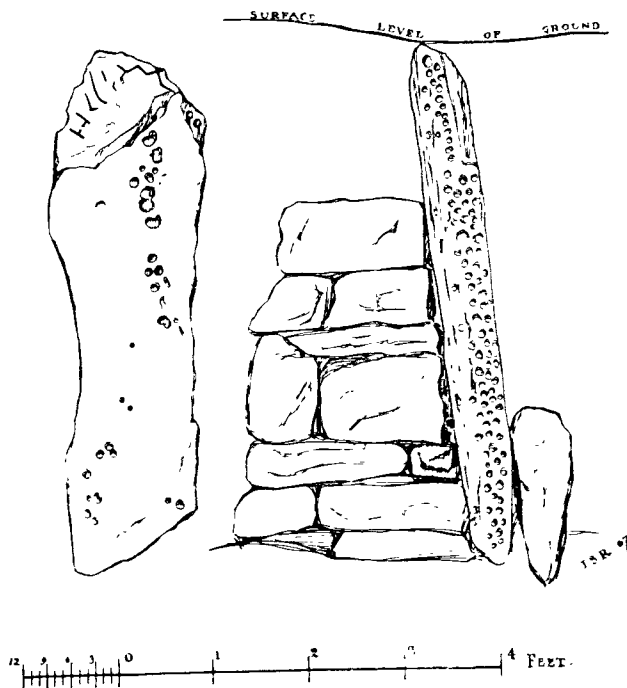


Fig. 3. Upright Slab, with its supports.

Upright Stone Slab.—Through the courtesy of George Dalziel, Esq., W.S., representing Sir Walter Hamilton Dalrymple, Bart., permission was granted several years ago to make some digging if necessary. Advantage was not taken of this until a few weeks ago, when, by the accidental stripping of a turf, the upper end of a sandstone slab was

exposed, buried in the black soil already described, at a distance of about 10 yards from the edge of the quarry, near its west end. A pick and spades were at once procured, and after considerable digging the true nature of this stone was revealed.

This slab (fig. 3), which was set in an almost upright position, inclining slightly towards the north, faced N. and S., measured 5 feet 3 inches by 1 foot 9 inches by 7 inches. A number of well-selected bits of the Law stone were carefully built to within 1 foot 6 inches of the top, in the manner of a buttress, against the north side. On the south side, at a distance of 4 feet from the top, were three peg-shaped bits of the same stone, each 2 feet long. This face of the slab as well as its sides were pitted with small semi-spherical depressions, naturally formed, resembling cup-marks. On these being cleared of soil, there were exposed, still adhering, shells of the sea-acorn or rock-barnacle. This stone, which is of considerable weight, must have been brought up to this spot from the Millsea rocks on the sea-shore, at the extreme east end of North Berwick.

All round this structure, to the depth of 6 feet in the soil, were large quantities of bones, and at the north side heaps of buckie and limpet shells, of which similar heaps are to be seen in the quarry bank.

A little higher up the hill, just above this stone, is what appears to be a small stone circle of seven stones; and in a line with this, to the east, are the remains of two circular enclosures, surrounded by a low mound of soil and stones.

II. NOTICE OF THE DISCOVERY OF AN ORNAMENTED BRONZE PIN IN A ROCK-SHELTER AT RHODES LINKS, NORTH BERWICK.

At the extreme east end of what used to be the Rhodes Golf Links there is a large rock projecting from the bank formed by the raised sea-beach. The exposed N. and N.E. sides of this rock shelve inwards, presenting a cave-like appearance.

In consequence of one of the severe and prolonged downpours of rain which occurred last year, the sandy soil to the immediate east of this rock, and many tons from the field above, were washed down to the sea. In this soil were found a human skull and other human bones. The discovery of these bones, which had evidently been washed out of some interment, led to an examination of the ground and the base of the rock, where the soil had been cleared away to a depth of between 4

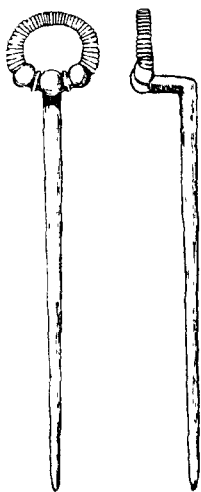


Fig. 4. Bronze Pin, from a Rock-shelter, North Berwick. (1.)

and 5 feet from the surface-level. Here, owing to the force of the torrent, the floor exposed was very much disturbed. There was, however, sufficient remaining of a dry-stone dyke, which enclosed a space at the base of the rock, to infer that this spot at one time had been used as a place of habitation.

In the west corner of this enclosure a quantity of dark soil still adhered to the face of the rock, and half buried in this was found the bronze pin shown in fig. 4. This pin, simple and effective in its design,

belongs to a class of which there are several specimens in the Museum, both of bronze and iron, some of which are described by Mr F. R. Coles in the *Proceedings*, vol. xxxviii. p. 433. It most nearly resembles the pin of cast bronze from the Broch of Bowermadden, Caithness (*Proceedings*, vol. xxxviii. p. 436), a variety for the casting of which a clay mould was found in the Broch of Lingrow, Orkney.

The head, which is set forward on a neck from the rest of the pin, is formed in the shape of an oval ring, ornamented on the front and sides. At the centre of the lower portion, where the neck joins, there is a semi-spherical bead, at either side of which is a similar bead, slightly smaller in size, and separated from the centre one by a small bead similar to others, which, gradually diminishing in width, ornament the rest of the head. These resemble small flat circular beads, oblong in section, set one against the other, the edges forming the design on the pin.

The following are the dimensions :—

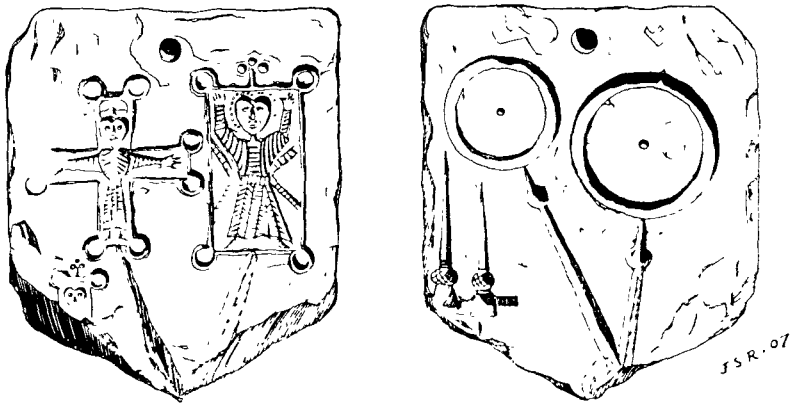
Head	{	Inside measurements, $\frac{1}{4}'' \times \frac{3}{16}''$.
		Over all „ $\frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{1}{2}''$.
		Width of ring at top of head, $\frac{3}{12}''$.
		„ „ sides „ $\frac{2}{16}''$.
		Diameter across semi-spherical bead, $\frac{3}{16}''$.
Neck	{	Thickness of ring, $\frac{3}{12}''$.
		Projection from back of pin to back of bead, $\frac{1}{16}''$.
Pin	{	Thickness = $\frac{2}{16}''$.
		Length from upper side of neck to point, $2\frac{3}{16}''$.
		Greatest width of pin, $\frac{2}{16}''$.

The soil in which the pin was found was carefully examined. Fragments of a buff-coloured pottery, burnt and split animal bones, fish bones, and the shells of the usual edible molluscs were found. Below the pin level were four levels of different fireplaces.

The only human bone got, mixed up in this soil, was the left upper jaw of a small child.

III. NOTICE OF PORTION OF A STONE MOULD FOR CASTING PILGRIMS' SIGNACULA AND RING BROOCHES.

This interesting relic, which was found a few years ago among some disturbed soil in the old churchyard of St Andrew's Church, situated near the harbour at North Berwick, was exhibited at a meeting of the Scottish Ecclesiological Society, and recorded in their transactions for the year 1905. It is the centre portion of a stone mould, formed of clay-bed



Figs. 5, 6 Obverse and Reverse of middle portion of a Stone Mould for casting Pilgrims' Signs, found in North Berwick. ($\frac{1}{4}$.)

ironstone, measuring about 4 inches square by $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch thick, having the lower end fractured. On the obverse are matrices for casting pewter or lead badges, such as were wont to be carried in mediæval times by pilgrims, either as tokens or sewn to their garments. These badges (fig. 5) are—a representation of Saint Andrew on his Cross, set in an oblong frame, with rings at either corner, an equal armed crucifix, and portion of a smaller one. At each corner of the arms are rings, serving as loops by which to fasten the badges to the dress. On the reverse (fig. 6) are moulds for two unequally-sized ring brooches, with thistle-headed pins.

IV. NOTE ON AN UNDESCRIBED ERECT SLAB, WITH INCISED CROSSES
ON BOTH FACES, NORTH BERWICK.

This stone was found about eleven years ago, while digging out a duck pond situated in the vicinity of the Abbey, and has since been pre-

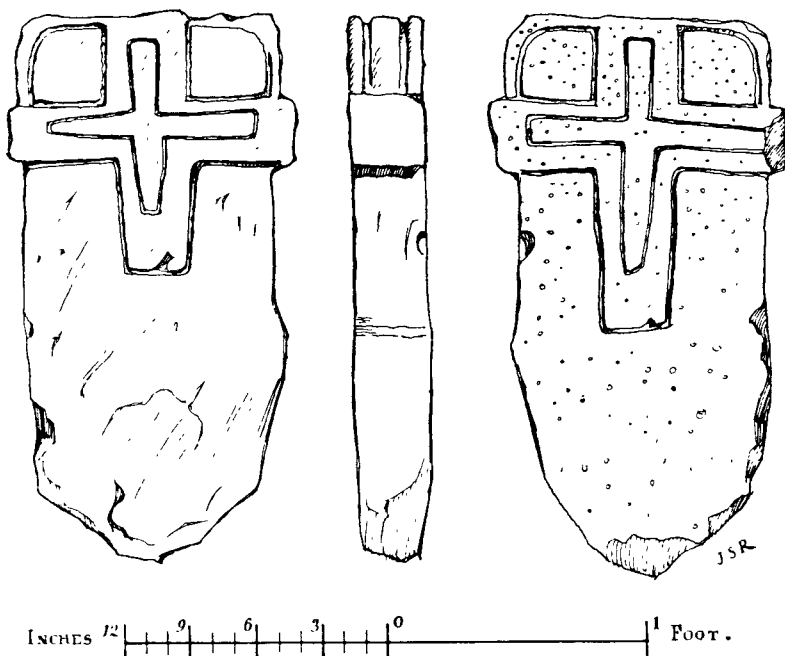


Fig. 7. Stone with incised Crosses, North Berwick.

served in the Lodge grounds. It is a sandstone slab, 2 feet high, 1 foot broad, by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. Sculptured on the one side is an incised cross, formed by parallel lines about 1 inch apart, with plain square angles and shaft, and on the other side a cross of equal arms, formed of similar incised lines. The horizontal arms of both crosses

project slightly on the sides of the stone, and on both sides, in the upper corners formed by the arms, there is bordering the edge of the stone an incised line joining the arms of the cross.

V. NOTICE OF A STONE CARVED WITH A MALTESE CROSS.

This stone (fig. 8) is built into a stone wall on Kingston Hill,

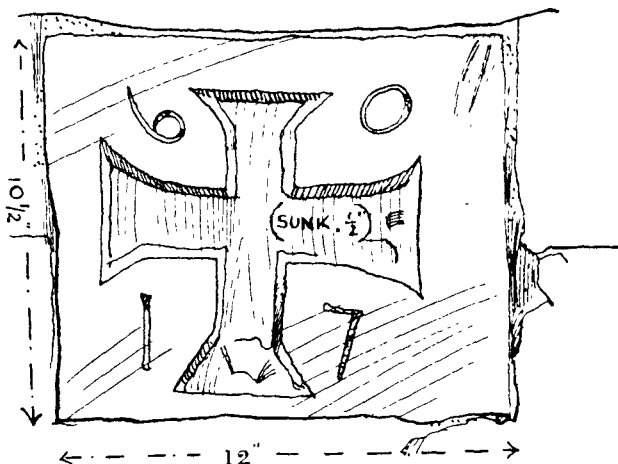


Fig. 8. Stone with Maltese Cross, near Fenton Tower.

within 200 yards of Fenton Tower, a sixteenth century dwelling. It is a square dressed block of yellowish sandstone, bearing a sunk Maltese cross, evidently of early workmanship. The adjoining farms are called Chapel and Sydserf. These names suggest the existence at some early date of an ecclesiastical building, to which this stone may have originally belonged. The date on the stone has no doubt been added at the period when the stone was built into the wall.

VI. NOTICE OF THE DISCOVERY OF HALF OF A HOG-BACKED
MONUMENT IN EDROM KIRKYARD, BERWICKSHIRE.

While visiting the kirkyard of Edrom, in Berwickshire, recently, I noticed at the corner of a coach-house, within the kirkyard gate, a pall-stone, both sides of which were ornamented with the scale pattern so frequently met with on monuments of the hog-backed type. I

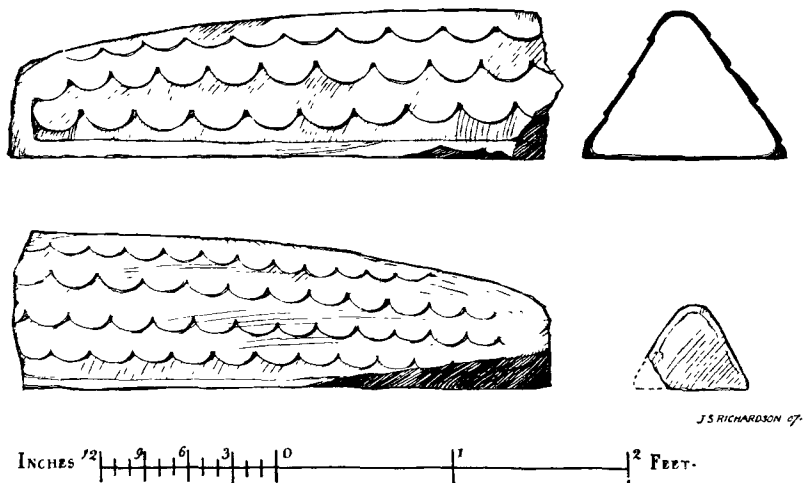


Fig. 9. Hog-backed Monument (broken) in Edrom Churchyard.

acquainted the Rev. Mr Simpson, minister of the parish, of this find, and asked him to have it raised. This he kindly did, and on examination it proved to be half of a hog-backed monument of white sandstone. The monument (fig. 9), when complete, must have measured about 6 feet, 3 feet 1 inch of which is remaining. There are three rows of well-defined scales on the one side and four rows of smaller ones on the other. This monument must have been a very low one, being only 10 inches at the centre of the back and 6 inches at the end. The

width at the centre is $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches and 8 inches at the end. On plan, the stone is slightly curved to the side ornamented by the three rows of scales, and the under side bears still the chisel-marks. Mr Simpson will have this relic kept in future in safety.

VII. NOTE OF AN UNDESCRIBED SCULPTURED STONE WITH SYMBOLS IN THE ISLAND OF RAASAY.

A few weeks ago Mr Fleming, head green-keeper of the Municipal Golf Links, North Berwick, showed me two small photographs of a sculptured stone which he had taken while gardener at Raasay House, on the Isle of Raasay. I made a rough drawing of this stone from the photographs and sent it to Mr Cameron, estate manager of the island, requesting him to figure on it the dimensions, compare and correct the sketch, and otherwise give me any particulars about the stone. This he has kindly done, and I have been able to make a correct measured drawing of this interesting Early Christian monument. I am also indebted to Mr W. Norrie, Photographer, Fraserburgh, for copies of photographs of the sculptured stone, and of the incised cross on the rock-surface near the pier, taken while on a cruise with Mr J. A. Harvie Brown in 1903, and to Mr Harvie Brown for permission to use them if required.

The stone (fig. 10), which is said to have been found during the lifetime of the late James M'Leod, of Raasay, when he was forming the road from the pier to Raasay House, is a rectangular slab of native grey granite, measuring 7 feet high by 1 foot 9 inches broad and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. Sculptured on the one side with incised lines are—near the top of the stone, a cross and shaft of an as yet unrecorded type: below this, the notched rectangle, with curved end, or, as it has sometimes been called, the “tuning-fork” symbol, and below it the crescent and V-shaped rod symbol.

A similar cross (fig. 11), but larger than that on the monument which has just been described, is incised on a rock close to the pier, below the old fort, 9 feet from high-water mark, and about 100 yards distant from the spot where the sculptured stone (fig. 10) was found.

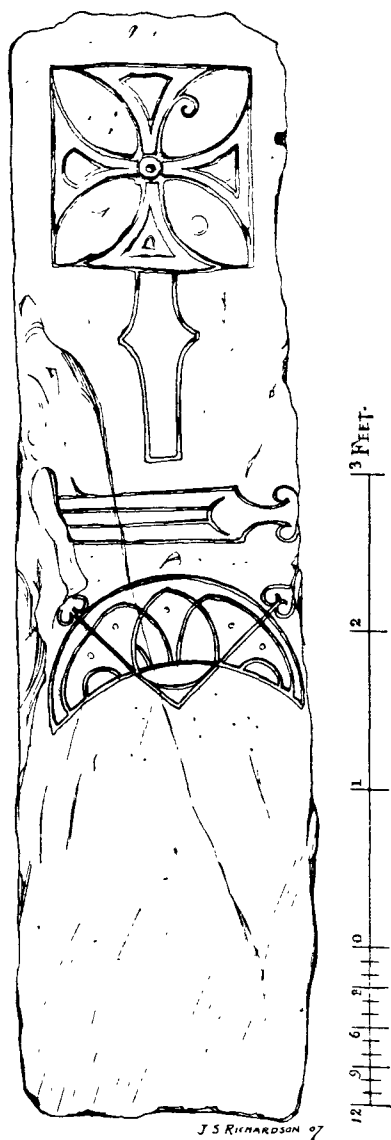


Fig. 10. Slab sculptured with an Incised Cross and Symbols in the Island of Raasay.

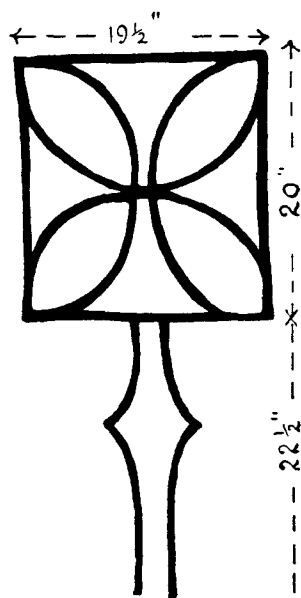


Fig. 11. Cross incised on a Rock-surface in Raasay.

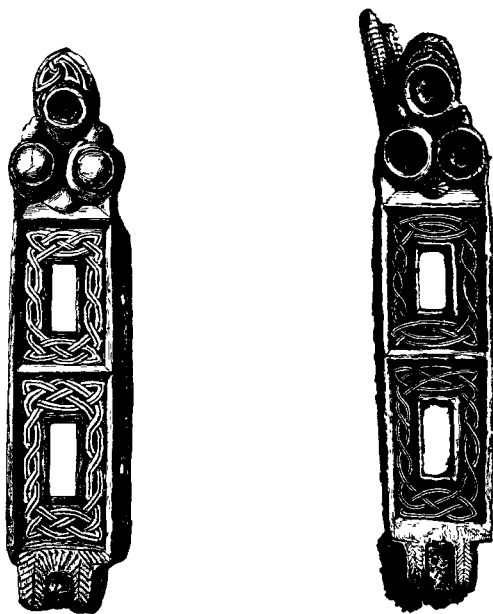
III.

NOTICE OF BRONZE BROOCHES AND PERSONAL ORNAMENTS FROM A SHIP-BURIAL OF THE VIKING TIME IN ORONSAY, AND OTHER BRONZE ORNAMENTS FROM COLONSAY. PRESENTED TO THE NATIONAL MUSEUM BY THE RIGHT HON. LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, G.C.M.G. WITH A DESCRIPTION, FROM NOTES BY THE LATE WILLIAM GALLOWAY, OF A SHIP-BURIAL OF THE VIKING TIME AT KILORAN BAY, COLONSAY. BY JOSEPH ANDERSON, LL.D., ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND KEEPER OF THE MUSEUM.

The first group of objects now to be described was found in 1891 in a ship-burial mound of the Viking time on the east side of the Island of Oronsay. It consists of two oblong brooches of bronze of unusual form, elaborately ornamented with interlaced work and settings of amber, a broken penannular brooch of bronze of the ordinary Celtic form, a ring of bronze, broken, a bead of amber, and an ovoid water-worn pebble of serpentine, pierced for suspension.

The oblong Brooches (figs. 1, 2) are the most remarkable objects in the group. They are interesting not only on account of their uncommon form, and the character of their ornament and settings, but also as being the only examples known to have been hitherto found in Scotland. They are both of the same form, 3 inches in length by $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in breadth, having the hinge of the pin at one end, and at the other end a group of three settings in front, and the catch for the pin at the back. The pin, which has been of iron, and at least $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, is entirely gone. Its head was hinged on a small iron bolt or rivet passing through a slot projecting about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch from the end of the brooch. The mode of hinging a pin of iron to a brooch of bronze is characteristic of the oval bowl-shaped brooches of the Norwegian Viking time. The Celtic brooches had usually pins of bronze loosely looped over the back part of the penannular ring, and moving freely upon it. The front of each of the brooches is decorated in the same manner, being divided into two oblong rectangular panels, each $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in length by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in

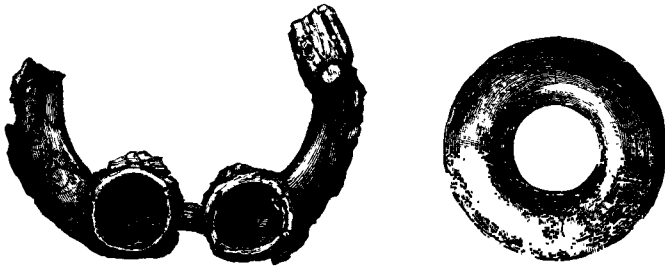
width, surrounded by a thin marginal border about $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch in height. The panels are each pierced in the centre by a rectangular perforation $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in length by $\frac{5}{16}$ inch in width, having a slightly raised marginal border in front and a sunk marginal border at the back. These were evidently intended for settings of some kind of stone or coloured glass-



Figs. 1, 2. A pair of Oblong Brooches from a Burial-mound of the Viking time in Oronsay. (†.)

or amber, most probably the latter, as no trace of them remains. The sides of the brooch are $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in depth, and opposite the middle of each of the rectangular perforations for settings in the centre of each panel are small perforations for rivets passing from side to side underneath the setting to keep it in its place. Each panel is filled with a pattern of interlaced work carried round the central perforation in precisely the same manner. At the end of the brooch which has the catch for the

point of the pin at the back, there is a group of three circular settings, the sockets of which are empty in the one brooch, but in the other two of the settings still remain in the sockets, and appear to be of a reddish amber. Under the point of the pin at the back and around the catch was looped a small fragment of a circular cord about $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch in diameter, composed of many strands of apparently some vegetable fibre most complexly plaited together. The preservation of this fragment is due to the permeation of oxide of iron from the oxidised pin. These brooches were evidently worn on the breast as a pair, like the oval bowl-shaped brooches, with a cord stretched between.



Figs. 3, 4. Portion of Penannular Brooch of Bronze and Bead of Amber from a Burial-mound of the Viking time in Oronsay. (1.)

Portion of a small oval Ring of bronze, $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch in diameter, the body of the ring of cylindrical section and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in thickness. It appears to have been silvered.

Portion of a bronze penannular Brooch of Celtic form (fig. 3), $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, the back part of the penannular ring wanting. In the expanded ends are two circular sockets for settings, each $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter. These sockets are now empty. The two expanded ends of the penannular ring are joined together by a thin straight bar of the metal between the sockets, not an uncommon feature in these penannular brooches.

Bead of reddish amber (fig. 4), $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter over all and nearly $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in thickness, perforated by a central hole about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in

diameter in the middle of the thickness of the bead, widening to $\frac{3}{8}$ at the surface on both sides, so that the ring of the body of the bead has an almost oval section. The perforation is so wide that the bead bears much resemblance to a small whorl. For this purpose, however, its small size and light weight render it unfitted.

Bead of greenish serpentine, a naturally-formed water-rolled pebble of a flattened ovoid shape, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, 1 inch in breadth, and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in greatest thickness, having a perforation through the centre rather more than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter, which has been bored first from the one side and then from the other.

These objects were found in April 1891 in the course of the excavation of a low mound near the beach on the east side of the Island of Oronsay.¹ From the characteristic rivets of iron met with in the excavation, the mound had evidently been raised over a ship-burial of the Viking time. Towards the centre and 4 feet under the surface two skeletons were found, laid at full length, with the feet to the S.S.E. One was that of a large man, whose teeth seemed to indicate advanced age. An iron knife or dagger-blade 7 inches in length (of which the tang was $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches) lay near his right thigh-bone. The other skeleton, judging from the more slender size of the bones and teeth, the latter also indicating advanced age, was apparently that of a woman. Near the head were found the beads of amber and serpentine, and one of the oblong brooches of bronze adhered to the left collar-bone, presumably indicating the position in which they were worn. The two burials had apparently been made at the same time. I am indebted to Mr Haakon Schetelig, of the Bergen Museum, for references² to three separate instances in which personal ornaments of bronze of somewhat similar form, and with a similar style of ornamentation, have been found in Norway. No one of these, however, presents an exact parallel to the

¹ See a Notice of Excavations in a Burial-mound of the Viking time in Oronsay, by Mr Malcolm McNeill, in the *Proceedings* of the Society, vol. xxv., 1891, p. 432.

² *Foreningen for Norske Mindesmærkers Bevaring*, 1874, pl. ix. fig. 42; 1885, pl. iii. fig. 19; and 1900, p. 306, fig. 13.

Oronsay pair, which thus remains, as far as I know, the only pair of its kind as yet on record.

The next to be described is a Celtic penannular Brooch of bronze (fig. 5), found at Machrins in Colonsay, also in 1891. There are no details of the circumstances in which it was found. Its shape is slightly oval, measuring $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches from front to back of the penannular ring, and 2 inches across the ring above the expansions at the ends. The ring of the brooch, which appears to have been silvered, is flat on the under side and slightly convex on the upper, and less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in width at the narrowest part. The expanded ends of the penannular

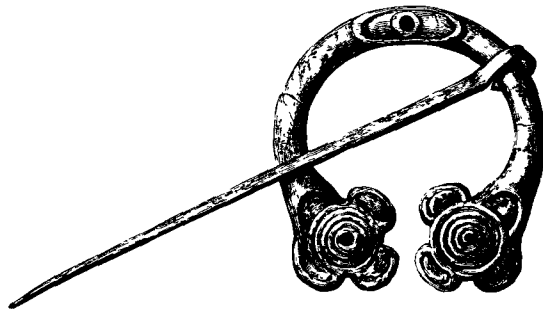


Fig. 5. Celtic Penannular Brooch of Bronze found at Machrins in Colonsay. ($\frac{2}{3}$.)

ring are approximately trefoil in form, and ornamented with a small central setting (now gone), surrounded by concentric circular mouldings in low relief, with a semi-oval sunk panel at the junction of the ring with the expansions. At the middle of the ring, opposite to the expansions, is a sunk panel $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length, with a small circular socket for a setting in the centre, which is now empty. The pin of the brooch, which is 4 inches in length, is loosely looped over the back part of the penannular ring.

A bronze Pin, with a ring in the loop of its head, and a bronze Mounting of a Belt, ending in a buckle, found at Ardskinish, also in 1891. There are no details of the circumstances in which these were found.

The pin (fig. 6) measures $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length. The ring, which swings freely in the loop at the head of the pin, is slightly oval, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter one way and $\frac{7}{8}$ inch the other. The body of the pin is cylindrical and fully $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter at the head, tapering to a quadrangular section about half-way to the point. The loop at the head and the terminal parts of the ring on either side of the loop are ornamented with slightly incised mouldings.



Fig. 6. Bronze Pin found at Ardskinish, Colonsay. (3.)

The belt mounting (fig. 7) is 3 inches in length. It is double, the belt having been fastened between the upper and lower strips of bronze by rivets. The buckle at one end is of a slightly oval form, and ornamented by incised lines in groups of two and three across the pin and rim. The shank of the upper strip is ornamented with a chased pattern along the narrowest part. The two broader ends of the strip

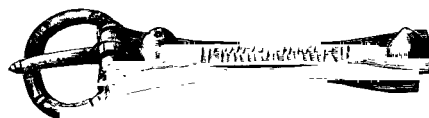


Fig. 7. Bronze Belt-mounting found at Ardskinish, Colonsay. (3.)

are ornamented with bosses about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter and the same in height.

There is also a Billon Penny of James IV. which was found at the high altar of Oronsay Priory. It was a custom of the Late Middle Ages that debts were contracted to be paid at the high altars of churches, and this may explain the presence of so small a coin in that situation.

All these interesting objects have been presented to the National

Museum by a generous member of the Society, the Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., D.C.L., etc., through the good offices of a member of the Council, Mr William Garson, W.S.

I take this opportunity of putting on record some other discoveries in Colonsay of considerable archæological importance which have not been described in the *Proceedings* of the Society. I am enabled to do so from notes by the late Mr William Galloway, copies of which were given me by Miss J. M. Galloway in 1899, with liberty to use them for this purpose. In bringing together from these notes the details relating to the different subjects, I have confined my abstract to the essential facts.

VIKING GRAVE-MOUND AT KILORAN BAY.

This grave-mound was first discovered and partly explored in 1882 by Sir Malcolm McNeill, and the exploration was subsequently completed by Mr William Galloway in 1883. In the first exploration the interment, with its accompanying grave-goods, was found; in the second, the skeleton of the horse and two cross-marked slabs; and subsequently three Anglo-Saxon stycas of the ninth century were discovered.

The leading features of the interment may be described as follows. Within an enclosure of irregularly rectangular shape, 15 feet in length by 10 feet in breadth, formed by rough schist slabs, there were found towards one angle the remains of the skeleton of a man of powerful build but no great stature, and with a long narrow dolicho-cephalic skull. The skeleton lay on its left side in a crouched-up position, and around it were distributed, through the sand of which the mound was composed, a number of weapons, implements, and other objects, including a quantity of clinker nails and rivets of iron, such as were used by the Norsemen in constructing their ships and boats. These rivets, which had a round head on one end and a lozenge-shaped or rhomboidal plate on the other extremity, permeated the whole of the sand within the enclosure, and lay among and around the human and other remains

within it in such a way as to suggest that the boat, from the planks of which they came, had been inverted over the whole deposit and covered by a tumulus of sand. The rivets were of various sizes, and most of them still retained more or less of the thickness of the wood originally enclosed between their heads. In addition to these there were clinker nails up to 3 inches in length with broad round heads, most of them also having wood adherent. From these circumstances it is to be

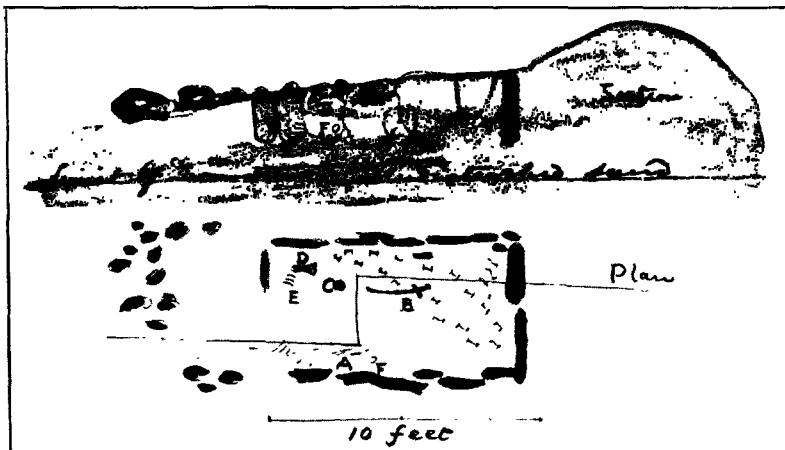


Fig. 8. Plan and Section of Viking Grave-mound at Kiloran Bay. A, Human remains ; B, Sword ; C, Umbo of Shield ; D, Axe ; E, Broken pieces of Iron Pot ; F, Bronze Balance, and Scales and Weights.

concluded that the rivets and nails settled down in the sand among the other deposits as the timbers of the inverted boat decayed. The most interesting of the objects deposited with the interment were a pair of scales, with their balance-beam and weights, which were found lying together in the space between the knees and the cranium of the crouched-up skeleton. The scales, which are circular and slightly concave in contour, are about 3 inches in diameter. The balance-beam to which they were hung is about $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and has an eye

at each end in which there is a ring for the suspending cords of the scales. In the middle of the beam there is a standard nearly 3 inches in length, with an ornamental trefoil at the top. The beam is hung from a central pivot working in holes in the free ends of a loop made of a flat strip of bronze a little longer than the standard. The scales and balance-beam are of bronze. The weights are apparently of bronze and lead, approximately cubical in form, with the upper surfaces ornamented by inlaid or applied designs.

Along with these there were also found within the enclosure the various objects shown on fig. 9, which is a reduced copy of a drawing made when they were exhibited in the Fisheries Exhibition, London, in 1883.

An iron Sword, 3 feet 8 inches in total length, with the characteristic pommel and cross-guard of the Viking time. It is considerably bent and broken into several pieces.

An iron Spear-head, about 18 inches in length, with round socket, and the blade tapering evenly to the point from its greatest width close to the socket.

An iron Axe-head, with rounded socket for the helve.

The iron Umbo or central boss of a wooden shield, the upper part of the convexity rising in a conical form, the terminal part broken away. It bears on its oxidised surface traces of a strong textile fabric like coarse canvas, with which it had been lying in contact.

A triple Strap-mounting of bronze, and a Buckle of bronze with broken strap-attachment.

A bronze Pin, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, with small globular head.

Four ornamental Studs or Buttons of a coppery bronze.

All these were found in the first exploration. In the second exploration, towards the west end of the enclosure, Mr Galloway found the skeleton of a horse lying on its right side, with the limbs well drawn up, the neck stretched out, and the head set vertically, resting on the lower jaw in line with the neck. The bones lay all in their undisturbed natural positions, and occupied a space of 6 feet 10 inches from the point

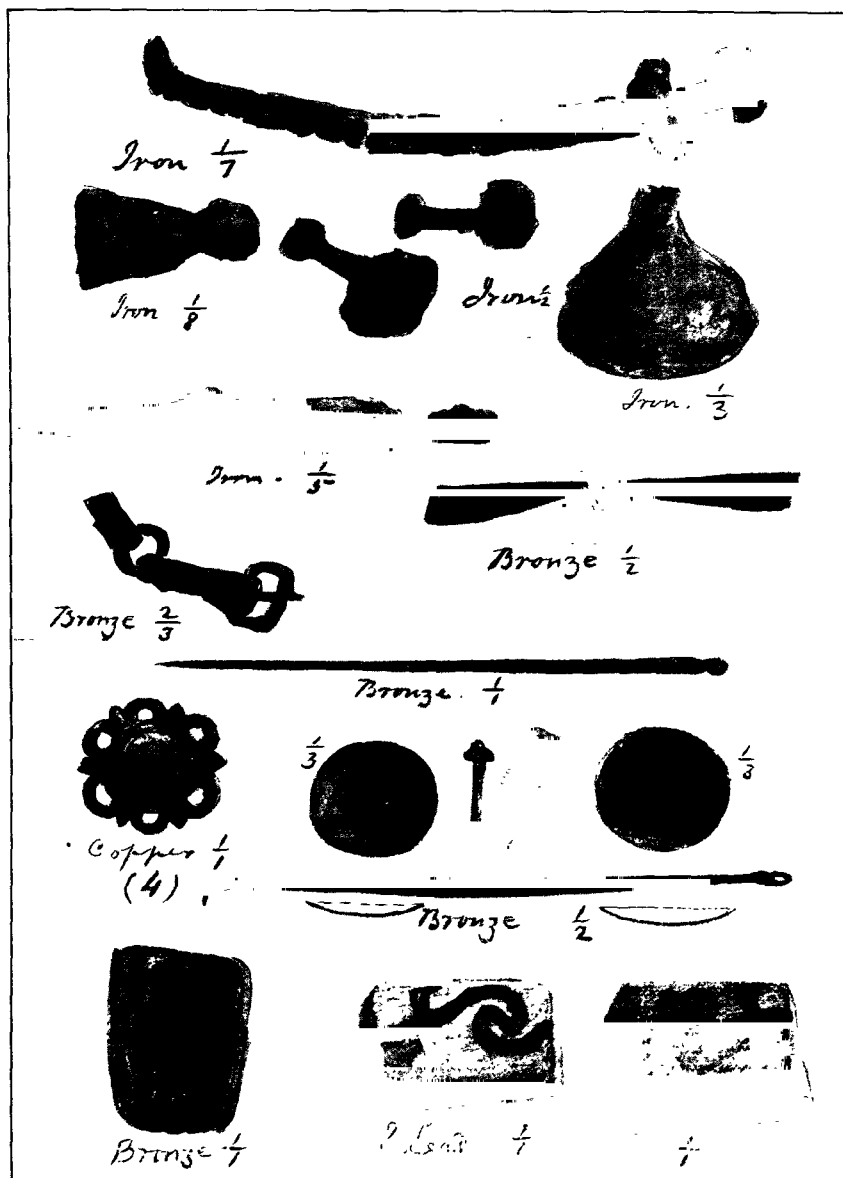


Fig. 9. Objects found in the Viking Grave-mound at Kiloran Bay. The sizes given on the drawing must here be read as reduced by about $\frac{1}{4}$.

of the nose to the extremity of the pelvis. The horse had evidently been a fine-bred animal of about 15 hands high, and apparently from 15 to 20 years of age. The metatarsal bone of the right hind-limb was partially severed by a clean sharp cut and the rest of the bone fractured. The right tibia also had a portion cut clean out of it. An iron girth buckle was found beneath the belly of the horse, but the other harnessings must have been removed previous to the deposit of the body in the grave-mound.

Among the rough schist slabs then lying at the west end of the enclosure, Mr Galloway found one 2 feet 5 inches in length by 1 foot 4 inches in breadth, unshaped and undressed, but with a roughly incised vertical line in the middle of the upper part on one face, crossed by a horizontal line of nearly equal length. At the east end he found another slab 2 feet 7 inches in length by $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches in breadth, showing similarly scratched or incised lines in the shape of a cross on the upper part of one face.

Some time after the exploration was completed, as the sand within the enclosure dried and was blown away, there were found within its limits three Anglo-Saxon Stycas—the smallest denomination of the Northumbrian coinage. Owing to the diminutive size of these coins and their lightness of weight, there was little chance of their discovery during the operations when the sand was more or less moist, but they were not difficult to discover on the surface of the dry sand after it had been blown over for some time. Of the three coins, one was illegible: the second was of the reign of Eanred, A.D. 808–840; and the third was issued by Vigmund, Archbishop of York, A.D. 831–854. If these may be taken as part of the original deposit, they make the interment not earlier than the close of the first half of the ninth century, a date with which all the other indications completely harmonise.

The objects found in this grave-mound are exhibited in the Royal Scottish Museum.

Since the foregoing was read to the Society there has appeared in the Saga Book of the Viking Club (vol. v. pt. I, April 1907) a short paper

by Haakon Schetelig, of the Bergen Museum, on this ship-burial, from which I take the liberty of quoting the following paragraph:—

“In most respects this find has the characteristics of a regular Norwegian grave from the Viking Age. The ship, the horse, the weapons, and other objects correspond exactly to the requirements for a man’s grave in Norway at the same period, and do not need any further explanation. But there are some points where we meet with differences, and in this respect I would mention especially the fact that the grave before us was laid out under the plain surface of the soil, and provided with an enclosure of slabs set edgewise, while in Norway the graves from the Viking Age are almost without exception covered by a tumulus of rather considerable dimensions. Moreover, two of the slabs forming the enclosure were marked with a cross, which, though executed in a very primitive manner, must be supposed to have some religious significance in connection with the grave. It seems to me most likely that upon these points we may trace an influence from the contemporary customs in Christian Scotland. On the other hand, the antiquities found in the grave are all of forms which also appear in Norway, and they thus indicate as clearly as possible the nationality of the man buried here. It is true, all the objects are not properly Norwegian—*e.g.* the scales and the balance were probably not made in Norway, nor the weights, whose upper surface is covered with bits cut off some richly decorated and enamelled ornaments of Irish origin. But similar bits are frequently met with in Norway also, and they do not indicate that the Norwegian colonists in Scotland were less Norwegian than their compatriots at home; they prove that the whole Norwegian population was subject to the same influences from the art and industry of Ireland. A most precious document for determining the date of the grave is afforded by the two coins found. As regards the Viking Age in Norway, instances of such finds are not frequent, and consequently all additions to the material are of great importance. At the moment of writing I have not the means for discussing the question of the grave before us ready to hand, but, with all reserve, I venture to pronounce as my

personal opinion that the grave is most likely to date from the beginning of the tenth century."

THREE STONE CISTS AT URAGAIG, COLONSAY.

These cists were opened by Mr Galloway in 1882. They were situated on the western slope of an elevated knoll at the western extremity of Kiloran Bay, and within a short distance of each other.

Cist No. 1 was covered by a massive slab 6 feet 10 inches in length, 4 feet 8 inches in breadth, and from 2 to 3 inches in thickness. The sides were each formed of a single slab, and the ends of shorter slabs set in between the side slabs. The interior measured 3 feet 10 inches in length on one side and 3 feet 6 inches on the other; the breadth at one end was 1 foot 10 inches and at the other 1 foot 11½ inches. The cist had a bottom slab, and the total depth was roughly about 2 feet. The body had been laid on its right side in the usual contracted position, with the head towards the east end of the cist, and facing about N. to N.E. The bones were those of a young person of low stature and slight build, probably a female. Immediately in front of the face lay the fragments of a crumbled food-vessel urn, ornamented with a diagonal pattern of roughly impressed markings, as if with the teeth of a comb.

Cist No. 2 lay more towards the summit of the knoll. Its cover was 6 feet 10 inches in length by 4 feet 6 inches in breadth and 3 inches in thickness. The sides and ends were constructed in the same way as those of No. 1. The interior measured 3 feet 6 inches in length by 1 foot 8 inches in breadth and 1 foot 6 inches in depth. There was a bottom slab, on which the body lay on its right side in a contracted position, with the head towards the east end of the cist. It was considered to be that of a short-statured male about 50 years of age. The fragments of a very plain urn, decorated only by a little notching round the lip, lay in front of the face, and a flint knife or flake, somewhat delicately chipped round one edge, was found near the pelvic bones, among what seemed to be the remains of a very open textile fabric.

This skeleton is now in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.

Cist No. 3, situated about 4 feet to the south of No. 1, had a covering composed of one larger and two smaller slabs. The interior measured 3 feet 11 inches in length by a little more than 2 feet in breadth and 1 foot 8 inches in depth. The end slabs, instead of being set in between the ends of the side slabs as in the two former cases, were set against them with a slight overlap. There was a bottom slab on which the body had been laid, and some small fragments of an urn were found here and there, but the contents of the interior had been considerably disturbed, probably by rabbits.

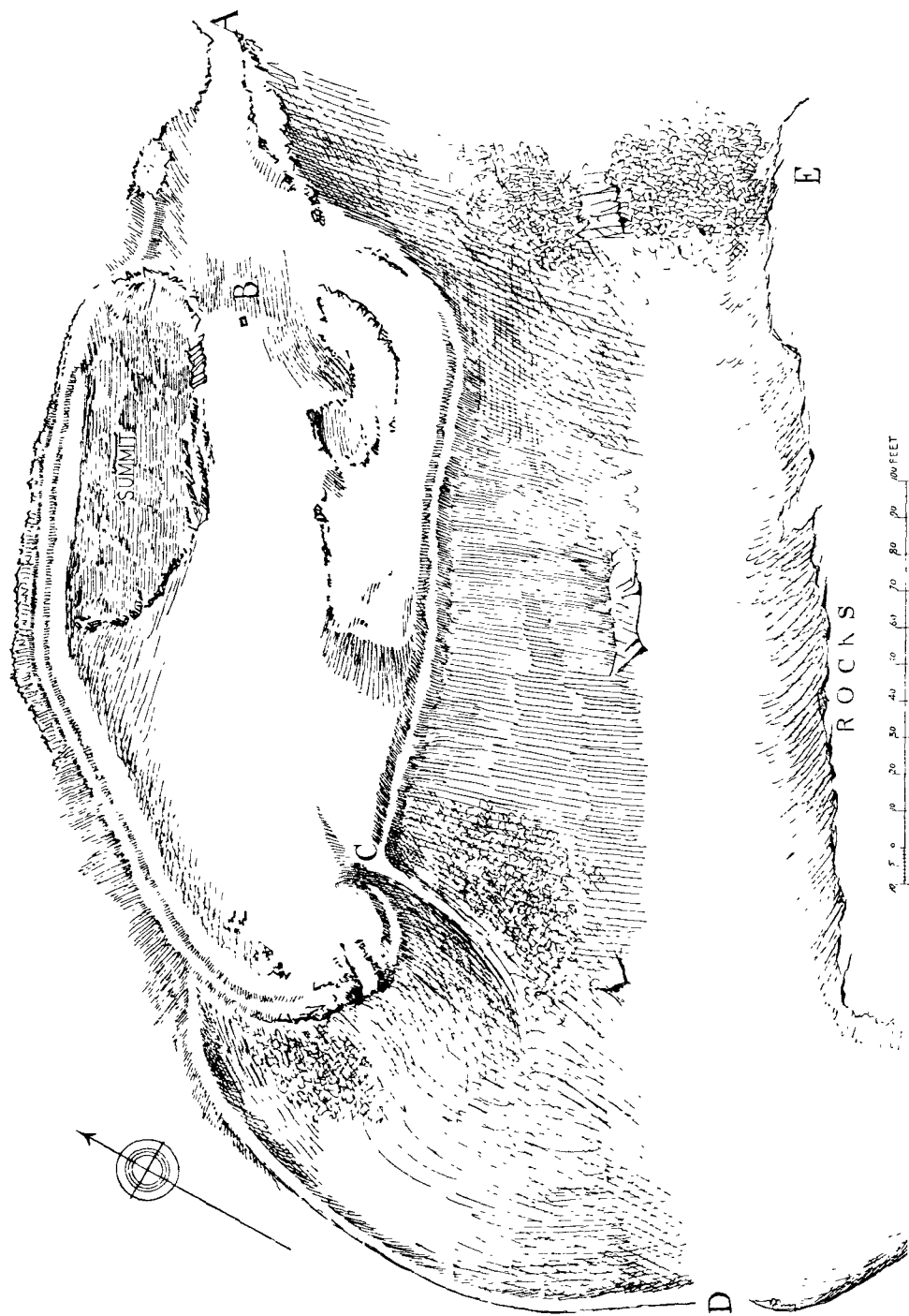
A stone 2 feet 6 inches in length by 4 inches in breadth and 2 inches thick, which was said to have been found lying on the cover-stone of a cist at Kilchattan, was found on examination to be incised on its flat face with seven diamond or lozenge-shaped forms, produced by a series of incised rectilinear lines or grooves, crossing each other at an angle of 45 degrees.

[Other notices, with descriptions of antiquities in Colonsay, will be found in the *Proceedings* of the Society at the following references:— Notices of the discovery and exploration of a Bone Cave in Colonsay, by Symington Grieve, F.S.A. Scot., in vols. xiv. p. 318 (1880), and xvii. p. 351 (1883); Notes on the Antiquities of the Islands of Colonsay and Oronsay, by William Stevenson, vol. xv. p. 113 (1881); Notice of Excavations in a Burial-mound of the Viking Time in Oronsay, by Malcolm McNeill, vol. xxv. p. 432 (1891); and Notes on Three Shell-mounds in Oronsay, by Dr J. Anderson, vol. xxxii. p. 306 (1898).]

IV.

NOTE OF EXCAVATIONS ON RUBERSLAW, ROXBURGHSHIRE, SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE DESCRIPTION OF THE FORTIFICATIONS THEREON. BY ALEX. O. CURLE, SECRETARY.

By the kind permission of Mrs Palmer Douglas, the proprietress, I was enabled on 10th March 1906 to examine by excavation the summit of Ruberslaw (previously described by me in the *Proceedings*, vol. xxxix. p. 219), for evidence of Roman occupation. A trench was first dug from the direction of the entrance to the summit into the mound, near the point B on the plan, which is here repeated from vol. xxxix. This I discovered to be formed of loose stones heaped up to form a rampart, without any sign of binding material. Several large blocks lay in a horizontal position, but there was no appearance of building. Many of the stones were freestone—dark red, and yellow in colour—of varying quality, and differing entirely from the Roman dressed stones lying around the summit. The mound itself was covered with a thick layer of dark soil, and 18 inches from the surface a few small fragments of calcined bone were obtained. At the bottom of the trench were found some small fragments of unburned bone. None of the stones showed signs of having in any way been dressed. The next trench dug was on the north side of the mass of rock flanking the summit on the south-east, in a well-sheltered position. An excavation to a depth of 2 feet through good soil showed no trace of occupation. I next directed attention to the well-defined hut circle at the south end, whence the path descends to the plateau beneath, and here, at a depth of about 18 inches, I found a stratum of burnt earth, containing fragments of charcoal and burned bone. The stratum was very thin and difficult to follow, showing that there can have been no lengthy occupation of the site. The last excavation was made on the inner or south-west side of the mass of debris on the plateau beneath the summit which connects the latter with the rocks to the south. Here, at a depth of a foot or



Plan of Fort on Ruberslaw. (By Thomas Ross, Architect.)

more, was unearthed a small neatly-dressed stone, similar in character to the other dressed stones on this part of the hill, but no signs of occupation were observed.

The exploration shows that the mound at B is a rampart of the character usual in native forts, that such signs of occupancy as occur are very slight, and that, so far as the excavation went, no trace of Roman occupation was discovered.

V.

COMMUNION TOKENS OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND —SIXTEENTH, SEVENTEENTH, AND EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES. By ALEXANDER J. S. BROOK, F.S.A. Scot.

There was no more familiar object in Scotland from the Reformation down to half a century ago than the Communion token, but its origin cannot be attributed to Scotland, nor was it a post-Reformation institution.

The antiquity and universality of the token are unquestionable. From very early times it is probable that a token, or something akin to it, was used in all oath-bound secret societies.

They will be found to have been used by the Greeks and Romans, whose tesserae were freely utilised for identifying those who had been initiated into the Eleusinian and other kindred mysteries, and in this manner the way was easily paved for their introduction into the Christian Church, where they were used for the purpose of excluding the uninitiated and preventing the entrance of spies into the religious gatherings which were only open to the select few.

After the persecution ceased to which, in a measure, their use may be attributed, they would naturally continue to be used to distinguish between those who had a right to be present at meetings and those who had not.

Tokens are unquestionably an old Catholic tradition, and their use was not confined to any one Church or country. They will be found

mentioned in the early Reformed Confessions, such as in the first Helvetic Confession, where they are called *tesseræ*, as they were originally called in Rome.

They were in use in the Reformed Church in France as early as 1560, having been introduced at the suggestion of Calvin and Viret. They bore the name *mérreau*, *masreau*, *marrou*, *marreaux*, and *marque*, and were in form, material, and decoration very similar to the Scottish tokens. The Rev. Ch. L. Frossard of Paris has published a description of forty-one tokens dating from 1761 to 1821, used by the Reformed Churches in France.

It was suggested by Calvin, as early as 1561, that they should be adopted in Geneva, but it was not till 1605 that the suggestion was given effect to.

They were in common use in Holland, and tokens belonging to the Walloon Church, Amsterdam, were used in that church as early as 1586.

That they were generally used in England is an indisputable fact. Cardinal Pole is said to have employed them in Queen Mary's time, in order to know who conformed and who did not. The token books of St Saviour's Church, Southwark, show that they were in use there in 1559. At that time it was the custom to collect the Church dues by means of "selling" the Communion, the names and addresses of every parishioner being entered in the books, and those refusing to conform to the Established Church are duly marked. In 1596 it is noted that no less than 2000 tokens were sold at 2½d. each. There is an entry in the churchwardens' book of the parish of Newbury, Berkshire, of 300 tokens being purchased in 1658; and the parish records of Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, make mention of tokens being in use and designate them as "Communion half-pence." The church register of St Peter's of Mancroft, Norwich, also records the use of tokens, and gives minute details of their cost and manufacture, as well as of the Communion dues collected by means of them.

Perhaps the most interesting reference to their use in England occurs

in the trial, in 1634, of John Richardson, who farmed the tithes and oblations of "the chapelrie of St Margaret's in Durham." He was charged with disturbing divine service on Palm Sunday, Good Friday, and Easter Day by his irreverent manner of collecting the dues. One witness deponed that at Easter time and on Communion days Richardson's predecessor "tooke Easter reckonings of such people as received the holie communion and there accompted with them, and delivered and received tokens of them, as is used in other parishes as examine beleveth." Another testified that Richardson or his under-farmers usually wrote down "the names of all the then communicants not householders, and att the tyme of writinge there names dow deliver them tokens which in the tyme of the administracion of the sacrament" they "call for them againe to the end they may knowe who doe pay their Easter offeringes and who doe not."

That Communion certificates or tokens were used by the Roman Catholic Church has frequently been both affirmed and denied. The Rev. Dr Philip Grace of Newport, R.I., states that for some time after the Council of Trent, Communion certificates were used in several countries but not in all. The Rev. Andrew Fleming of Blair's College mentions that the custom of giving tokens or tickets to those going to the Communion at Easter, when all Catholics are obliged to go, was observed in the Catholic Church of St Andrew in Glasgow between 1840 and 1850, but is now abolished. He also states that tokens, or rather tickets, are still used in Rome, but they are given to the communicants at Easter, after they have been at the Communion, and not before. Many other instances of their use in the Roman Catholic Church might be given, but these may suffice to show that, if the practice was not general, it was occasionally followed.

Many interesting customs relating to tokens are to be found in England and other countries both previous to and after the Reformation; but it is with the Scottish Church tokens that this paper is concerned, and it is worthy of note that tokens have been more closely identified with Scotland than with any other country.

During the dominance of Presbyterianism, and in both periods of Scottish Episcopacy, they were almost universally used, and their use in the Presbyterian Church, as well as the Scottish Episcopal Church, continues in many congregations up to the present day, principally in rural districts and small burghs; but in the larger towns they have almost altogether been superseded by the printed Communion cards.

The terms "tokens" and "tickets" were synonymous. Stewart of Pardovan speaks of them as "tickets," "warrants," or "tokens," and also more specifically of the parish "lead ticket." Both were employed for the same purpose—that of ensuring admittance to the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

It may be desirable, although it is probably unnecessary, to explain more fully what preceded the giving of a token. Before the celebration of the Lord's Supper it was the general practice to hold a diet of examination on a day intimated from the pulpit, with the view of examining the candidates as to their Bible knowledge and of ascertaining who were worthy of partaking of the Sacrament. At Rhynd, in 1615, it was intimated from the pulpit "that the congregation repeat the shorter Catechezme as formerly, Lads among themselves two and two and the Lasses among themselves two and two." At Lasswade, in 1710, it was required "that nane get tickats but those that has bidden tryall and are fund weill instructit in the Belief, Lords Prayer, and Ten Commands." At Dalgety, in 1654, "some young men and women to enter at the Lord's table at this ensuing dyett, seriouslie exhorted to studie the Scriptures, and the knowledge of God, and to walke in some suteableness to the Gospell, and so receave tokens."

Either after these examinations and exhortations, or at a special meeting called for the purpose, the tokens were distributed. In 1574 the Session of Edinburgh ordained that the "haill communicants cum in proper person upon Friday next at twa hours efternoon and ressave their tickets in the place of examination." The Session of Galston, in 1672, "laid down a way how to distribute the tickets to those that are to communicate," and that was to give to the elder of each quarter a

certified list of all the communicants within his district and as many tickets as there were names upon his list. In Fenwick the Kirk Session, in 1698, met a week before the Fast Day "for the judicial distribution of the tokens," and the following year it was minuted "that the Session divided themselves into Committees in order to the persons to the Lords Table."

These meetings were abandoned after a time, but the practice of having a service—usually called a sacramental fast—remained, and advantage was taken of these fasts by the ministers and elders to deliver the tokens to those who were deemed worthy of partaking of the Sacrament. Even after having passed these tests it was not always an easy matter to obtain a token. Ignorance and superstition often entered into the decision of the matter. When a Kirkeudbrightshire minister was distributing tokens before the Sacrament, Mr John Semple, minister of Carsphairn, was standing by, and, seeing the minister handing a token to a woman, said, "Hold your hand, that woman hath got too many already, for she is a witch," of which none suspected her then. In justification of their action it is related that afterwards she confessed herself to be a witch, and was burned at Kirkeudbright.

On the other hand tokens were given to some who, according to the strict discipline of the Church, had no right to receive them. The Rev. Robert Wodrow narrates in his *Analecta* an incident that occurred at his own Communion in 1711:—Two or three English soldiers presented themselves at that Communion, and one of them came forward without a token. He happened to be seated near the upper end of the table, within whispering reach of Wodrow himself, who, seeing that he had no token, desired him to come out to the churchyard, where he asked him why he had presumed to seat himself at the Lord's table without a token of admission. "In my native country," replied the soldier, "there is no such custom as you refer to, and if I have given offence, it was not of intention, but in ignorance of Scottish ways." Wodrow then examined him, and being well satisfied with his answers, gave him a token and told him he might go forward to the next table.

Although the use of these tokens was almost universal, yet it was not entirely so, for many churches, principally in the north, possessed none. From this probably arose the practice of borrowing them, much in the same way as Communion vessels were borrowed by one church from another. From the Kirk Session Records it appears that Tongue borrowed tokens from Farr, and Keiss from Wick, and in 1702 Galashiels borrowed tokens from Ettrick. Whether they paid for the loan of them, as in the case of Communion cups, has not been ascertained.

On the other hand, their use was not confined to parish churches. For instance, Amulree, which was a Royal Bounty Mission Station, ministered to by an itinerant preacher and catechist, had tokens as early as 1769, although it did not become a *quoad sacra* parish until 1870.

The tokens were regarded as the property of the church in the same way that the Communion plate and baptismal vessels were, and in the reports made to the Presbyteries as to the property of the churches they are included in the inventories and sometimes their exact number stated.

The token may be described as a small disc of metal such as lead, or a mixture of lead and tin marked with some initials, or with a device to distinguish the church that issued it from other parishes. Besides being of the two metals mentioned, they were also made of many other materials such as brass, tin, copper, iron, and leather.

A few tokens were perforated, which suggests the idea that it may have been the custom to have them strung on a string. I have seen one Robertson token which has a small circular hole at each corner, but these holes have not existed in the mould, as they appear to have been drilled after the token was made, the arris being quite apparent on the reverse side. It has been suggested that these holes were for the purpose of indicating the number of the table, which is possible, as none of the other Robertson tokens of the same type has any holes.

In later times and in wealthy congregations tokens were sometimes made of silver, but there is no instance of this in Scotland. The tokens of Crown Court Chapel, London, were silver, as were also those of the

Presbyterian Church at Charleston (S.C. 1800). The token of the first Reformed Presbyterian Church of New York City was made of ivory.

Without the production of a token no one was admitted to the Lord's Supper. When the General Assembly met at Glasgow in 1638 "the church durris wes straitlie gardit by the toune, none had entress bot he who had ane taikin of leid, declaring he wes ane covenantaner." Many attempts were made to obtain admission to the Sacrament either without a token or by means of a forged one, and these frequently led to scandalous scenes.

The principal outstanding feature about the token is its distinctiveness. It was meant to distinguish not only the worthy from the unworthy and one parish from another, but in addition, when the metallic tokens were stamped with numbers and the written tokens bore the member's name, they distinguished one communicant from another. Besides the metallic token it should be remembered there was also the written ticket. It is probable these are as old as the metal tokens, and were used for a considerable time along with them. They are referred to in the Kirk Session Records of St Andrews as early as 1572. In 1596 an order was made that none should write tickets except such as the Session shall ordain to that effect; and again in 1600 it was noted that every ticket shall bear the person's name, the examiner's name, and a mark to denote the first Sunday's ticket from the second. Their use appears to have continued in St Andrews as late as 1656, for in that year "the Session ordained that the whole tickets to the communicants here be written by the clerk according to the order of the Ministers." A somewhat similar device was introduced in the metal tokens of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, when all the tokens were numbered consecutively and the number of the token and the name of the communicant to whom it was given were noted on its delivery. This may be seen on the tokens of St Cuthbert's, Edinburgh; South Leith, and many other churches.

The choice of devices for effecting this distinctiveness and the different types which were adopted are interesting. The earliest distinguishing mark seems to have been suggested by the alphabet. It consisted merely

in the use of the initial letter or letters of the parish, and in an age where illiteracy prevailed to a large extent, was undoubtedly sufficient to effect the purpose intended. This is generally regarded as the earliest type of token, but the remarkable point is the length of time it has continued. It may be found at Bracadale parish as late as 1866, and also at the Free Church at Buckie about the same period, thus showing an adherence to the same type for about three centuries.

The amount of distinctiveness that can be obtained from different ways of treating so simple a thing as a token is surprising. First there is the question of form and size; they were made round, square, oblong, hexagonal, elliptical, octagonal, triangular, and some so irregular that their form can hardly be described, while in point of size they varied from less than half an inch to one inch and a half in diameter. The smallest token I have met with is one of Slamannan, which measures $\frac{7}{16}$ by $\frac{6}{16}$ of an inch.

There is next the form of the letters; these present an archaic and varied style of type and are for the most part very rude both in their proportion and details, but perfectly distinguishable one from the other. There are, further, the differences between the letters being in relief or incuse; between cast, sheet, clipped, and struck tokens; between those having the initials on a plain field, on a sunk panel, or within a plain, beaded, or serrated border, or with enrichments such as dots or stars on the field.

In the case of incuse tokens struck with one or more punches the variety is unlimited, on account of their being stamped on all parts of the field. This may be observed on the Lamington among other tokens, where there are no two exactly alike. The most difficult point about these, is to form an idea as to their age. The earliest are generally regarded as belonging to the late portion of the seventeenth and the commencement of the eighteenth century, but no definite evidence, such as a Kirk Session's Records might reveal, can be obtained. The dates of some of the eighteenth-century tokens can, however, be ascertained from this source—as, for instance, in the case of Killearnan, where two varieties

of tokens each with the letter K are noted as being made in 1720 and 1745.

Some of the exceptions to the rule as to the distinctiveness of the token will be found in some cases where they show no indication of the parish to which they belonged. One of the sets of Strath tokens consists of plain circular discs of lead without initials or device on either side. The Portree ones are similar, but of a plain, oblong form. These may have originated through the parish lacking a punch or having mislaid it, as casting the lead discs is the first process in making tokens.

On the Inverness and Keithhall & Kinkell tokens the word "TOKEN" alone appears. A Montrose token bears only two texts: "BELIEVE, LOVE, AND OBEY," and "THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME." Two comparatively recent tokens bear the words: "FOR A FRIEND OF JESUS," and "A FRIEND OF CHRIST." Another variety may be noted in the tokens at Cullen, which bear only the numeral, incuse, to indicate the number of the table.

A little later possibly, it became customary to add to the initial of the parish the letter K for Kirk, P for parish, and T or Tok for token, in case it might be confused with a tradesman's token. This was sometimes placed before, sometimes after, and at other times on the reverse of the token. In one case at Kirkecowan, in addition to the "T," there appears the word טאָקן (ôth), the Hebrew word for token. In times when Episcopacy was dominant the letter C for Church was frequently used instead of K for Kirk.

The custom of placing the date on a token appears to have been introduced as early as 1588, as may be seen from an entry in the Kirk Session Records of Glasgow, but it did not become common till late in the seventeenth century, nor did it prevail to a great extent till the eighteenth century. Sometimes it appeared, as at Fintry and Denny, with one numeral at each corner of the square, but for the most part it was placed on the reverse or below the initial on the obverse, or with the first two numerals above the other two.

None of the 1588 tokens has survived to the present time. The

oldest extant dated token bears the initials C.P. and the date 1648 (illustration, 240). Originally this token was regarded as belonging to Carsphairn, but latterly, by an inferential supposition, it has been allocated to Crossmichael. As a matter of fact, there is no definite evidence to connect it with either parish. There are other tokens of a similar type with the initials C.P. and a date—such as Campbeltown and Cargill—and it might as easily be allocated to these parishes as to the ones first mentioned.

The initial letters gave way to a contraction of two or three of the outstanding letters in the name of the parish, such as BEL for Belhelvie, ABER for Abernethy, IRAY for Inveraray, INR for Inverurie, ORQ^{LD} for Ordiquhill, PHD for Peterhead, AFLEK for Auchinleck, BOYN for Boyndie, DUMBY for Dumbarny, T^Y GASK for Trinity Gask, ABR for Aberlour, C·h for Creich, DRL for Dirleton, R-N for Rosskeen, Roy for Rothiemay, POL or Po for Polwarth, K² for Knockando, UQ for Urquhart, Bo for Bolton, RoX for Roxburgh, E·D for Eddleston, KR for Kirkcinner, BA for Balmaclellan, DLP for Dunlop.

Later it became customary to add the minister's initials, usually prefixed by the letter M for Magister or Mr (by which term ministers were usually known then), which appeared either on the reverse or on the obverse, with the full name or contracted initials of the parish.

What might be regarded as a kind of retrograde type, as far as the feature of distinctiveness is concerned, made its appearance about the beginning of the seventeenth century and continued till late in the eighteenth century. This was the practice of stamping on the token only the initials of the minister, prefixed for the most part by the letter M, but occasionally without it. These of course can be identified and located by ascertaining the dates of the minister's incumbency of the parish. Some examples may be noted:—M G S, Guthrie; M P C, Cushnie; M A F, Fintray; M I G, Lundeiff; M W S, Strichen; A R, Dunkeld; M A M, Little Dunkeld; M I C, Fearn; M A I, Fordyce; M W T, Marykirk; M R B, Ballingry; M R T, Kettins;

M I L, Fordyce; M A C, Cairnie; M W G, Culsalmond; M I A, Kinnellar; M I S, Carmyllie; I H and W G, Cupar; M A G, Forgue; M A S, Banff; and M A G, Enzie. These are only a few specimens, but they are interesting as they indicate that this practice prevailed from 1639 to 1784 and perhaps even later.

Other tokens again bear the date in addition to the minister's initials, but no mark for the parish. Among this class there are:—A P 1688, Dron; M I C 1700, Dron; M R B 1708, Rattray; I R 1720, Balquhiddy; I C 1722, Kirkpatrick-Irongray; R T 1739, Girthon; M A W 1750, Alva; M R W 1760, Errol; M I T 1773, Kingoldrum. These cover part of the same period as the preceding class, but why in both cases the distinctive sign of the parishes was omitted has not been satisfactorily explained.

The latest development in the distinctive marking of tokens was to stamp the full name of the parish upon them. To this was frequently added the minister's initials or name and other distinctive or decorative devices.

Incidentally some curious information as to the old names of parishes is found on these tokens. Some instances might be given:—Conveth for Laurencekirk, Ecclesgreig for St Cyrus, Ferry Port on Craig for Tayport, Afflek for Auchinleck, Bonkyl for Bunkle, Auchreddie for New Deer, Kiltaraglen for Portree, Kincairn of Nile for Kincardine O'Neil, Calder Clere for East Calder, and many others.

The religious gatherings to which the tokens pertained became completely interwoven with the life of the people and were looked upon as a devout recreation. So popular were they that people travelled as many as thirty miles to be present at a Communion, and so much were they valued that, when ploughmen or dairymaids were engaged, it was usual to bargain for leave to attend the Communion as well as the fairs.

As an evidence how Sacraments were attended, the case of Musselburgh or Inveresk might be cited. On one occasion, when Mr John Williamson, who died in 1740, held his Communion, so many attended

that they could not be accommodated with lodgings, and during the night the people met in companies in a wood near the church, where they spent the Saturday and Sabbath evenings in prayer and praise.

The Sacrament was usually dispensed once a year, but in some parishes it was only celebrated once in seven or nine years, and even longer periods than these elapsed in some instances. In Glasgow, from the Restoration to the Revolution, the Lord's Supper was only celebrated twice in twenty-eight years. In these ordinary or extraordinary circumstances the congregation as a rule attended in large numbers, and as only a special table was set apart for the accommodation of communicants, it became necessary to divide the service into 'tables,' the number of which was only limited by the size of the congregation.

The term "table" was not used by any means in a metaphorical sense. It generally was a table,¹ enclosed within a wooden paling (or, as it was termed, "Ane travess for holding furth ye non-communicants"), at each end of which an elder stood to collect the tokens. It was generally specially erected for the purpose, and was placed in the front of the pulpit. The number of communicants these tables were capable of accommodating varied very much. At Tundergarth, in 1795, there were 220 communicants at six tables, and in the same church, in 1799, 283 communicants at seven tables. As a general rule it may be reckoned that each table held from forty to eighty communicants or thereby.

Thus upon the tokens of many churches a numeral—always incuse—may be observed. This was to denote the table to which the communicant was to be admitted.

At popular Communion the number of tables was remarkable. In the diary of the Rev. John Mill of Shetland it is stated that in August 1775 he preached six times and served seven tables, and in 1780 he preached all day and served seven tables. At Dull, Perthshire, in 1791,

¹ It may be noted here that, notwithstanding the sacred associations connected with these Communion tables, it was the practice in many parishes, especially country ones, to lend them for penny weddings. This occurred, among other places, in Colinton prior to 1677, but in that year it was discontinued there.

it is stated that twenty-nine tables were served, and that the total number of communicants served was 2361.

The Lord's Supper was a religious and commemorative Sacrament, and it is somewhat remarkable that no reference on the tokens indicating this feature should appear till the end of the seventeenth century. From that date onward, however, there appear on the tokens commemorative devices, often touching in their conception and quaint in their treatment, indicating more distinctly the connection between the token and the Sacrament to which it ensured admission.

The heart, signifying Christ's love for sinners, appears frequently in different forms. Among these might be mentioned Dunfermline (undated), with two outlined hearts, the one superimposed on the other, flanked by two stars; Sorbie (1726), with the outline heart within a shield, and in 1776 both the outline and the solid heart. Kirkeowan (1742) has a small heart prefixed by the letter "T" for token, and also in the centre **אֶרֶץ** (*ôth*), the Hebrew word for token. Grange has the heart in the centre surrounded by the initials, and the text Proverbs 4th chapter, verse 23. Rendall and Evie (1734), Anwoth (1755), and Mochrum (1759) show the heart with the blood exuding from the coronary vessels, symbolising the torn and bleeding heart of Christ, while the Kirkmabreck tokens of 1716 enclose a small heart transfixd by lances, symbolising the final act in the Crucifixion scene.

The burning bush is less in evidence than might have been expected, seeing that it is now the universal emblem of the Church, but it will be found on the Cumbernauld token (1752) with the motto "**VRIT NEC PERIT FIDE**," and also at Liff (1799). Still quainter representations of it are to be seen at Fearn (1797) and Avoch (1797), with the words **AMO AMO** below. The Airth token is curious, as it shows a burning lamp between the letters **A K** for Airth Kirk.

Representations of the vine, lily, sun, and fish appear on some tokens. Kilwinning has a square token with the vine in the centre and the words **CHR. IS. THE TRUE VINE** on the border. Forgee shows also a vine, while Port Patrick has a lily growing up the centre

of the obverse with the minister's initials above. A token doubtfully ascribed to Liberton bears on the obverse a representation of the sun in splendour or in full glory, probably symbolical of the sun of righteousness. A fish appears on the Northmavine token of 1809. The fish was a very common symbol in early Christian art; it is frequently found in the Catacombs at Rome, but it is surprising to find it used in the Presbytery of Lerwick.

Representations of the Communion cup either with or without the sacramental bread occasionally occur. Carsphairn token shows on the obverse a loaf of bread bearing the initials C A, incuse, and on the reverse a Communion cup lying across the field with P S above and 116 below for Psalm cxvi. Ayr token shows on the obverse a loaf of bread bearing LUK 22. 19, and on the reverse a cup surrounded by the text LUKE 22. 20. Dalrymple token shows a similar arrangement with a different text. Carnbee token has the cup surmounted and flanked by the minister's initials, with the date below. Dalmellington has a somewhat similar arrangement to the token at Carsphairn. Other specimens follow on similar lines, but use different texts: 1. COR. 11. 26; JOHN 6. 35, etc.

The practice of quoting texts on tokens seems to have been introduced at a comparatively early date. Probably the most notable examples are the Covenanters' conventicle tokens. Only five varieties of these are known to exist, and their design marks a new departure in the style of tokens. In designing them the Covenanters passed over all parochial distinctions and placed on the tokens texts only, none of which had any reference to the principles for which they contended and for which many of them suffered and died. None of them mentions a date or the locality whence the tokens emanated, nor do they bear the initials or names of the ministers by whose orders they were made. These tokens are made of lead, and measure 10×9 , 11×9 , and 12×9 sixteenths of an inch. They appear to have been cast from stone moulds, and each one bears in relief a text divided into two divisions—the one half on the obverse and the other on the reverse. The texts are as follows:—

"GIVE ME THY HART," "HOLINES TO THE LORD," "I AM YE BRED OF LYFE,"
 "I AM THE VINE." "I AM THE WAY." [See the illustrations on p. 604.]

It is impossible to determine the probable date of these tokens without a brief reference to the history of the period. Although the struggle against Episcopacy commenced in 1638, it was not till the Restoration in 1660 that the ministers had to leave their churches. Previous to this there is no doubt they used the existing tokens of the churches where they officiated and celebrated the Lord's Supper. When field conventicles began in 1663 it became necessary for them to have tokens of their own, and it was probably at that date or a little later that these tokens were made. It is most likely that at some of the large gatherings of the Covenanters, such as when Mr Blackader and other four members dispensed the Communion in 1675 at East Nisbet in the Merse, these tokens were used. Texts, however, seem to have been little used on tokens for a long time after this. Ardelach in 1691 and Alness in 1784 bear S Love Love for the Sacrament of Love, and Avoch (1790), Cawdor (1791), and Kirkhill (1791) repeat the same words. In 1797 Avoch and Fearn vary the words into Latin—*AMO AMO*. Dalrymple and Ayr (1747) bear the texts Joh. 6. 35 and Luk. 22. 20; Dunfermline (1753) has Eph. iv. 2, 3; Grange (1752-1774) has 1 Cor. xi. 28, 29; Langton (1789) has Col. 1. 20; Leith (1776) and Orphir have 1 Cor. 11. 28; Queensferry (1713) has "ONLY BELIEVE"; Balfron, 1 Cor. 11. 23; Lesmahagow (undated) has "KEEP THE FEAST", Carsphairn has the cxvi. Psalm.

After the commencement of the nineteenth century, when the facilities for sinking dies for tokens were easily attainable, the number of texts quoted was much increased. The two favourite ones appear to have been "DO THIS IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME," and "LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF," although many others are frequently to be met with, such as "THE LORD KNOWETH THEM THAT ARE HIS"; "MY BELOVED IS MINE AND I AM HIS"; "CHRIST OUR PASSOVER IS SACRIFICED FOR US"; "THAT I MAY KNOW HIM AND THE FELLOWSHIP OF HIS SUFFERINGS"; "FAITH, LOVE, KNOWLEDGE, REPENTANCE."

It would hardly be expected to find crosses or crucifixes appearing on

Presbyterian tokens, but they are sometimes met with. The Langton token of 1789 is a notable specimen. It bears a Latin cross surmounted by INRI, with the text Col. 1. 20. But in Episco-Presbyterian churches, when Episcopacy was in the ascendant, they are frequently found. The Episcopalian tokens prevailed to a very large extent in the north of Scotland, and usually included a cross or the sacred monogram in their design. The most notable specimens of these tokens are those of Longside, Old Deer, Fraserburgh, Banff, Folla Rule, Monymusk, Aberdeen, Peterhead, Turriff, Fyvie, Old Meldrum, and Keith, in all of which a cross is introduced, sometimes with the addition of the sacred monogram or with the further addition of a lily or star or some other symbolical or floral ornament.

The decorative instinct is associated with the commemorative influence in many instances. It was early manifested in the apparent effort to arrange the different symbols and devices in a definite and symmetrical pattern. This may be seen in the arrangement of the hearts, stars, Communion cups, sacramental bread, and floral ornaments which appear on so many tokens. It is also evident in a very marked degree in the rebus of the Melrose token. Although common on coins, anything in the nature of a rebus on tokens is hardly to be found. Melrose shows the best specimen, a mason's mallet or mell in the upper dexter corner and a rose displayed in the lower sinister corner, a crescent in the upper sinister corner and a star in the lower dexter corner—a play on the name Melrose. The crescent and star had probably some reference to the Scott arms in the Buccleuch coat of arms. Montrose, again, shows a rose displayed. Applecross, A and an X; Blackford, B 4.

It might be said also to have been manifested very early in a monogramic arrangement, more or less artistic, of the initial letter of the parish and the letter K for Kirk, such as at Morham, Gordon, Kirkbean, Balmaclellan, Buittle, Meiklefolla (Fyvie), Lauder. It was a little elaborated sometimes by adding the letter K in monogram to the two principal letters in the name of the parish, such as SPK for Spott, NBK for Newbattle, STK for Stewarton, KABC for Abercorn, and sometimes

with the addition of TO for token, as at Markinch. Occasionally the initials of the parish were arranged in reverse cypher, as CC for Calder Clere, or reversed D for Daviot and Dalton, or the whole name of the parish was arranged in cypher as at Inveresk, or the principal letters and date in a fantastic cypher or monogram, as at Stracathro. At Leuchars the minister's initials M A H—Mr Alexander Henderson—are represented in monogram.

The use of the city arms on tradesmen's tokens is of ancient origin and may be regarded as a kind of commemorative device. In some of the chief towns of Scotland it was customary to have a representation of the burgh arms on their church tokens. In Edinburgh the burgh arms appear on the earliest token of the town yet discovered, dated 1718, and as the whole expense of providing the tokens devolved at one time on the Corporation, it was the custom of the Dean of Guild for the time being to stamp, in addition to the burgh arms, the initials of his office, D G, and later on the initials of his name, and also the date of his tenure of office. The same type of token containing these details continued in Edinburgh for about a century and a half, as far as can be judged by the tokens extant.

It may be desirable to give a list of the Deans of Guild whose initials are found on the town tokens. 1718 D G in monogram for Dean of Guild (James Cleland); 1754 D F for David Flint; 1766 J N for John Nisbet; 1781 J W for John Wordie; 1795 N M for Neil M'Vicar; 1795 J G for John Gloag; 1805 J M for John Muir; 1817 R J for Robert Johnston; 1821 J T for John Turnbull; 1829 J H for James Hill; 1835 J M for John Macfie; 1837 P L for Peter Lamont; 1859 D M for Duncan Mackinlay.

The Canongate of Edinburgh, then a separate burgh, stamped on the reverse of its tokens, as in 1717, the stag's head, between attires a cross-crosslet fitchee. Glasgow also stamped its arms the tree growing out of a mount, surmounted by a salmon in fesse with a ring in its mouth, with a bell suspended from the tree and a bird on the top; and it is curious to note that there, as in Edinburgh, the same type of token prevailed for

more than a hundred years—the only alteration being the date. The burghs of Aberdeen, Arbroath, Dundee, Haddington, Kirkcaldy, and Paisley (town) also stamped their arms on their tokens. Roxburgh has the arms of the Duke of Roxburghe. Duns bears the crest of Hay of Duns, its patron, so also does Methven, while the Aboyne tokens show a Marquis's coronet.

Another form of decoration which reveals the commemorative instinct might be called the architectural type. It appears in the representations of parish churches on some tokens of the eighteenth century and in a much larger number of a later date. The practice of reproducing views of churches probably arose from the fact that on tradesmen's tokens of that period it was customary to reproduce representations of the principal edifices in the town whence they emanated, so that the way was easily paved for their introduction on church tokens. There may be mentioned as illustrating this feature the tokens of Biggar (1759), Dalkeith (1763), Libberton (*circa* 1763), Peebles (1764), Glenholm and Kilbucko, South Leith, Tarbolton (1800), and Lanark (1735). These, it cannot be doubted, all bear realistic though rude representations of the churches to which their tokens belonged. Another still more remarkable reference to local characteristics occurs in the tokens of Urquhart, Elgin. These bear an equilateral triangle which at one time was supposed to have some reference to the Trinity. The origin of the device is, however, much simpler. It arose from the fact that the parish is triangular in form, each side of the triangle measuring five miles.

The imitative tendency prevailed very strongly throughout Scotland. No sooner was a token issued that seemed pleasing or appropriate, than at once it became a type and was copied by neighbouring and surrounding parishes. Scottish tokens can quite easily be divided into types, and it is worth noting how closely the succeeding tokens followed the original one. The most remarkable of all is, perhaps, the Glasgow type, which originated early in the eighteenth century and was copied by all the parishes in the surrounding counties and even found its way to Nova Scotia. Besides the different churches in Glasgow the same type

may be found at Baldernock, Callander, Cambuslang, Craignish, Eastwood, Glasserton, Kilmarnock, Kilmore, Kippen, Maybole, Norriestown, Old Monkland, Paisley Abbey, Port Glasgow, Renfrew, Shotts, Strathmiglo, Strathblane, and at many other places in the neighbouring counties.

Other types of tokens prevailed in other parts of Scotland. It is needless to go into them in detail, for the illustrations show these better than any description can. The heart-stamped tokens were prevalent in Wigtownshire and the south of Scotland, the small square or oblong tokens were more common in Fife. Perthshire, the northern counties, the Borders, and the southern counties all had types of their own.

The necessity for making a new set of tokens arose from a variety of causes. The simplest and most natural reason is that stated in the Kirk Session Records of Kinnettles that "the old ones were worn quite useless." There were many other reasons besides that. The token bags often got depleted through tokens going amissing. It did not always happen that everyone who got a token used it. The Kirk Session Records of Glasgow record that 120 tokens which had been distributed were not returned. Culross Kirk Session Records (1708) record that, while the number of communicants present was about 600, only about 300 belonged to the parish, the rest belonging to nineteen or twenty different parishes, which leads to the supposition that these parishes must have lost many tokens.

Then tokens sometimes got into the hands of those who were not qualified, and were fraudulently used by them, so that it became necessary to put a stop to these practices. Accordingly it was forced on parishes to have their tokens restamped with a different device, or to have new ones made.

Although it was most commonly the custom to melt up the old tokens and use the metal for the new ones, yet it was not universal, for some parishes kept as many as three sets of tokens in use at the same time. As the Communion was frequently celebrated on two consecutive Sundays, it was decided before each Communion which set should be

used on each occasion. This custom was practised at South Leith Church, as the following extracts from the Kirk Session will show:—
“2nd July 1723. Mr James Stevenson, Moderator, appoints the square tokens marked with the syphoned letters S. L. K. 1701 to be made use of on this occasion.” “2nd January 1724. Mr John Shaw, Moderator, appoints the round tokens marked S. L. K. 94 on the one side and plain on the other side, to be made use of on this occasion.” “25th June 1724. Mr James Stevenson, Moderator, orders the round tokens marked S. L. K. on one side, and the figure of the Church on the other side, to be made use of at this occasion.”

In some cases it was even the custom to have the Communion observed on three successive Sundays, but this was not common, and was principally confined to large centres of population such as Edinburgh. It was, however, quite common to observe the Sacrament on two successive Sundays. In Edinburgh, in 1575, the people on the north side of the town had Communion on one Sunday while those on the south side had it on the following Sunday. In St Andrews, in 1581, the landward inhabitants had the Communion celebrated on different days. In Stirling, in 1614, the Sacrament was given on two Sundays, the one half on one day and the other half on another day.

In a large number of cases the issue of new tokens was coincident with the induction or ordination of a new minister. At one period tokens bore the minister's initials, and it frequently happened that some ministers declined to use the tokens of their predecessors. This occurred, among other instances, in the case of the Rev. John Moon, who, on his admission to the parish of Newtyle, Forfar, followed this course.

The duty of supplying tokens for the Communion rested personally with the minister of the parish, who, as a rule, acted in conjunction with his Kirk Session. One exception to this rule was that in Edinburgh, and possibly in some other towns, the Town Council undertook this duty. Sometimes the ministers or patron presented them. Usually, however, they were paid for by the Kirk Session. At Glasgow, in 1588, they were paid for out of the “penitents’” silver. At Ettrick, in 1694,

they were paid out of the "penalty money," but most frequently they seem to have been paid for out of the ordinary funds of the church.

Tokens were made by various methods, much depending on the amount of skill available in different parishes. In large towns where there were plenty of skilled workmen they appear to have been made principally from iron punches or sunk dies. In an early reference in St Andrews Kirk Session Records there is mention of Patrick Guthrie, a local goldsmith, supplying the token irons. These most probably took the form of a punch or cutter and a box in which it worked. On the face of the cutter was sunk the name or device, and on its being driven into the box the token came out the requisite size complete with the device in relief. The punch or cutter of the Berean Church, Edinburgh, is in the National Museum of Antiquities (fig. 1).

Incuse tokens, or tokens in which the device or letters were sunk instead of being in relief, appear to have been introduced much about the same time as the previous classes, but, differing from them, they are found to have been used more in rural than in town parishes, although it seems likely that the token irons were made in the nearest burghs. The tools for making them consisted of punches bearing one or more initials in relief, somewhat after the style of a modern branding iron. They were made by striking the irons with a hammer on cast lead discs or on sheet lead, and afterwards clipping them to the desired size and shape. In some cases two or three punches were used for each token, and in these cases a great irregularity in the position of the marks may be noticed. It seems very probable that these were the tokens produced by the local blacksmiths. Sometimes, through accident or design, the cast lead discs were not struck with the parish device but were used plain. This may



Fig.1. Token punch, Berean Church. (g.)

be found, as has been noted, in one of the issues of Strath and also of Portree.

In the rural parishes stone moulds were more popular, because they required less skill to make as well as to use. And it is remarkable that from some of these stone moulds the very finest tokens, from an artistic point of view, have been produced. They have a strength and



Fig. 2. Token-mould of stone,
Saltoun Church. (3.)

a quaintness that the modern tokens, with their lack of originality and individuality, and their minute detail and absolute uniformity, do not possess. Casting in a stone mould is of course of great antiquity, and has been used from very early times, and to see it adopted for the manufacture of tokens is only what we might have expected. The stones generally selected were soft stones such as Cam stone, Water-of-Ayr stone, slate, and any similar kind of stone. The desired device was carved incuse and in reverse on the stone, either on the obverse alone, when a plain slab of stone served for the reverse, as in the mould of the Saltoun Church (fig. 2) in the National Museum of Antiquities, or on two separate stones for the obverse and reverse, occasionally with radiating lines for

vents; and there was no difficulty for quite an unskilled man to cast the tokens in lead. Frequently, instead of a stone being carved to cast one token, as many as eight or more copies of the device were carved on the stone, as at Carnock Church, so that a similar number of tokens might be cast at one pouring. As the repetition of the device in numbers very seldom was identical, as might be expected, there will be found many tokens of similar device and date differing very slightly in detail. In later times, as the stone moulds were liable to be broken from various causes, it became customary to

make the moulds of iron, or of brass as in Bankfoot Church token mould (fig. 3).

The manner in which tokens were made from these stone moulds may be of some interest. In early times the halves of the mould were most probably kept together and in position by being gripped in a hand-vice or some similar contrivance, in readiness for pouring in the

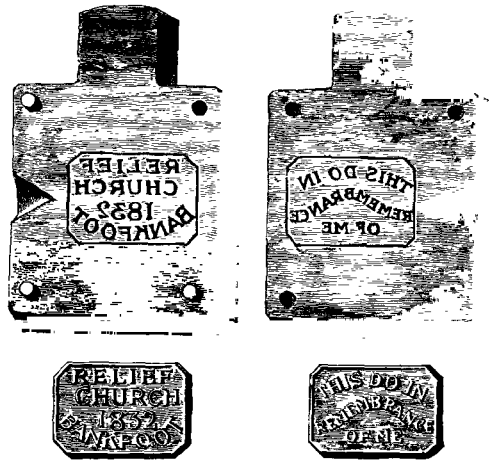


Fig. 3. Token-mould of brass, Bankfoot Church (3.)

metal. In later times the practice was, and for that matter still is, to press the one half of the mould into a socket on the edge of a low table, while the other is fixed into a handle and brought against its neighbour, correct registering being secured by two pins. In more modern times the tokens were made from a pair of steel dies, a specimen of which, made in 1851—that belonging to Tannadice—is in the Museum. On the lower or obverse die was sunk the device or name of the parish, and in the upper or reverse a text or other distinctive device. They were shaped so that a collar kept them in position, and the cast leaden or pewter discs were placed between; and when the dies were com-

pressed by means of a screw press or otherwise, the token emerged struck on both sides.

A few words may be said about the makers of the tokens. As has already been said, the minister of the parish was primarily responsible for the supplying of the tokens, and the statement has been frequently made, and is by no means improbable, that sometimes he had to manufacture them with his own hands. There is no doubt, however, that they were frequently made by the church officer, as may be seen from the Kelso and other Session Records. But the general practice was to have them made by some local craftsman, and to appoint two elders to supervise their manufacture. In Edinburgh, in 1579, they were made by order of the Dean of Guild Court by John Mosman, a local goldsmith, and as the minting of the coinage was entrusted to the goldsmiths, there can be no surprise at his getting such an order. In St Andrews, in 1590, "at command of the Session," the token irons were made by Patrick Guthrie, a goldsmith in the town, who also at the same time made 2000 tokens. There are numerous entries in Kirk Session Records appointing them to be made by the local blacksmith, plumber, pewterer, or even the wright, and the varying skill of these different craftsmen doubtless accounts for the varying quality of work they produced.

Most frequently, when a new set of tokens was being made, the old ones were melted and used along with some additional metal to make the new ones, but this was not always done. Occasionally, probably because of their sacred associations, the old tokens were buried in the earth, or under the pulpit as at Kilchrenan, Argyllshire, and other churches.

A few additional words regarding some of the metals and other materials of which tokens were made may not be amiss. There can be no doubt that the metal originally used was lead. This may be inferred from the entries of lead for the tokens in the great majority of Kirk Session Records. In 1593 the Kirk Session of Glasgow allowed fifty shillings (Scots) for stamping the tickets of lead. In 1689 Rattray Kirk

Session paid three pounds (Scots) for Communion tickets and furnishing lead for them. In 1718 Portmoak Kirk Session paid for tokens three pounds (Scots), and for new lead which was furnished, fifteen pence, there being a thousand tokens cast at that time. In 1725 Perth Kirk Session paid seven shillings and sixpence (Scots) for lead for the tokens, in addition to the cost of making them. Similar extracts to these may be obtained from almost every Kirk Session Record, but these may suffice.

Sometimes, but rarely, tin was used instead of lead, as at Glasgow in 1603, when it is noted in the Kirk Session Records that the "tickets were of tin." Later on, and most generally, a mixture of lead and tin—varying very much in their proportions—was used, and the result was to give a sharper and more durable impression of the device on the tokens and also a whiter colour.

Occasionally, but rarely, tokens were made of brass. From an examination of these it clearly appears that they were stamped in thin sheet metal from a steel or iron die, and were accordingly very light in weight. Meiklefolla, Fetteresso, and Auchterless tokens are average examples of this class of token.

Besides these regular ways of making tokens there were other methods also adopted. At Girthon the tokens appear to have been engraved by the hand, and by no unskilful workman. At Inishail and Lochcarron a copper coin, about the size of a halfpenny, has had its original devices hammered out and the initial of the parish rudely engraved by hand.

A still simpler way of producing a new issue of tokens was to restamp the reverse of the original tokens with a new device, either incuse, as at Bedrule, or in relief, as at Ednam, which produced what is called in numismatical language a "mule." The process of striking the new device obliterated to a certain extent the old one, but it can nevertheless be made out with comparative ease.

The simplest of all ways of making tokens was to cast circular discs of lead without device or any mark whatever on either side.

The material most rarely used for making tokens seems to have been leather. The only example known was when the Lord's Supper was first dispensed to the Secession congregation at Ceres in 1743. On that occasion two thousand tokens were distributed which, according to tradition, were circular pieces of leather about the size of a shilling, with a hole perforated in the centre.

Tokens were intended for the use of one church, and were not meant, like coins, for circulation; but it is remarkable that they did migrate, and that to a considerable extent. In a measure this arose from the fact that a token was not only a passport admitting to the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, but was also, in an indirect way, a certificate of character much the same as disjunction lines may be said to be now. When a member of a church left his native parish he often took his token with him, and it served to admit him to Church privileges in the parish to which he went. Thus when many came from other parishes the token bag came soon to contain a considerable number of alien tokens which got to be dispersed in the same manner still more.

In another way they migrated in rather a wholesale fashion. When a minister was called from one parish to another, it occasionally occurred that he took his token bag with him. For instance, when the Rev. R. Traill was translated from Kettins to Banff, this occurred, and the Kettins tokens were long in use there. This was not, however, so inappropriate as it might seem, as the tokens only bore the minister's initials M. R. T.

They migrated, however, not only among different parishes in Scotland, but sometimes as far as the United States and Canada. When the Rev. Dr Gemmill of Dalry, Ayrshire (known as one of the Breadlifters, who seceded because lifting was not enjoined), emigrated, he seems to have taken his Communion plate and tokens with him, and the Dalry token, dated 1788, is said to be still in use in Lanark, Ontario. Another case might be cited. When the Rev. Thomas Trotter emigrated from Johnshaven he also took his old tokens with him, and they were used at Antigonish, Nova Scotia, as long as the custom prevailed in that church.

Some of these exported token bags contained, as might be expected, alien tokens. A token of Tongland, with the initials of Samuel Arnot, ordained in 1661, was found among Dr Gemmill's own tokens.

Silver Communion cups, which were of considerably more intrinsic and historic value than tokens, have sometimes found their way to the United States or Canada; and I have a note of one, dated about 1662, made in Aberdeen and used in the church of Kearn in Aberdeenshire, which was used in Lunenburg and is now in the possession of King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia.

Much more might be said about church tokens if one included the associations connected with them. But it seems to me these could be more appropriately dealt with in a volume on church history, and that tokens as tokens have no special claim in the matter; and therefore, meanwhile, I do not intend to deal with this point, although it is unquestionable that the associations connected with the tokens are of unsurpassed interest both regarding those through whose hands they passed and the occasions on which they were used when they were the unconscious witnesses of many a historic scene.

It may be desirable to explain that it has been found to be impossible to illustrate all the tokens I have seen. There are, however, about 1200 illustrations either of both the obverse and reverse, or, when the reverse was of little importance, of the obverse alone. Nearly all of these have been drawn from the original tokens, but in a few instances, where it was impossible to obtain them, they have been drawn from rubbings, and every care has been taken to make them as exact as possible. Notwithstanding this there must be many mistakes, as, even with the original token before one many points sometimes were unintelligible. Every token has been described fully as far as possible in the alphabetical list which follows.

This paper is by no means complete as regards the seventeenth and eighteenth century tokens, and I do not believe that now it would be possible to compile any paper that could be described as complete, but at any rate I think that it may be said to contain a fairly representative

collection of descriptions and drawings of the tokens of the period dealt with.

In conclusion, it only remains for me now to thank all those who have helped me in the production of this paper.

It was originally intended only as a description of the tokens in the National Museum ; but as these are few in comparison with many other collections, I applied to others and have had access to most of the finest collections in Scotland.

I have specially to acknowledge my indebtedness to Mrs Stein, Kirkfield House, Lanark ; J. Sword, Esq., The Smith Institute, Stirling ; Jas. Goalen, Esq, Leith ; Robert Kinloch, Esq., Perth ; Rev. Robert Paul, Dollar ; Rev. A. A. Milne, Cambuslang ; R. Milliken, Esq., Kirkcaldy ; Rev. Dr Paul, Grange Church, Edinburgh ; J. H. Pratt, Esq., Rothesay ; James Anderson, Esq., Aberdeen ; David Edward, Esq., Perth, and A. W. Cox, Esq., Glendoick ; also to many ministers and session clerks, and to many other collectors too numerous to mention, for the privileges of examining their collections and making drawings of their tokens.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOKENS.

ABBEY ST BATHANS. *Obr.* **AB** in monogram. Square, with traces of border, 12. Illustration 1.

ABBOTRULE. *Obr.* **AK** in monogram. Round, with border, 12. Illustration 2.

ABBOTSHALL. *Obr.* **ABBOTSHALL · KIRK ·** around edge. *Rev.* **TOKEN 1770** and ornament around edge. Round (with dotted border on *Rev.*), 14. Illustration 3.

ABDIE. *Obr.* **A** within three dots. Almost round, with border, 11.

ABERCORN. *Obr.* **KABC** in monogram, within three mullets. Round, with border, 11. Illustration 4.

ABERDALGIE. *Obr.* **A | 1787**, separated by horizontal line of dots. Square, with border of dots, 11. Illustration 5.

ABERDEEN (Belmont St.). *Obr.* **C OF EASE B M. S.** around edge ; **1791** within circle in centre. Round, with border, 14.

ABERDEEN (Gaelic Chapel). *Obr.* **ABD | Gaelic | Chaple | 1792**. Square, 11.

ABERDEEN (Old Machar). *Obr.* **OM** | 2, with dot in each corner. Square, with border, 11.

ABERDEEN, (Old Machar). *Obr.* **O** | **ABD** |, with loaf of bread below ; all within beaded oval. Oblong, 17 × 11. Illustration 6.

ABERDEEN (Old Machar). *Obr.* **O** | **ABD** | 1718, within beaded oval panel. Upright oblong, with border, 14 × 12.

ABERDEEN (Old Machar). *Obr.* **O** | **ABD** | 1732. Oblong, 14 × 12.

ABERDEEN (Trinity Chapel). *Obr.* **TRINITY** | **CHAPEL** . **E** | 1794. Square, with border, 15.

ABERDEEN (West Kirk). *Obr.* **K** | **ABD**^N, surmounted by three towers—the arms of Aberdeen—and a star in each of the upper corners. Square, with border, 14. Illustration 7.

ABERDEEN (Woodside Chapel). *Obr.* **C** | **EASE**. Oblong, with dotted border, 14 × 13. Illustration 8.

ABERDOUR (Aberdeenshire). *Obr.* **KA** in large capitals. Irregular oblong, with border, 9 × 8. Illustration 9.

ABERDOUR (Fife). *Obr.* **A** | 1774, with dot in centre. *Rev.* **M**^R | **R** · **L**, for Mr Robert Liston, minister 1754 to 1796. Round, 12. Illustration 10.

ABERDOUR (Fife). *Obr.* **ABERDOUR** | **MDCCXCVI**. *Rev.* **REV.** | **W**^M **BRYCE**, minister 1796 to 1841. Oval, with narrow border, 15 × 11.

ABERFOYLE. *Obr.* **AK** in antique capitals within octagonal panel. Almost square, 11.

ABERLADY. *Obr.* **K** | **AB**, incuse capitals. Triangular, 12. Illustration 11.

ABERLADY. *Obr.* **ABL** : within an oblong panel. Round, 11. Illustration 12.

ABERLADY. *Obr.* **ABL**. The **A** has no cross stroke. Oblong, with border, 11 × 7. Illustration 13.

ABERLEMNO. *Obr.* **A** | 1775, with horizontal line below. *Rev.* **MR** | **·AM**, for Mr Andrew Mitchell, minister 1750 to 1794. Almost round, with narrow border, 12.

ABERLOUR. *Obr.* **AB** with **R** above, incuse. Round, 13. Illustration 14.

ABERNETHY (Inverness). *Obr.* **A**, large Latin capital. Almost square, with serrated border, 11 × 10. Illustration 15.

ABERNETHY (Inverness). *Obr.* **A**, large incuse capital. Square, 11. Illustration, 17.

ABERNETHY (Inverness). *Obr.* **A**, large Latin capital. *Rev.* **No. 1**, for number of table. Oblong, 16 × 13. Illustration 16.

ABERNETHY, (Perthshire). *Obr.* **M** | **AM** | **ABER** | 1722, for Mr Alexr. Moncrieff of Cultargie, minister 1720 to 1761. Almost square, with narrow border, 11. Illustration 18.

ABERNYTE. *Obr.* **A—E** | 1762. *Rev.* **M** | **IA**, for Mr James Adamson, minister 1760 to 1807. Round, 11.

ADVIE. *Obr.* **A**, large Latin capital, incuse. Oblong, 11 × 9.

AIRLIE. *Obr.* **M | D · T | A**, for Mr David Thomson, minister 1743 to 1779. *Rev.* 1747, with dot above and below. Round, 11. Illustration 19.

AIRLIE. *Obr.* **M | DT | A** in old-style Latin capitals, incuse, for Mr David Thomson, minister 1743 to 1779. *Rev.* 1766, incuse. Round, 12. Illustration 20.

AIRLIE. *Obr.* **M | D · T | A** in Latin capitals in relief, for Mr David Thomson, minister 1743 to 1779. *Rev.* 1777. Round, 15. Illustration 21.

AIRTH. *Obr.* **AK**, antique capitals, incuse. Heart-shaped, 14 × 12. Illustration 22.

AIRTH. *Obr.* **AK**, with lamp between letters, 1737 below: known as the "Lamp Token." Oblong, with border, 12 × 11. Illustration 23.

ALFORD. *Obr.* **ALFORD | 1763**. Square, with border, 15. Illustration 24.

ALLOA. *Obr.* **KA | 1731**. Heart-shaped, with traces of border, 13 × 11. Illustration 25.

ALLOA. *Obr.* **A. | K**, antique capitals in relief. Square, with serrated border, 11. Illustration 26.

ALNESS. *Obr.* **AL^s**, large capitals, with small **s** in right-hand corner. *Rev.* **C**, capital. There is also an Alness token of similar design but a size smaller. Oblong, 11 × 9. Illustration 27.

ALVAH (Banffshire). *Obr.* **A**, large antique Latin capital. Square, with serrated border, 11. Illustration 28.

ALVAH (Banffshire). *Obr.* **M | IS**, for Mr James Steuart, minister 1718 to 1745. Pentagonal, 9 × 8.

ALVAH (Banffshire). *Obr.* **M | AW | 1750** in antique capitals, for Mr Alexr. Wilson, minister 1745 to 1775. Square, with border, 11. Illustration 29.

ALVAH (Banffshire). *Obr.* **M | AW | 1770** in antique capitals (the first 7 is retrograde and the second is like a 2), for Mr Alexr. Wilson, minister 1745 to 1775. Oblong, with border, 12 × 10. Illustration 30.

ALVES. *Obr.* **A**, within square panel. Square, 14.

ALVES. *Obr.* **A**, large capital, within circle. Round, with narrow border, 14.

ALVES. *Obr.* **A | 1784**, with 7 and 4 retrograde. *Rev.* **S | Love | Love**, with **S** (retrograde) for Sacrament. Round, with border, 13. Illustration 31.

ALVES. *Obr.* **S | Alves | T**, for Sacramental Token. *Rev.* 17 · 98. Round, with border, 14. Illustration 32.

ALVES. *Obr.* **A**, within circular panel. *Rev.* **S | Love | Love**, with retrograde **S**. Round, 15.

ALVIE. *Obr.* **ALVIE**. Round, 12.

ALYTH. *Obr.* **VI**, incuse, for number of table. Round, 12.

ALYTH. *Obr.* **M | I : T | 1710 | A**, within circular serrated panel, for Mr John Thomson, minister 1702 to 1719. Almost square, 11 × 10. Illustration 33.

ALYTH. *Obv.* **·M·** | **I·R** | 1754 | **A**, within a rudely serrated oval panel, for Mr John Robertson, minister 1737 to 1772. Upright oblong, 14 × 13.

ALYTH. *Obv.* **·M·** | **I·R** | 1758 | **·A·**, for Mr John Robertson, minister 1737 to 1772. Oblong, with serrated border, 13 × 11.

ALYTH. *Obv.* **·M·** | **I·R** | 17 A 67, for Mr John Robertson, minister 1737 to 1772. Oblong, with serrated border, 13 × 11. Illustration 34.

AMULREE. *Obv.* **M^B** | **IM^CI** | **KA** | 1769, for Mr John M'Intyre, itinerant preacher and catechist at the Royal Bounty Mission Station of Amulree. Octagonal, with narrow border, 12. Illustration 35.

ANSTRUTHER EASTER. *Obv.* **AE**, within circular panel. Diamond-shaped, 16 (point to point). Illustration 37.

ANSTRUTHER EASTER. *Obv.* **AE** in antique Latin capitals. Oblong, with cut corners and double-line border, 13 × 10. Illustration 38.

ANSTRUTHER WESTER. *Obv.* **AW** in antique Flemish capitals. Oblong, with border, 10 × 8. Illustration 40.

ANSTRUTHER WESTER. *Obv.* **AW** in antique Flemish capitals. Oblong, with border, 11 × 8. Illustration 41.

ANSTRUTHER WESTER. *Obv.* **AW** in antique capitals. Oblong, with rounded corners and narrow border, 12 × 10. Illustration 42.

ANSTRUTHER WESTER. *Obv.* **AW** in antique Latin capitals. *Rev.* 1778. Oblong, with cut corners and border, 13 × 10. Illustration 43.

ANWOTH. *Obv.* **RC** | **ANWorth** | 1755, for Robert Carson, minister 1753 to 1769. *Rev.* The bleeding heart with the aorta giving off its branches. Round, 14. Illustration 44.

APPLECROSS. *Obv.* **APX** in straight line across token. Round, 10. Illustration 45.

APPLECROSS. *Obv.* **APX** in semicircle near top edge, with dot in centre. Round, with border, 15.

APPLECROSS. *Obv.* **AP^X** in Latin capitals. Oval, with border, 19 × 12. Illustration 46.

APPLECROSS. *Obv.* **AC** | 6, antique incuse capitals for Applecross 6th table. Oblong, 13 × 12.

ARBIRLOT. *Obv.* **ARB^T**. *Rev.* **M** | **RW**, for Mr Richard Watson, minister 1790 to 1829. Round, with dotted border, 14. Illustration 47.

ARBROATH. *Obv.* **AB** in cypher. *Rev.* **Ch** in script, above a porteullis with chains pendent—the arms of the burgh. Round, with large serrated border on obverse, 14. Illustration 48.

ARBROATH. *Obv.* **AB** in monogram. *Rev.* **C**. Round, 10.

ARBUTHNOTT. *Obv.* **ARB** | **UTH** | **NOT**. Oblong, with border, 11 × 10. Illustration 49.

ARDCHATTAN. *Obv.* **A**, Latin capital, mouse. Square, with rounded corners, 13. Illustration 50.

ARDCHATTAN. *Obv.* **ARD**, antique capitals in relief. Oblong, 12 × 8. Illustration 51.

ARDCHATTAN. *Obv.* **ARDCHATTAN 1791** on plain circular band, **M^R | LG** in centre for Mr Ludovick Grant, minister 1756 to 1795. There are trefoil ornaments at the corners. Square, with narrow border, 14. Illustration 52.

ARDCLACH. *Obv.* **ARDCLACH** ∴ around edge, with **· 91 ·** in centre for 1691. *Rev.* **S | Love | Love**. S retrograde, dot in centre. Round, with narrow border, 15. Illustration 53.

ARDERSIER. *Obv.* **ARDERSIER** in Latin capitals, incuse, around edge. Round, 14. Illustration 54.

ARDNAMURCHAN. *Obv.* **ARD** in antique capitals (very like but distinct from Ardchattan). Oblong, with traces of border, 11 × 9. Illustration 55.

ARDNAMURCHAN. *Obv.* **ARD**, with letters placed lower on token than previous one. Oblong, with traces of border, 12 × 8.

ARDOCH. *Obv.* **Let a man | Examine | himself | 1 Cor. II. 28**, within a square panel. On border on two sides **ARDOCH | CHAPEL**, and on other two **17 | 96**. Square, with cut corners, 13. Illustration 56.

ARDROSSAN. *Obv.* **ARD | 1740**. Oblong, with border, 12 × 11. Illustration 57.

ARNGASK. *Obv.* **ARN | GOSK**. *Rev.* **M | IG | 1713**, for Mr James Gillespie, minister 1707 to 1729. Oblong, with border, 12 × 9. Illustration 58.

ARNGASK. *Obv.* **ARN | GOSK**. The N is retrograde. *Rev.* **M | IG | 1721**, for Mr James Gillespie, minister 1707 to 1729. Oblong, with traces of border, 11 × 9.

ARRENAGH and LAWERS (a suppressed parish). *Obv.* **M^R | IC. | AL. | 1799**, for Mr John Campbell, minister. Octagonal, with traces of border, 14 × 13.

ARROCHAR. *Obv.* **ARR : | C.T.**, for Communion Token. Square, 12. Illustration 59.

ASHKIRK. *Obv.* **AK** in grotesque capitals, in low line relief, as if the mould had been cut with graver. Oblong, 10 × 9. Illustration 60.

ASHKIRK. *Obv.* **AK**, Latin capitals, incuse. Oblong, 10 × 9. Illustration 61.

ASHKIRK. *Obv.* **AK**, antique Latin capitals. Oblong, with border, 12 × 9.

ASHKIRK. *Obv.* **AK** in large, rudely formed letters. *Rev.* **1766**. Oblong, 8 × 7. Illustration 36.

ASSYNT. *Obv.* **A**, large Latin capital. Oblong, with border, 11 × 10. Illustration 62.

ATHELSTANEFORD. *Obv.* **AK**, incuse capitals. Round, with narrow border, 9.

AUCHINLECK (the old name of the parish). *Obv.* **AFLEK** in Latin capitals. Oblong, with indented border top and bottom, 14 × 8. Illustration 63.

AUCHINLECK. *Obv.* **AFLEK** in Latin characters. Oblong, with ornamental border, 14 × 7. Illustration 64.

AUCHINLECK. *Obv.* **AFLEK.** Oblong, with serrated border, 18×6. Illustration 65.

AUCHTERARDER. *Obv.* **OK**, for Ochterarder or Auchterarder Kirk. Oblong, with border, 10×8. Illustration 66.

AUCHTERARDER. *Obv.* **A** | **1723**, antique Latin type, with bar between initial and date. *Rev.* **6**, incuse, for number of table. Almost square, with border on obverse, 13×12. Illustration 67.

AUCHTERDERRAN. *Obv.* **GB** | **·A·**, for George Boswell, minister 1567 to 1596. **A**, with dot before and after, for initial letter of parish. Square, with border, 9.

AUCHTERGAVERN. *Obv.* **A * P**, capitals, with star between. Square, with narrow border, 11. Illustration 68.

AUCHTERHOUSE. *Obv.* **M** | **PI** | **A**, for Mr Patrick Johnstone, minister 1702 to 1740. Round, 11. Illustration 71.

AUCHTERHOUSE. *Obv.* **A** | **1744**, with line below date. *Rev.* **M** | **D : S**, for Mr David Scott, minister 1740 to 1773. Round, with serrated edge, 12. Illustration 69.

AUCHTERHOUSE. *Obv.* **Auchterhouse** in Latin capitals around edge, with star within circle in centre. *Rev.* **M^E** | **J · S** | **1792**, for Mr Jas. Scott, minister 1774 to 1804. Round, 12. Illustration 70.

AUCHTERLESS. *Obv.* **M** | **AR**, antique Latin capitals, for Mr Alexr. Ross, minister 1706 to 1729. Brass, square, with narrow border, 10. Illustration 72.

AUCHTERLESS. *Obv.* **Auch-** | **TERLESS**, the final S is very small. Square, with border, 15. Illustration 73.

AUCHTERMUCHTY. *Obv.* **AUCTY** | **1716**, Roman capitals. *Rev.* **M** | **TT**, for Mr Thos. Thomson, minister 1701 to 1733. Oblong, with narrow border, 10×9. Illustration 74.

AUCHTERTOOL. *Obv.* **A**, large grotesque capital. *Rev.* **1708**, within oblong panel. Square, 9. Illustration 39.

AUCHTERTOOL. *Obv.* **ATK** | **1716**. *Rev.* **M** | **AE**, for Mr Andrew Eliot, minister 1699 to 1745. Square, 10. Illustration 75.

AVOCH. *Obv.* **A**, large antique capital. *Rev.* **V**, for number of table. Irregular round, 12×11. Illustration 76.

AVOCH. *Obv.* **AVOCH 1790** around edge, dot in centre. *Rev.* **S** | **Love** | **Love**. The S is for sacrament, and is retrograde; there is a dot in the centre. Round, with border, 14. Illustration 77.

AVOCH. *Obv.* **AVOCH** | **J + S** | **1797**, for James Smith, minister 1787 to 1830. The name of the place is in a semicircular scroll. *Rev.* **AMO** | **AMO**, below a rude representation of "Burning Bush." Round, with border, 15. Illustration 78.

AVONDALE. *Obv.* **AK** | **1743**, antique Latin type. Square, with partial border of dots, 11. Illustration 79.

AVONDALE. *Obv.* **AK** | 1752, antique Latin type. Square, with border, 10. Illustration 80.

AYR. *Obv.* **AIR** · 1747 · **IOH** 6 · 35 · around edge; **LUK** | 22 | 19 · on representation of loaf of bread in centre. *Rev.* **LUKE** 22 · 20 · around edge, Communion cup in centre. Round (imperfect), 13. Illustration 81.

AYTON. *Obv.* **AYTON** · **KIRK** · around edge, six-leaved flower in centre. *Rev.* Same as obverse. Round, with border, 12. Illustration 82.

BALDERNOCK. *Obv.* **BALDERNOCK** 1755 on plain circular band, **M** | **IC** in centre for Mr John Colquhoun, minister 1745 to 1772. There are trefoil ornaments at the corners. Square, 10. Illustration 83.

BALFRON. *Obv.* **B**, large capital within sunk square panel in centre. Square, 11. Illustration 84.

BALFRON. *Obv.* **K** * **B** | 1697. Square, with border, 11. Illustration 85.

BALFRON. *Obv.* **BALFRON** | 1 COR II 23 | **PARISH** | 1796 around edge, **I** · **I** entwined script capitals in square panel in centre, for James Jeffrey, minister 1787 to 1824. Square, with cut corners, 13.

BALLANTRAE. *Obv.* · **B** · | 9 · 3, all within an oblong panel. Square, with border, 9.

BALLANTRAE. *Obv.* **Bal** | **WD** | 1799, for Wm. Donaldson, minister 1771 to 1814. The **WD** are in cypher. Square, with border, 11. Illustration 86.

BALLINGRY. *Obv.* **M** | **R** * **B**, for Mr Robt. Balfour, minister 1719 to 1773. Oblong, with border, 10 × 9. Illustration 87.

BALLINGRY. *Obv.* **BK** | 1731. *Rev.* **M** | **RB**, for Mr Robt. Balfour, minister 1719 to 1773. Square, 10. Illustration 88.

BALMACLELLAN. *Obv.* **BA** in large rude capitals. Irregular square, 12 × 11. Illustration 89.

BALMACLELLAN. *Obv.* **BM** in monogram. *Rev.* 1767. Almost square, with border, 9. Illustration 90.

BALMAGHIE. *Obv.* **BMS** | **KK**. *Rev.* **SM** | 1770, for Samuel Martin, minister 1768 to 1776. Almost square, with border, 11. Illustration 92.

BALMERINO. *Obv.* **B** | 1725. The 2 retrograde and the 5 inverted. *Rev.* **M** | **TK**, for Mr Thos. Ker, minister 1722 to 1741. Round, with border, 11. Illustration 138.

BALQUHIDDER. *Obv.* **IR** | 1720, for James Robertson, minister 1710 to 1723. Almost square, with border, 11. Illustration 93.

BALQUHIDDER. *Obv.* **BAL** | **QUHID** | **DER** | 1778 around edge. Oblong, with cut corners and slight border, 15 × 13. Illustration 94.

BANCHORY-DEV'NICK. *Obv.* · **K** · | · **N** · **B** · | 1739, for Kirk of Nether Banchory. Square, with border, 17. Illustration 95.

BANCHORY-DEV'NICK. *Obv.* · **K** · | · **N-B** · | 1764, for Kirk of Nether Banchory. Square, with border, 16. Illustration 96.

BANCHORY-TERNAN. *Obv.* **R** : **R**, for Robert Reid, minister 1602. Oblong, 12 × 10.

BANCHORY-TERNAN. *Obv.* **M** | **FD**, incuse, for Mr Francis Dauney, minister 1758 to 1800. Oblong, 10×9 .

BANFF. *Obv.* **M** | **S**, for Mr Alexr. Setone, minister 1661 to 1679. Square, with border, 11.

BANFF. *Obv.* **M** | **I** • **I**, for Mr James Innes, minister 1716 to 1753. Square, with loose beaded border, 12. Illustration 97.

BANFF. *Obv.* **M** | **AS**, for Mr Andrew Skene, minister 1762 to 1793. Oblong, with serrated border, 12×10 . Illustration 98.

BANFF. *Obv.* **BANFF** in large Latin capitals. Oblong, with border, 17×11 . Illustration 99.

BARRA. *Obv.* **BK**, with eleven dots on the field; all within an oblong panel. Oblong, with border, 10×9 . Illustration 91.

BARRA and GARVALD. *Obv.* **BG** | **K**, rudely formed capitals. Round, 12.

BARRY. *Obv.* **B**, large capital. *Rev.* **M** | **WD**, for Mr William Dall, minister 1720 to 1775. Square, with rounded corners and border, 10. Illustration 100.

BARVAS. *Obv.* **BP**, rude Latin capitals. Oblong, with border, 12×10 .

BATHGATE. *Obv.* **BK**, large rude capitals. Square, 11. Illustration 101.

BATHGATE. *Obv.* **BK**, large capitals. Oblong, with border, 10×9 . Illustration 102.

BEDRULE. *Obv.* **BK**, incuse. *Rev.* **B** in relief, almost entirely obliterated, apparently the obverse of the previous issue of tokens. Round, 11. Illustration 103.

BELHELVIE. *Obv.* **BEL** | 1723. Square, with border, 10. Illustration 104.

BELHELVIE. *Obv.* **BELL** | 1725, with rude ornaments between name and date. Square, 12. Illustration 105.

BELLIE-FOCHABERS. *Obv.* **C** • **P** | **B**, for Charles Primrose, Bellie, minister 1702 to 1707. *Rev.* **F**, for Fochabers, surrounded by circle of sixteen dots. Irregular round, with traces of border on obverse, 14×13 . Illustration 106.

BENDOCHY. *Obv.* • **M** • | **I** • **R**, within a sunk circular panel, for Mr James Ramsay, minister 1700 to 1746. Square, 11. Illustration 107.

BENDOCHY. *Obv.* **B** | 1780. *Rev.* **M** | **AD**, for Mr Alexr. Dun, minister 1747 to 1784. Oblong, 11×10 . Illustration 108.

BIGGAR. *Obv.* **Biggar** | **KIRK** | 1759. *Rev.* A representation of church, with **I** incuse above, for number of table. Square, with traces of border, 12. Illustration 109.

BIRNIE. *Obv.* **B** | 1736. Oblong, 12×10 . Illustration 110.

BIRSAY and HARRAY. *Obv.* **B**. *Rev.* **H** | 1722. Almost square, with border on obverse, 10. Illustration 111.

BIRSAY and HARRAY. *Obv.* **B** in rude block capital. *Rev.* **H** | 1776. Square, with border on reverse, 8. Illustration 112.

BIRSAY and HARRAY. *Obv.* **B** in rude block capital. *Rev.* **H** | 1779. Square, with border on reverse, 11. Illustration 113.

BIRSE. *Obr.* **KB** | 1711. Square, with border, 15. Illustration 114.

BIRSE. *Obr.* **K** | **BIRSE** | 1780, with trefoils in corners. Square, with dotted border, 14. Illustration 115.

BIRSE. *Obr.* **K** | **BIRSE** | 1789, with trefoils in corners. Square, with border, 15. Illustration 116.

BLACKFORD. *Obr.* **B** : 4 on sunk panel. Oblong, 10 × 9. Illustration 117.

BLAIR-ATHOLL. *Obr.* **M** | **RB**, for Mr Robert Bisset, minister 1726 to 1739. *Rev.* 1731, with rude cross saltire above. Irregular square, 10.

BLAIRGOWRIE. *Obr.* **M** | **IL** | 1726 | **B**, within circular panel, serrated inwards, for Mr Jas. Lyon, minister 1723 to 1768. Almost square, 14 × 13. Illustration 119.

BLAIRGOWRIE. *Obr.* **M** | **IL** | 1762 | **B**, within a sunk circular panel, for Mr Jas. Lyon, minister 1723 to 1768. Almost square, 13. Illustration 118.

BLAIRGOWRIE. *Obr.* **BLAIRGOURIE** | 1782 around edge, and **M** | · | **W** . **D** in centre within circular panel, for Mr Wm. Dow, minister 1769 to 1786. Round, 14. Illustration 120.

BLANTYRE. *Obr.* **BL** · | 1718. Square, with border, 12. Illustration 121.

BOHARM. *Obr.* **B**, incuse old Latin capital. Oblong, 12 × 11. Illustration 122.

BOHARM. *Obr.* **B**, with cross to left. Upright oblong, with rounded corners, 10 × 9.

BOLESKINE and ABERTARFF. *Obr.* **ABT**, large capitals. Oblong, with border, 12 × 8.

BOLESKINE and ABERTARFF. *Obr.* **BAT**, large capitals. *Rev.* **C** | 1771. Round, with border, 13.

BOLTON. *Obr.* **BO**, incuse. *Rev.* **K**, incuse. Oblong, 9 × 7. Illustration 123.

BONHILL. *Obr.* **BO** | **NHI** | **LL** | 1764 around edge. Square, with narrow border, 12. Illustration 124.

BONHILL. *Obr.* **BONHILL** in semicircle above and 1764 below. *Rev.* **M** | **IG**, for Mr James Graham, minister 1756 to 1767. Oblong, 13 × 12.

BORGUE. *Obr.* **DF** | **BK**, incuse, for David Forbes, minister, Borgue Kirk, 1752 to 1791. *Rev.* **AD** | 1781, incuse. Round, 12. Illustration 125.

BOTHKENNAR. *Obr.* **BB** or **BR**, rude Latin capitals. Oblong, 10 × 7.

BOTHKENNAR. *Obr.* **BR** | 1725. Oblong, with border, 13 × 11. Illustration 126.

BOTRIPHNY. *Obr.* **BOTRI** | **PHNIE**. The N is retrograde. *Rev.* An oblong panel divided by a horizontal line, with 1782 in the upper part and two *fleurs-de-lis* in the lower. Oblong, with dotted border, 12 × 11. Illustration 127.

BOURTIE. *Obr.* **M** | **AS** | 1697, for Mr Alexr. Sharp, minister 1678 to 1709. Square, with border, 10.

BOURTIE. *Obv.* **TS** | **M** | **Bourty**, for Thomas Shepherd, minister 1744 to 1795. Square, with border, 14.

BOWDEN. *Obv.* **BK**, antique capitals. Almost square, with serrated border, 9. Illustration 128.

BOWER. *Obv.* **BOWER** | 1780. Oblong, 17 × 14. Illustration 129.

BOYNDIE. *Obv.* **I · B** within square panel, for Inverboyndie, the old name of the parish. Square, 9.

BOYNDIE. *Obv.* **BOYN**. Oblong, with serrated border, 12 × 11. Illustration 130.

BOYNDIE. *Obv.* **BOYN**. Almost square, with serrated border, 13 × 12. Illustration 131.

BRACADALE. *Obv.* **B**, large Latin capital. Round, with serrated border, 14. Illustration 132.

BRECHIN. *Obv.* **16** | **BREC-** | **-HIN** | **78**, with two horizontal lines between name and date. The N is retrograde. Round, 14. Illustration 133.

BRECHIN. *Obv.* **BREC** | **HIN**. *Rer.* **M** | **IW** | 1707, for Mr John Willison, minister 1703 to 1716. Oblong, with border, 13 × 12.

BRECHIN. *Obv.* **· M** | **RG**, for Mr Robert Gray, minister 1717 to 1738. Square, with rounded corners and border, 10.

BRECHIN. *Obv.* **: B :** | 1799, with two dots before and after B. Oblong, with border, 12 × 11.

BROUGHTON. *Obv.* **BROUG** | **HTON**, with ornament above and below. *Rer.* **DOUBLE** | 1753, with ornament between. Bronze, round, with serrated border, 18. Illustration 134.

BUCHANAN (formerly Inchealzeoch). *Obv.* **I · K ·** | 1712, within square sunk panel. Square, with border, 11. Illustration 135.

BUCHANAN. *Obv.* **B · K** | **D · M^c** | 1773, separated by two horizontal lines, all within a square panel. The D · M^c represents David M^cGibbon, minister 1759 to 1805. Square, with serrated border, 13.

BUCKIE. *Obv.* **· B ·**, large Latin capital within a circular panel, serrated inwards. Oblong, 13 × 12. Illustration 136.

BUTTLE. *Obv.* **BK** in monogram. Almost round, with border, 13. Illustration 137.

BUNKLE and PRESTON. *Obv.* **B · P**, incuse. Round, with bevelled edge, 13. Illustration 139.

BUNKLE and PRESTON. *Obv.* **B** above **P**, with **K** to right side. Round, 11. Illustration 140.

BUNKLE and PRESTON. *Obv.* **BUNCLE** | **&** | **PRESTON**, surrounded by floral ornament. *Rer.* **M^r** | **R + D** | 1790, also surrounded by ornament, for Mr Robert Douglas, minister 1765 to 1801. Square, 11. Illustration 141.

BURNTISLAND. *Obv.* **BK** | 1744. *Rev.* **M^R** | **RS**, for Mr Robert Spears, minister 1743 to 1778. Round, with border, 13. Illustration 142.

CADDER. *Obv.* **CADDER 1755** and ornamental scroll on plain circular band, with **M** | **AD** in centre, for Mr Alexander Dun, minister 1746 to 1790. There are trefoil ornaments at the corners. Square, with narrow border, 12. Illustration 143.

CAERLAVEROCK. *Obv.* **CL**, large plain capitals. Square, with border, 9. Illustration 144.

CAERLAVEROCK. *Obv.* **CL** in monogram. Round, with border, 12. Illustration 145.

CAIRNEY. *Obv.* **M** · | **I · R**, within sunk circular panel, for Mr John Ramsay, minister 1719 to 1746. Square, 11.

CAIRNEY. *Obv.* **M** | **AC**, for Mr Alexr. Chalmers, minister 1747 to 1798. Upright oblong, with border, 14 × 12. Illustration 147.

CALDER CLERE (now East Calder). *Obv.* **CC**, within a square panel surrounded by dots. Irregular square, 9. Illustration 149.

CALDER CLERE (now East Calder). *Obv.* **CC**, reversed in monogram, with three stars above and three below. *Rev.* 1731. Round, with narrow border, 14.

CALDER CLERE (now East Calder). *Obv.* **CC**, incuse, within oblong panel, with engrailed upper and lower border. *Rev.* 1760, with horizontal line engrailed above and below. Oblong, 12 × 11. Illustration 150.

CALLANDER. *Obv.* **CAL** | 1721. Oblong, with border, 10 × 9. Illustration 151.

CALLANDER. *Obv.* **CALLANDER 1779** on plain circular band, with **I · R** in centre for Jas. Robertson, minister 1768 to 1812. Octagonal, 15. Illustration 152.

CAMBUSLANG. *Obv.* **CAMBVSLANG 1742** on plain circular band, with **M** | **W. M^{CC}** in centre for Mr Wm. McCulloch, minister 1731 to 1771. There are trefoils at the corners. Almost square, 12 × 11. Illustration 153.

CAMBUSNETHAN. *Obv.* **CAMBUSNETHAN · 1755** on plain circular band. Square, with dotted border, 12.

CAMERON. *Obv.* **CA** | **MERON** | 1719. Octagonal, with slight border, 12.

CAMPBELTOWN. *Obv.* A Latin cross, punched on thin sheet-iron. *Rev.* Incuse of obverse. Upright oblong, cut corners, 16 × 14. Illustration 154.

CAMPBELTOWN. *Obv.* **CP** | 1735. Almost square, with border, 12. Illustration 155.

CAMPBELTOWN (Low Church). *Obv.* **L * K ·** | 1737, for Low Kirk. Round, with border, 13. Illustration 156.

CAMPSIE. *Obv.* **CAMPSIE 1745** on plain circular band, with **M^R** | **IW** in centre for Mr John Warlen, minister 1732 to 1747. There are trefoils in the corners. Square, with slight border, 11.

CANTSBAY (Cuthness). *Obv.* **KC** in large capitals. Square, with border, 11. Illustration 157.

CANISBAY (Caithness). *Obv.* **KC** in large capitals. Round, with border, 13. Illustration 158.

CANISBAY (Caithness). *Obv.* **K · C** in large capitals. Round, with border, 13. Illustration 159.

CANONBIE. *Obv.* **CANONBY KIRK** around edge. *Rev.* **1 COR | XI . 23**. Octagonal, with narrow border, 14. Illustration 160.

CARDROSS. *Obv.* **CAR**. Oblong, with border, 12 × 9.

CARDROSS. *Obv.* **M^r E | 17 C 67**, for Mr John Edmonstone, minister 1727 to 1771. Oblong, with serrated border, 11 × 10. Illustration 161.

CARESTON. *Obv.* **M | IM**, surrounded by circle of dots, for Mr John Murray, minister 1682 to 1710. *Rev.* **1709 | C**, surrounded by circle of dots. Almost round, with slight border on obverse, 12. Illustration 162.

CARGILL. *Obv.* **CP | 1710**. The main stroke of the P divides the date in two. Square, 11. Illustration 163.

CARGILL. *Obv.* **CARGILL | 1759** ·, with dot in centre. Round, with dotted border, 15. Illustration 164.

CARMICHAEL. *Obv.* **CK**. Square, with border, 8. Illustration 165.

CARMICHAEL. *Obv.* **CP | 1748**, rude capitals. Square, 10. Illustration 166.

CARMUNNOCK. *Obv.* **CAR | MAN | NOCK | 1736** around edge, with **M | AT** within square panel in centre, for Mr Andrew Taite, minister 1692 to *circa* 1742-4. Irregular upright oblong, 12 × 11. Illustration 167.

CARMUNNOCK. *Obv.* **CAR · MAN · NOCK · 1777** around edge, with **M | J · H** on square panel in centre for Mr Joseph Hodgson, minister 1776 to 1785. Square, with border and cut corners, 14.

CARMYLIE. *Obv.* **M | IS**, for Mr James Scott, minister 1710 to 1720. The letter M is joined to the I.S. below it. Oblong, with border, 10 × 8. Illustration 168.

CARMYLIE. *Obv.* **C**, large old Latin capital. *Rev.* **M | PB | 1786**, for Mr Patrick Bryce, minister 1771 to 1816. Round, with border, 13.

CARNBEE. *Obv.* **CARN | BIE * .** *Rev.* **M | IP | 1767**, with sand-glass in centre, for Mr Joseph Pitcairne, minister 1742 to 1780. Oblong, with plain border on obverse and rudely serrated border on reverse, 13 × 11. Illustration 169.

CARNOCK. *Obv.* **K · C**. *Rev.* **1746**. Almost square, 11 × 10. Illustration 170.

CARNWATH. *Obv.* **CWK | 1704**. Round, 13. Illustration 171.

CARRIDEN. *Obv.* **C × C**. *Rev.* **17 · 06**. Round, with border, 12. Illustration 172.

CARSFAIRN. *Obv.* **CA** on representation of loaf of bread. *Rev.* A representation of a Communion cup between **PS | 116** for Psalm cxvi. Almost round, with slight border on reverse, 14. Illustration 173.

CARSPHAIRN or CROSSMICHAEL. *Obr.* **CP**, large capitals. *Rev.* **16** | **48**. There is no definite evidence to show to which of these parishes this token belongs, or whether it belongs to either of them. Round, 10. Illustration 240.

CARSTAIRS. *Obr.* **C · K** | **1709**. Almost square, 12×11 . Illustration 174.

CARSTAIRS. *Obr.* **C · K** | **1749**. Oblong, 12×10 . Illustration 175.

CASTLETON. *Obr.* **C · K**. *Rev.* **I. COR.** | **CHAP. XI** | **VER. 28**. Square, with border, 12. Illustration 176.

CATHCART. *Obr.* **CATHCART 1775** on dotted circular band, with **M** | **IH** in centre for Mr John Hamilton, minister 1759 to 1783. There are ornaments in the corners. Oblong, with narrow border, 12×11 .

CATRINE. *Obr.* **CA** | **1796**. Round, with serrated border, 12. Illustration 177.

CAVERS. *Obr.* **CK**, with two five-pointed stars below. *Rev.* · **1699**, with a five-pointed star below. Irregular round, with serrated border on reverse, 14×13 . Illustration 178.

CAWDOR. *Obr.* **CK**, rudely formed capitals. Round, 13.

CAWDOR. *Obr.* **CAL**, Latin capitals for Calder, the old name for Cawdor. Square, 12.

CAWDOR. *Obr.* **CALDER 1791** around edge, star in centre. *Rev.* **S** | **Love** | **Love**, with dot in centre. S is retrograde. Round, with border, 15. Illustration, 148.

CERES. *Obr.* **CERES** | **1719**. *Rev.* **M** | **WG**, for Mr William Greenlees, minister 1711 to 1737. Oblong, with narrow border, 10×8 . Illustration 179.

CERES. *Obr.* **CERES** | **1749**. *Rev.* **M** | **TS**, for Mr Thomas Scot, minister 1740 to 1752. Oblong, with narrow border, 11×9 . Illustration 180.

CERES. *Obr.* **CERES** | **1756**. *Rev.* **MP** | **IT**, for Mr John Trotter, minister 1752 to 1808. Oblong, with serrated border, 11×10 . Illustration 181.

CHANNELKIRK. *Obr.* **C · K**, within oblong-shaped panel with rounded ends. Imperfect oblong, 8. Illustration 182.

CHANNELKIRK. *Obr.* **CK**, incuse. Irregular oblong, 12×10 . Illustration 183.

CHAPEL OF GARIOCH. *Obr.* **M** | **GC**, for Mr George Clerk, minister 16— to 1702. Square, with border, 10. Illustration 184.

CHAPEL OF GARIOCH. *Obr.* **M** | **GG**, for Mr Gilbert Gerard, minister 1719 to 1738. Upright oblong, 11×10 . Illustration 185.

CHAPEL OF GARIOCH. *Obr.* **IS** | **1789**, for John Shand, minister 1787 to 1799. Square, with border, 10. Illustration 186.

CLACHAN (near Campbeltown). *Obr.* **CL** | **1737**. Almost square, with border, 13×12 .

CLACKMANNAN. *Obr.* **C · K** | **1731**. Heart-shaped, with border, 14×13 . Illustration 187.

CLATT. *Obr.* **C**. Square, with border ornamented with dots, 9. Illustration 188.

CLATT. *Obr.* **CLETT** | 1730 in rude block capitals. Square, with border, 11.

CLEISH. *Obr.* **CLEISH**. Oblong, with serrated border, 14 × 9. Illustration 189.

CLOSEBURN. *Obr.* **CK** | 1721. Oblong, with narrow border, 13 × 11. Illustration 190.

CLOSEBURN. *Obr.* **C · K** | 1727. Oblong, 11 × 9. Illustration 191.

CLUNIE (Perthshire). *Obr.* **C**, within a square panel with a dot at each corner. Square, with border, 9. Illustration 192.

CLUNIE (Perthshire). *Obr.* **C**: within oblong panel. Oblong, with border, 11 × 10. Illustration 193.

CLUNIE (Perthshire). *Obr.* **M** | **AM**, for Mr Alexander MacCulloch, minister 1731 to 1755. Square, with slight border, 9.

CLUNY. *Obr.* **K** | **CLUNY**. Oblong, with border, 12 × 10.

CLUNY. *Obr.* **K** | **CLUNY**. | 1775, with line below date. Diamond-shaped, with border, 18, point to point. Illustration 194.

CLYNE. *Obr.* **C**, incuse. Oblong, 7 × 5. Illustration 195.

CLYNE. *Obr.* **K** | **CLYN**. Round, with narrow border, 11. Illustration 196.

CLYNE. *Obr.* Blank. *Rev.* Blank. Oblong, 8 × 6.

CLYNE. *Obr.* **CLYN** in straight line across token. Round, 10.

COCKBURNSPATH. *Obr.* **S** | **CK** | 1705. Almost square, with traces of border, 11 × 10. Illustration 197.

COCKPEN. *Obr.* **CK**. *Rev.* 1748. Round, with slight border, 12. Illustration 198.

COLDINGHAM. *Obr.* **COL**. Square, with slight border, 7.

COLDINGHAM. *Obr.* **COL**. Square, with dotted border, 8.

COLDINGHAM. *Obr.* **COLDINGHAM · KIRK** · around edge. 1798, with horizontal scrolls above and below, in centre. *Rev.* **COLDINGHAM · KIRK** · around edge. **Col. II. 6** in centre. Round, with narrow border, 12. Illustration 199.

COLL. *Obr.* **COLL**, within sunk oblong panel. Square, with irregular corners, 14. Illustration 200.

COLLESSIE. *Obr.* **COL'SY** | 1733. *Rev.* **M** | **IB**, for Mr John Ballingall, minister 1729 to 1838. Oblong, with border, 12 × 9. Illustration 201.

COLMONELL. *Obr.* **COLMONEL** in semicircle, 1775 below, four dots in centre, and dot below date; all within a circle, outside of which in each corner is a dot. Square, with narrow border, 14.

COLONSAY. *Obr.* **C**, small incuse capital. Round, 17. Illustration 202.

COLVEND and SOUTHWICK. *Obr.* **C · S**. *Rev.* **K**, for Kirk. Almost round, with slight border on obverse, 8. Illustration 203.

COLVEND and SOUTHWICK. *Obr.* **CS.**, old-style Latin capitals. Square, with border, 14. Illustration 204.

COMRIE. *Obr.* **RM : M | COM : P | 1766**, for Robert Menzies, minister 1743 to 1780. Octagonal, with traces of serrated border, 15 × 14. Illustration 205.

COMRIE. *Obr.* **COMRIE 1799** · on plain circular band, with **H · M** in centre for Hugh M'Diarmid, minister 1781 to 1801. Octagonal, 17. Illustration 206.

COMRIE and DUNDURN. *Obr.* **C · D**, within an oblong panel. Oblong, 10 × 8. Illustration, 234.

COMRIE and DUNDURN. *Obr.* **C · D**. Square, with border, 8. Illustration, 235.

CONTIN. *Obr.* **CONTENT** and scroll around edge : star in centre. *Rev.* **1786**. Round, with border on obverse, 14. Illustration 207.

CORGARFF. *Obr.* **CORGARFF** in small capitals in semicircle on upper half of token. Round, with milled border and edge, 19. Illustration 208.

CORSTORPHINE. *Obr.* **C** above **K**, with large **P** to right, within oblong panel. Almost square, 8. Illustration 209.

CORSTORPHINE. *Obr.* **COR.** *Rev.* **K**, for Kirk. Round, 12. Illustration 210.

CORSTORPHINE. *Obr.* **COR.** *Rev.* **K**, for Kirk. Round, 13.

CORTACHY. *Obr.* **KIRK | CORT | ACHIE.** *Rev.* **1684**. Square, with border, 13.

COULL. *Obr.* **C**, large Latin capital. Almost square, with dotted border, 15 × 14. Illustration 211.

COULL. *Obr.* **C**, with dot to right, within square panel. Square, with trace of border, 8.

COULL. *Obr.* **C**, with dot at centre. Round, with border, 11.

COULTER. *Obr.* **CK | 1776.** *Rev.* **5**, incuse. Square, 9. Illustration 212.

COUPAR-ANGUS. *Obr.* **CA**, large incuse capitals. Oblong, 15 × 14. Illustration 213.

COUPAR-ANGUS. *Obr.* **CO**, large capitals. Oblong, with cut corners and serrated border, 21 × 16.

COUPAR-ANGUS. *Obr.* **CA | 1744.** *Rev.* **M | I · S**, for Mr James Spankie, minister 1742 to 1778. Almost square, with border, 10 × 9. Illustration 214.

COUPAR-ANGUS. *Obr.* **CO | 1780.** *Rev.* **M | CK**, for Mr Chas. Keay, minister 1779 to 1807. Almost square, with border, 10. Illustration 215.

COVINGTON. *Obr.* **CC | 1731.** Square, with traces of border, 9. Illustration 216.

COYLTON. *Obr.* **COYLTOUN | 1729.** Oblong, 16 × 9. Illustration 217.

COYLTON. *Obr.* **COYLTOUN | 1770 ***. Five-pointed star after date. Oblong, 18 × 10. Illustration 218.

CRAIGIE. *Obv.* **CR** | **1728**, with horizontal line between initials and date. Almost square, 10. Illustration 219.

CRAIGNISH. *Obv.* **CRAIGNISH** · on plain circular band, with 1767 in centre. Square, with narrow border, 10. Illustration 220.

CRAIL. *Obv.* **CR** | **AIL**, within round sunk panel. *Rev.* **17** | **28**, within round sunk panel, dot in centre. Irregular octagon, 11. Illustration 221.

CRAIL. *Obv.* **CR**. Irregular oblong, with narrow border, 13 × 9. Illustration 222.

CRAILING. *Obv.* **C** | **N · K** between five mullets on the field. *Rev.* **1699** between six mullets on the field. Imperfect round, with dotted border, 14 × 13. Illustration 223.

CRAMOND. *Obv.* **CRAM** | **OND**. *Rev.* **1735** or **1785**. (Very indistinct.) Almost round, 16. Illustration 224.

CRANSHAWS. *Obv.* **C**, large incuse capital. Square, 10. Illustration 225.

CRANSHAWS. *Obv.* **CK**, incuse. Irregular oblong, 11 × 9. Illustration 226.

CRANSHAWS. *Obv.* **CK**, large incuse capitals. Oblong, 11 × 10.

CRANSTOUN. *Obv.* **CK** | **1764**. Square, 11. Illustration 227.

CRAWFORD DOUGLAS. *Obv.* **CD**, within oblong panel. Oblong, with traces of border, 10 × 9. Illustration 228.

CRAWFORD DOUGLAS. *Obv.* **C : D**, within oblong panel, with two dots between letters. Oblong, 11 × 9. Illustration 229.

CRAWFORD DOUGLAS. *Obv.* **C : D**, with two dots between letters. Oblong, with border, 11 × 7. Illustration 230.

CREICH. *Obv.* **C · h**. Oblong, with serrated border, 11 × 9. Illustration 231.

CREICH (Fife). *Obv.* **CRICH** | **1706**. *Rev.* **M** | **IH**, for Mr James Henrie, minister 1702 to 1716. Oblong, 9 × 8. Illustration 232.

CRICHTON. *Obv.* **C · K**. *Rev.* **1763**. Round, 12. Illustration 233.

CRIEFF. *Obv.* **CRIEF** | **1756**. *Rev.* **M** | **TS**, for Mr Thomas Stewart, minister 1755 to 1771. Oblong, 11 × 8. Illustration 236.

CRIMOND. *Obv.* **CRIMOND** | **1763**. Oblong, with border, 18 × 16.

CROMARTY. *Obv.* **Crom**^r | **1797**. Oblong, 22 × 12. Illustration 237.

CROMDALE. *Obv.* **C^l**, grotesque type. Round, 11. Illustration 238.

CROMDALE. *Obv.* **M** | **DD**, for Mr David Dick, minister 1623 to 1638. Square, 8.

CROMDALE. *Obv.* **CROM** | **DALE**. Square, with rounded corners and beaded border, 13. Illustration 239.

CROSSMICHAEL. *Obv.* **C · M** | **1727**. Square, with narrow border, 12. Illustration 241.

CROY. *Obv.* **CROY**, placed across from point to point. Diamond-shaped, 18 × 17, point to point. Illustration 242.

CROY. *Obr.* **CROY**. Round, with border, 14. Illustration 243.

CROY and DALCROSS. *Obr.* **C**, large Latin capital. Upright oblong, 13 × 11.

CRUDEN. *Obr.* **CEU** | **DAN** | 1737. N retrograde. Square, with narrow border, 13. Illustration 244.

CULLEN. *Obr.* **C**, large capital. Square, with border, 9.

CULLEN. *Obr.* **1**, incuse, for number of table. Almost square, 14. Illustration 245.

CULLEN. *Obr.* **3**, incuse, for number of table. Oblong, 14 × 12.

CULLEN. *Obr.* **M** | **IC** | **CULLEN** | 1690, for Mr James Chalmers, minister 1689 to 1695. *Rev.* **5** (incuse), for number of table. Oblong, with serrated border on obverse, 11 × 10. Illustration 246.

CULLEN. *Obr.* **M** | **I · L** | **C**, for Mr James Lawtie, minister 1717 to 1751. *Rev.* **2**, incuse. Square, with serrated border on obverse, 11. Illustration 247.

CULLEN. *Obr.* **M** | **RG** | **C**, for Mr Robert Grant, minister 1762 to 1808. *Rev.* **5** (incuse), for number of table. Oblong, with serrated border, 12 × 11. Illustration 248.

CULLEN. *Obr.* **M** | **RG** | **C**, for Mr Robert Grant, minister 1762 to 1808. Oblong, with serrated border, 13 × 12. Illustration 249.

CULLEN. *Obr.* **M** | **RG** | **C**, for Mr Robert Grant, minister 1762 to 1808. Octagonal, with serrated border, 10 × 9. Illustration 250.

CULROSS. *Obr.* **C**, with mullet or star at upper right-hand corner. Almost square, 10. Illustration 251.

CULSALMOND. *Obr.* **M** | **WG**, with dot at each corner, for Mr William Garioch, minister 1666 to circa 1711. Square, with border, 11. Illustration 252.

CULSALMOND. *Obr.* **M** | **WC**, with dot at each corner, for Mr William Clarehue, minister 1712 to 1733. Square, with border, 12.

CULSALMOND. *Obr.* **M** | **IA**, with dot at each corner, for Mr John Angus, minister 1734 to 1751. Square, with border, 12. Illustration 253.

CULSALMOND. *Obr.* **M** | **IB**, with dot at each corner for Mr John Bisset, minister 1751 to 1769. Square, with border, 12. Illustration 254.

CULSALMOND. *Obr.* **M** | **RG**, for Mr Robert Gauld, minister 1770 to 1786. *Rev.* 1781. Square, 14. Illustration 255.

CULTS. *Obr.* **CULT** | 1722. *Rev.* **M** | **TB**, for Mr Thomas Burrell, minister 1699 to 1726. Oblong, with narrow border, 10 × 8. Illustration 256.

CUMBERNAULD. *Obr.* **ERECTED** | 1650 | **CUMBER** | **NAULD** | 1752. *Rev.* **URIT NEC PERIT** around upper edge, **FIDE** in straight line at bottom, and Burning Bush in centre. Upright oval, 17 × 14. Illustration 257.

CUMMERTREES. *Obr.* **CK**, large, rudely formed block capitals. Round, 11. Illustration, 146.

CUMNOCK. *Obr.* **CUM** | **NOCK** | 1756. Upright oblong with border, 11 × 10. Illustration 258.

CUMNOCK, NEW. *Obv.* **NC** | **1764**. Upright oblong, with border, 12×11. Illustration 259.

CUPAR. *Obv.* **IH**, block capitals, for James Hadow, minister (1st charge) 1694 to 1699. *Rev.* **WG** in monogram, for Wm. Greenlees, minister (2nd charge) 1698 to 1711. Round, with slight border, 12.

CUPAR. *Obv.* **CUPAR** | **1715**. *Rev.* **M** | **WD** | **IG**, for Mr William Dick, minister 1705 to 1736 (1st charge), and Mr John Greig, minister 1712 to 1727 (2nd charge). Oblong, with narrow border, 9×7. Illustration 263.

CUPAR. *Obv.* **CUPAR** | **1747**. *Rev.* **M** | **GB** | **IB**, for Mr George Boes, minister (1st charge) 1738 to 1775, and John Ballingall, minister (2nd charge) 1738 to 1758. Oblong, with narrow border, 10×9. Illustration 261.

CUPAR. *Obv.* **CUPAR** | **1783**. *Rev.* **S^R R · P** | **M^R GC**, for Sir Robert Preston, minister (1st charge) 1775 to 1791, and Mr George Campbell, minister (2nd charge) 1773 to 1791, and of 1st charge 1791 to 1824. Round, with narrow border, 13. Illustration 262.

CURRIE. *Obv.* **CK** | **1716**. Round, with border, 13. Illustration 260.

CUSHNIE (now Leochel-Cushnie). *Obv.* **M** | **PC**, for Mr Patrick Copland minister 1672 to 1710. Oblong, with border, 10×9. Illustration 264.

CUSHNIE. *Obv.* **CUSH** | **NY** in Latin capitals. Oblong, with trace of border, 12×11. Illustration 265.

DAILLY. *Obv.* **DA** | **LY** in rudely formed capitals. Square, with border, 11.

DAIRSIE. *Obv.* **DARSY** | **1708**. *Rev.* **M** | **WK**, for Mr William Knox, minister 1704 to 1746. Oblong, with border, 9×8. Illustration 266.

DALGETY. *Obv.* **D**, old-style Latin capital. *Rev.* **1700**. Oblong, with serrated border, 9×8. Illustration 268.

DALKEITH. *Obv.* **KIRK OF DALKEITH** | **1763**. *Rev.* A representation of church. Round, with border, 14. Illustration 269.

DALLAS. *Obv.* **D**, within square panel, enclosed in Oxford frame. Square, 12. Illustration 270.

DALLAS. *Obv.* **DALLAS**, within curved scroll at the top, **M** | **DM** | **1789** beneath, for Mr David Milne, minister 1778 to 1793. Almost square, 15×14. Illustration 271.

DALMELLINGTON. *Obv.* **DAMHELENTOUN** around edge; communion cup between **PS** | **116** in centre. The final N is retrograde. *Rev.* **1 COR II 26 · 1760** around edge. Loaf of bread in centre. Almost round, 13. Illustration 272.

DALMENY. *Obv.* **DAL** | **ME-N** | **IE**. *Rev.* **TOKN** | **1702**. Square, with border, 10. Illustration 273.

DALRY (Galloway). *Obv.* **D**, large Latin capital, with **I** in centre of letter. Square, with border, 12. Illustration 274.

DALRYMPLE. *Obv.* **DALRYMPLE · 1742 ·** around edge; **ION** | **6 : 35** upon representation of loaf of bread in centre. *Rev.* **LUKE · 22, 20 ·** around edge, communion cup in centre. Round, 13. Illustration 275.

DALSERF. *Obv.* **D · K** | **1740**. *Rev.* A five-pointed star. Square, with border on obverse, 12. Illustration 276.

DALTON. *Obv.* **DK**, incuse. Round, 12. Illustration 277.

DALTON. *Obv.* **DK**. *Rev.* 1, for number of table. Round, with narrow border, 13. Illustration 278.

DALZIEL. *Obv.* **DK** | **AA** | **1730**, within oblong panel, for Alexr. Adamsone, minister 1697 to 1733. Oblong, with border, 11 × 10. Illustration 279.

DAVIOT. *Obv.* **MIC** | **DAV** | **IOT** | **1749**, for Mr James Chalmers, minister 1731 to 1787. Oblong, with border, 12 × 11. Illustration 280.

DAVIOT. *Obv.* **MIC** | **DAV** | **IOT** | **1763**, for Mr James Chalmers, minister 1731 to 1787. Oblong, with border, 14 × 13.

DAVIOT. *Obv.* **M · I · C** | **DAV** | **IOT** | **1766**, for Mr James Chalmers, minister 1731 to 1787. Almost square, with border, 13.

DAVIOT and DUNLIGHTY (Inverness). *Obv.* **DD** in reversed monogram. *Rev.* **C**. Round, 12. Illustration 281.

DAVIOT and DUNLIGHTY. *Obv.* **D ⋈ D**, with cross between, all incuse. *Rev.* **C**, incuse. Round, 14.

DEER, NEW (formerly Auchreddie). *Obv.* **A**, with a five-pointed star below. Auchreddie was the old name of the parish. Brass, square, 10. Illustration 282.

DEER, OLD. *Obv.* **OD** | **1736**. Square, 12.

DEER, OLD. *Obv.* **OD** | **1738**. Square, 11.

DEER, OLD. *Obv.* **OD** | **1786**, within square panel. Almost square, with serrated border, 18 × 17. Illustration 283.

DEER, OLD. *Obv.* **DEER** | **11**, incuse, for number of table. Round, with border, 14. Illustration 284.

DELTING. *Obv.* Two small circles, one within the other, near centre of token. Oblong, 14 × 11.

DELTING. *Obv.* **M** | **IB** | **1753**, for Mr John Barclay, minister 1751 to 1781. Oblong, with cut corners and border, 14 × 10. Illustration 285.

DELTING. *Obv.* **D** | **1798**. Oblong, with cut corners, 10 × 9. Illustration 286.

DENNY. *Obv.* **D** in script capital, with date **1726**, one numeral in each corner. Square, with border, 10. Illustration 287.

DENNY. *Obv.* **D**, with date **1752**, one numeral in each corner. Square, with serrated border, 9. Illustration 288.

DENNY. *Obv.* **D**, with date **17** | **82**, one numeral in each corner. Almost square, with border, 11.

DESKFORD. *Obv.* **D**, within square panel. *Rev.* **MIH** in monogram, for Mr James Henderson, minister 1684 to 1689. Oblong, with serrated border on obverse and plain border on reverse, 11 × 10. Illustration 289.

There is also a similar token, but without obverse.

DESKFORD. *Obv.* **D** in Gothic ornamental type within square panel. Square, with serrated border, 9. Illustration 290.

DESKFORD. *Obv.* **D**, within square panel. *Rev.* **D**, with **I** placed horizontally below, for Patrick Innes, minister 1679. Square, with serrated border, 11.

DINGWALL. *Obv.* **D**, incuse capital. Round, 12.

DIRLETON. *Obv.* **DRL**, with line for contraction above R, all within an oblong panel with dotted border on token. Round, 12. Illustration 291.

DIRLETON. *Obv.* **DRL**, within oblong panel and with line for contraction above R. Square, with border, 9. Illustration 292.

DOLLAR. *Obv.* **IGD**, for John Gray, minister 1700 to 1745. Oblong, with border, 8 × 6. Illustration 293.

DOLPHINTON. *Obv.* **DOK**. *Rev.* **1709**. Heart-shaped, 12 × 11. Illustration 294.

DORNOCH. *Obv.* **DC**, incuse capitals. Square, 10. Illustration 295.

DORNOCH. *Obv.* **D**, large block capital. Round, with border, 12. Illustration 296.

DORNOCH. *Obv.* **D^H** | **1780**. Almost square, with border, 11. Illustration 297.

DORNOCH. *Obv.* **D^H** | **1789**, or possibly **1780**. Oblong, 11 × 9. Illustration 298.

DOUGLAS. *Obv.* **DK** | **1723**, old Latin capitals. Square, with border, 9. Illustration 299.

DOUGLAS. *Obv.* **DK** | **1770**, old Latin capitals. Round, with border, 14. Illustration 300.

DOWALLY. *Obv.* **D**, large antique Latin capital. Almost square, with border, 11 × 10. Illustration 301.

DRAINIE. *Obv.* **K**, large and rudely formed Latin capital, for Kineder, the old name of the parish. Upright oblong, 11 × 10.

DRAINIE. *Obv.* **DRAINY**, with scrolls above and below. *Rev.* **1794**, with scrolls above and below. Oval, with border, 16 × 12. Illustration 302.

DREGHORN. *Obv.* **DREG** | **HORN** | **1747**. Square, with border, 10. Illustration 303.

DROX. *Obv.* **AP** | **1688**, for Alexander Pitcairne, minister 1656 to 1681. Oblong, with border, 11 × 10. Illustration 304.

DROX. *Obv.* **M** | **IC** | **1700**, for Mr John Colquhoun, minister 1698 to 1726. Oblong, 10 × 8. Illustration 305.

DRUMBLADE. *Obv.* **DRUM** | **BLADE**. Almost square, with dotted border, 17 × 16. Illustration 306.

DRUMELZIER. *Obv.* **DK**. Square, 10. Illustration 307.

DRUMOAK. *Obv.* **DM** | **K**, incuse. Square, 14. Illustration 308.

DRUMMOAK. *Obv.* **DRUM** | **MOAK**. Oblong, with border, 18 × 13. Illustration 309.

DRYMEN. *Obv.* **DK** | **1700**. Square, with border, 10. Illustration 310.

DRYMEN. *Obv.* **DK** | **1728**, within square panel, also a similar token dated 1765. Square, with border, 11. Illustration 311.

DRYMEN. *Obv.* **D · N** | **1765**, within square panel. Square, with serrated border, 9. Illustration 312.

DUDDINGSTON. *Obv.* **DK** in monogram. Square, 10. Illustration 313.

DUDDINGSTON. *Obv.* **DK** in monogram. *Rev.* **1709**. Almost square, 10. Illustration 314.

DUDDINGSTON. *Obv.* **DK**, between two horizontal lines. *Rev.* **1745**, between two horizontal lines. Square, with serrated border at tops and bottoms, 12. Illustration 315.

DUFFUS. *Obv.* **DFFS**. Round, 12. Illustration 316.

DUFFUS. *Obv.* **DFFS** | **1728**, with horizontal line between initials and date. Octagonal, with border, 14. Illustration 317.

DULL. *Obv.* **KD** and **D M^cL**, reading crosswise to each other, all in script capitals. Octagonal, with narrow border, 13 × 12. Illustration 318.

DULL. *Obv.* **M^r** | **A · M** | **K + D** | **1793**, for Mr Archibald Menzies, minister 1789 to 1839. Octagonal, with border, 14. Illustration 319.

DUMFRIES. *Obv.* **DF** | **1773**. Almost square, with cut corners, 12 × 11. Illustration 320.

DUMFRIES. *Obv.* **KD** | **1790**. Square, with serrated border, 9. Illustration 321.

DUN. *Obv.* **DUN**. *Rev.* **M** | **IK** | **1708**, for Mr James Ker, minister 1701 to 1752. Square, with serrated border, 10. Illustration 322.

DUNBARNEY. *Obv.* **DUMB**, with **y** above the **B**. Oblong, with serrated border, 14 × 11. Illustration 323.

DUNBARNEY. *Obv.* **DB · M** | **1762**, for David Beatson, minister 1759 to 1795. Oblong, with slight border, 12 × 9. Illustration, 324.

DUNBLANE. *Obv.* **DB K** | **1699**, with horizontal line between letters and date. Oblong, with border, 11 × 9. Illustration 325.

DUNBLANE. *Obv.* **DB · K** | **17 · 25**, with horizontal line between letters and date. Oblong, with border, 10 × 9. Illustration 326.

DUNBLANE. *Obv.* **DB · K** | **1753**, with horizontal line between letters and date. Oblong, with border, 12 × 10. Illustration 327.

DUNBOG. *Obv.* · **PARISH · DVNBOVG** on a circular dotted band, · **M̄** · | **IM** in centre for Mr John Makgill, minister 1646 to 1654. Octagonal, 12. Illustration 328.

DUNBOG. *Obv.* **D** in grotesque capital. *Rev.* **1700**. Oblong, with serrated border, 10 × 9. Illustration 329.

DUNBOG. *Obv.* DVN | BOVG. The N is retrograde. *Rev.* M | GA | 1729, for Mr George Anderson, minister 1716 to 1746. Oblong, with serrated border, 11 × 8. Illustration 330.

DUNDEE. *Obv.* DUNDIE 1748 and scroll around edge. Pot of lilies in centre. *Rev.* TD · IW · IG around edge, M in centre, for Mr Thomas Davidson, minister 1732 to 1760; Mr John Willison (2nd charge), 1716 to 1750; and Mr John Gillatly (3rd charge), 1745 to 1779. Round, with dotted border, 15. Illustration 331.

DUNDEE. *Obv.* DUNDEE. *Rev.* 1785. Round, with serrated edge, 13. Illustration 332.

DUNDONALD. *Obv.* D · D | 1704, with two horizontal lines between letters and date, all within circular panel. Square, with traces of border, 11.

DUNDURCUS (Boharm). *Obv.* M | DD, incuse capitals, for Mr David Dalrymple, minister 1698 to 1747. Round, 12. Illustration 333.

DUNFERMLINE. *Obv.* DFN, with a star above and below. *Rev.* Two hearts joined one above the other, between two stars. Square, 11. Illustration 334.

DUNFERMLINE. *Obv.* DFN, with a star above and below. *Rev.* Two hearts joined one above the other, between two stars. Round, 11. Illustration 335.

DUNFERMLINE. *Obv.* D | 1753. *Rev.* EPH · IV · 2 · 3 around edge. These tokens were used by Mr Gillespie, the founder of the Relief Church. They were retained by the party in his congregation that returned to the Established Church as a Chapel of Ease, now St Andrew's *quoad sacra*. Heart-shaped, with border, 15 × 14. Illustration 336.

DUNINO. *Obv.* DEN | NINO. *Rev.* M | AB | 1779, with communion cup between A and B, for Mr Alexander Brodie, minister 1773 to 1781. Oblong, with traces of border, 13 × 11. Illustration 337.

DUNKELD. *Obv.* D in old-style Latin capital. Square, with serrated border, 9. Illustration 338.

DUNKELD. *Obv.* D, large block capital. Oblong, with border, 12 × 11. Illustration 339.

DUNKELD. *Obv.* AR, for Alexr. Rollock, minister 1639 to 1645. Oblong, with cut corners and serrated border, 12 × 11. Illustration 340.

DUNKELD. *Obv.* AR, for Alexr. Rollock, minister 1639 to 1645. Slightly different from previous token. Square, with serrated border, 10.

DUNLOP. *Obv.* D.L.P. | 1782. Oblong, with border, 12 × 10. Illustration 341.

DUNNET. *Obv.* D, large capital. Round, 12.

DUNNET. *Obv.* DUNNET | 1756, the NN in monogram. Oblong, 13 × 10.

DUNNET. *Obv.* DUNNET in semicircle at lower edge of token: dot in centre. *Rev.* 1756, with dot in centre. Round, with border, 14.

DUNNET. *Obv.* D^t *Rev.* 1799. Square, with border, 10. Illustration 345.

DUNNING. *Obv.* D. *Rev.* 1700. Square, with serrated border, 8. Illustration 342.

DUNNING. *Obr.* **DK** | 1719. Square, with traces of border, 11. Illustration 343

DUNNING. *Obr.* **DUN^c** | **KIRK** | 1790. Square, 12. Illustration 344.

DUNNOTTAR. *Obr.* **DUNNOTTAR** around edge, 1782 in centre. *Rev.* **N^o** | 5, incuse. Round, with border, 16. Illustration 346.

DUNNOON. *Obr.* **KDN**, for Kirk Dunoon. Square, with border, 9. Illustration 347.

DUNROSSNESS. *Obr.* **DK**, rude capitals. *Rev.* 1749. Oblong, with border on reverse, 11 × 10. Illustration 348.

DUNROSSNESS. *Obr.* **DK**, rude capitals. *Rev.* 1797. Oblong, 12 × 10. Illustration 349.

DUNROSSNESS. *Obr.* Blank. *Rev.* Blank. Square, 10.

DUNS. *Obr.* **DU** | **NS** | 1718, within square panel. Oblong, with traces of border, 13 × 11. Illustration 350.

DUNS. *Obr.* **MAD** | **DUNS** | 1760, for Mr Adam Dickson, minister 1750 to 1769. Oblong, with border, 12 × 11. Illustration 351.

DUNS. *Obr.* * **DUNSE** * **DEC^R** II around edge, 1791 in centre. *Rev.* **REV. R. BOWMAKER** · **DD** around edge. A goat's head erased—crest of Hay of Duns, patron of the parish—and scrolls in centre. Octagonal, with slight border, 12. Illustration 352.

DUNSCORE. *Obr.* **D:S**; with dot above and below and after S. Round, 10. Illustration 353.

DUNSCORE. *Obr.* **D:S**, with dot above and below. Round, 12. Illustration 354.

DUNSCORE. *Obr.* **D:S** | 1771, large plain capitals with two dots between. Square, with border, 14. Illustration 355

DUNSYRE. *Obr.* **D** in large old-style Latin capital. *Rev.* **K** in similar style. Oblong, with traces of border, 10 × 9. Illustration 267.

DURISDEER. *Obr.* **DE** | 1746. Square, with border, 11. Illustration 356.

DURISDEER. *Obr.* **DK** | 1767 in Latin capitals. Square, with border, 11.

DURNES. *Obr.* **DK** | 1737. *Rev.* **M M^cD**, for Murdoch M^cDonald, minister 1726 to 1763. The MD are in monogram. Square, 11. Illustration 357.

DURRIS. *Obr.* **DUR** | **RES**. Almost square, 14 × 13. Illustration 358.

DUTHIL. *Obr.* **C^D** Round, with border, 12. Illustration 359.

DUTHIL. *Obr.* **D**. Almost square with serrated border, 10. Illustration 360.

DUTHIL. *Obr.* **D**, large incuse capital. Oblong, 13 × 11.

DYKE. *Obr.* **DYK** | 1712, within square panel. Almost square, with border, 13. Illustration 361.

DYSART. *Obr.* **D**, block capital. *Rev.* 1729. Oblong, with widely dotted border, 9 × 8. Illustration 362.

DYSART. *Obv.* **M** | **RC** | **1766**, for Mr Robert Colvill, minister 1758 to 1784. *Rev.* **M** | **PM** | **1766**, for Mr Patrick Muirhead, minister 1757 to 1807. Round, with serrated border, 15. Illustration 363.

EAGLESHAM. *Obv.* **EK** | **AD**, incuse. Square, with cut corners, 13. Illustration 364.

EAGLESHAM. *Obv.* **E**, script capital within beaded circular band. Oblong, 14 × 12. Illustration 365.

EASSIE and NEVAY. *Obv.* **N**, large Latin capital within oblong panel. Oblong, with engrailed border, 13 × 11.

EASSIE and NEVAY. *Obv.* **E** | **PC** | **1771** (the P is retrograde), for Eassie Parish Church. Almost square, with serrated border, 11. Illustration, 366.

EASTWOOD. *Obv.* **M^R** **J. S. EASTWOOD** on plain circular band, for Mr James Simpson, minister 1758 to 1790. An eight-pointed star with **17** | **82** in centre. There are ornaments in the corners. Square, with serrated and dotted border, 11. Illustration 367.

ECCLESMACHAN. *Obv.* **ECCL** | **ES** | **MACH** | **AN**, arranged in form of square around a large **K** in centre. The N is retrograde. *Rev.* **TOKN** | **1701**, with four dots above, all within dotted circle. The N is retrograde. Round, 13. Illustration 368.

ECCLESMACHAN. *Obv.* **ECCL** | **ES** | **MACH** | **AN**, arranged in form of square around a large **K** in centre. The N is retrograde. *Rev.* **TOKN** | **1705**. The N is retrograde. Almost square, with border on reverse, 11. Illustration 369.

ECHT. *Obv.* **ECHT** | **1706**, with two horizontal lines between name and date. Square, 12. Illustration 370.

ECKFORD. *Obv.* **ECK** | **FORD**, the RD in monogram. *Rev.* **16** | **96**. Square, 10. Illustration 371.

ECKFORD. *Obv.* **ECK** | **FORD**, the RD in monogram. *Rev.* **I · N** | **1702**, for James Noble, minister 1694 to 1739. Square, 10. Illustration 372.

ECKFORD. *Obv.* **ECK** | **FOR**. *Rev.* **28** | **17**, for date 1728. Oblong, with border on obverse, 10 × 9. Illustration 373.

ECKFORD. *Obv.* **ECK** | **FOR**. *Rev.* **17** | **35**. Square, with traces of border on obverse, 10. Illustration 374.

EDDERTON. *Obv.* **E**, small incuse capital. Square, with border, 10.

EDDERTON. *Obv.* **E** | **1743**. Square, with serrated border, 13. Illustration 376.

EDDERTON. *Obv.* **E** | **1758**. *Rev.* **K**, for Kirk. Square, 9. Illustration 377.

EDDERTON. *Obv.* **E^N** | **1792**. The N is retrograde. A large capital E and a small N. Square, with narrow border, 11. Illustration 378.

EDDLSTONE. *Obv.* **E · D**, large capitals with dot between. Round, with bevelled edge, 13. Illustration 379.

EDDRACHILLIS. *Obv.* **E**, large Latin capital. Square, 8. Illustration 375.

EDDRACHILLIS. *Obv.* **KE**, rudely formed capitals. *Rev.* **1747**. Square, 11.

EDINBURGH. *Obv.* City arms, with date **1718** below. *Rev.* **DG** in monogram, for Dean of Guild James Cleland. Almost square, 12×11 . Illustration 380.

EDINBURGH. *Obv.* City arms, with date **1754** below. *Rev.* **DF** | **DG**, for David Flint, Dean of Guild 1752 to 1753. Oblong, with dotted border, 13×11 . Illustration 381.

EDINBURGH. *Obv.* City arms, with date **1766** below. *Rev.* **JN** | **DG**, for John Nisbet, Dean of Guild 1764 to 1765. Oblong, with border, 13×11 . Illustration 382.

EDINBURGH. *Obv.* The city arms, with **1781** below. *Rev.* **JW** | **DG**, for John Wordie, Dean of Guild 1780 to 1781. Oblong, 12×11 .

EDINBURGH. *Obv.* City arms, with date **1795** below. *Rev.* **NM** | **DG**, for Neil M'Vicar, Dean of Guild 1795 to 1796. Oblong, 12×10 . Illustration 383.

EDINBURGH. *Obv.* City arms, with date **1795** below. *Rev.* **JG** | **DG**, for John Gloag, Dean of Guild 1794 to 1795. Oblong, 12×11 . Illustration 384

EDINBURGH (Canongate). *Obv.* **CANONGATE** in straight line across token. *Rev.* **WW**, script monogram for two Collegiate ministers of the name of Walker: John Walker, minister, 1st charge, January to April, 1712, and of 2nd charge 1709 to 1741; James Walker, minister, 1st charge, 1713 to 1752. Round, with border, 17.

EDINBURGH (Canongate). *Obv.* **1727** | **CK**, for Canongate Kirk. *Rev.* On a shield a stag's head erased—the arms of the burgh of Canongate. Round, with border, 13. Illustration 387.

EDINBURGH (Canongate). *Obv.* **1764** | **CK**, for Canongate Kirk. *Rev.* On a shield a stag's head erased—the arms of the burgh of Canongate. Square, with border, 12. Illustration 388.

EDINBURGH (Gaelic Chapel). *Obv.* **GAELIC** | Chapel | **1775**. *Rev.* **1 COR.** | **XI. 28. 29.** Round, with border, 15. Illustration 391.

EDINBURGH (St Cuthbert's). *Obv.* **ST C**, large capitals. *Rev.* **1776**. Round, with border, 13. Illustration 385.

EDINKILLIE. *Obv.* **E**, large capital. Square, 10.

EDINKILLIE. *Obv.* **EDEN** | **1722**. Almost square, with border, 15×14 . Illustration 386.

EDNAM. *Obv.* **EDN** | **EM** in rudely formed capitals. Square, with border, 11. Illustration 389.

EDNAM. *Obv.* **ED** | **NEM**, the NE is monogram. *Rev.* **16** | **96**. Square, with border on obverse, 11. Illustration 390

EDZELL. *Obv.* **ED** | **ZEL**. Octagonal, with narrow border, 14. Illustration 392.

ELGIN. *Obv.* **ELGIN** | **ST**, for sacramental token, with ornament below. Round, with border, 14. Illustration 393.

ELGIN. *Obv.* **ELGIN** | **S · T**, for sacramental token, with ornament below. The name is very small on this token. Round, with border, 13. Illustration 394.

- ELLON. *Obv.* **ELLO** | **N** | 1714 in block capitals. Square, with border, 10.
- ENZIE. *Obv.* **E** within circular panel serrated inwards. Square, 12. Illustration 395.
- ENZIE. *Obv.* **M** | **AG** in grotesque capitals, for Mr Alexander Gordon, minister 1776 to 1784. Square, with serrated border, 11. Illustration 397.
- ENZIE. *Obv.* **M** | **AG** in grotesque capitals. *Rev.* 4, incuse for number of table. Square, with serrated border on obverse, 11. Illustration 396.
- ERROL. *Obv.* **EK**. Oblong, with border, 10 × 9.
- ERROL. *Obv.* **ERROL** at top edge, 1771 at bottom edge, ornamental four-pointed dot in centre. *Rev.* **M⁸** : . **IAS** : . **IOBSON** around edge, floral rose-shaped form in centre, for Mr James Jobson, minister 1759 to 1794. Round, 14. Illustration 398.
- ERSKINE. *Obv.* **ERSKINE** | 1740, the NE in monogram. Oblong, with trace of dotted border, 17 × 8.
- ESKDALEMUIR. *Obv.* **ESKDALEMUIR** around edge, **K** in centre for Kirk. *Rev.* 1 **Cor.** | **xi. 23**. Round, with border, 14. Illustration 399.
- ETTRICK and BRUCELEUCH. *Obv.* **EK**, old Latin capitals. Square, with border, 9. Illustration 400.
- EVIE and RENDALL. *Obv.* **E**, rude capital. *Rev.* **R**, similar to obverse. Round, with border with projecting dots, 12. Illustration 401.
- EVIE and RENDALL. *Obv.* **R. E** | 1734. *Rev.* **IHS**, with a pierced heart below and pulmonary veins exuding. Round, with border on both sides and a dotted line within border on obverse, 14. Illustration 402.
- EWES. *Obv.* **EWES** | **KIRK**. *Rev.* 1 **Cor.** | **xi. 23**. Round, with border, 14. Illustration 403.
- EYEMOUTH. *Obv.* **EYM** | 1750, rude capitals. Square, with border, 10. Illustration 404.
- FAIR ISLE (Dunrossness). *Obv.* **FK**, large Latin capitals. *Rev.* **IM** | 1758, for John Mill, minister 1743 to 1805. Square, 11. Illustration, 416.
- FALA. *Obv.* **FK** in antique capitals. *Rev.* **IG** | 1766, for John Gourlay, minister 1764 to 1773. Square, 11. Illustration 405.
- FALA. *Obv.* **F · K**, antique Latin capitals. Oblong, with traces of border, 10 × 9. Illustration 406.
- FALKIRK. *Obv.* **F : K** in rude capitals. Oblong, with border, 12 × 10. Illustration 407. Also a similar token with slight border. Square 10.
- FALKLAND. *Obv.* **FK**, block capitals. Almost square, with narrow border, 8. Illustration 408.
- FALKLAND. *Obv.* **FK** in antique capitals within sunk oblong panel. Oblong, 10 × 8. Illustration 409.
- FARNELL. *Obv.* **FER** | **NEL** in rude upright capitals. Oblong, with border, 12 × 11. Illustration 410.

FARNELL. *Obv.* **FER** | **NEL** in Latin sloping capitals. Round, with narrow border, 14. Illustration 411.

FARR. *Obv.* **FAR**, with large F and small AR. Almost square, 10. Illustration 412.

FARR. *Obv.* **KF** | **1702**, for Kirk of Farr. Square, 9. Illustration 413.

FEARN. *Obv.* **M** | **IC**, within sunk oblong panel, for Mr James Cramond, minister 1653 to 1690. Almost square, 8. Illustration 414.

FEARN. *Obv.* **FEARN** at top edge, **1797** at bottom edge, **MU** in centre for Mr Urquhart, minister 1771 to 1800. *Rev.* **AMO** | **AMO**, with representation of "Burning Bush" above, all within circle. Round, 15. Illustration 417.

FENWICK. *Obv.* **FEN** | **WICK** | **1747**. Oblong, with border, 13 × 11. Illustration 415.

FERRYPORT-ON-CRAIG (now Tayport). *Obv.* **FERRY** | **1766**. *Rev.* **M** | **RD**, for Mr Robert Dalgleish, minister 1760 to 1794. Oblong, with border, 14 × 10. Illustration 418.

FETTERCAIRN. *Obv.* **F** · **C** · **N** | **1788** in Latin capitals. Oblong, with cut corners and border, 13 × 10. Illustration 419.

FETTERESSO. *Obv.* **FP**, within sunk oblong panel. Oblong, with cut corners, 15 × 13. Illustration 420.

FETTERESSO. *Obv.* **M** | **DB** | **F**, for Mr David Burn, minister 1709 to 1749. Upright oblong, with border, 14 × 11. Illustration 421.

FETTERESSO. *Obv.* **M** | **D** :: **B** | **F**, with four lozenges, all close to border, and five dots in form of cross in centre, for Mr David Burn, minister 1709 to 1749. Brass, die struck, round, with border, 16. Illustration 422.

FETTERESSO. *Obv.* · **M** · | **I** :: **H** | · **F** ·, for Mr John Hucheson, minister 1764 to 1800. The token is die struck, and is of thin sheet brass and has a hole in the centre. Round, with border, 15. Illustration 423.

FETTERESSO. *Obv.* · **M** · | **I** :: **H** | · **F** ·, with nine dots in field, for Mr John Hucheson, minister 1764 to 1800. Lead, round, with border, 15.

FINTRAY (Aberdeenshire). *Obv.* **M** | **AF** in grotesque capitals, for Mr Alexander Forbes, minister 1682 to 1691. Oblong, with border, 10 × 8. Illustration 424.

FINTRAY (Aberdeenshire). *Obv.* **FIN** | **TRY** | **1761**. Square, with serrated border, 14. Illustration 425.

FINTRY (Stirling). *Obv.* **F**, large capital, with **16** | **99** :, a numeral in each corner, all within a square panel. Square, 9. Illustration 426.

FINTRY (Stirling). *Obv.* **F**, large capital, with **17** | **33** :, a numeral in each corner, all within a square panel. Square, 11. Illustration 427.

FIRTH and STENNESS. *Obv.* **F**, heavy Latin capital, for Firth. *Rev.* **S**, heavy capital, for Stenness. Upright oblong, 12 × 10.

FLISK. *Obv.* **FLISK** | **1714**. *Rev.* **M** | **WT**, for Mr William Thomsons, minister 1697 to 1752. Oblong, with serrated border, 10 × 8. Illustration 429.

FODDERTY. *Obv.* **F**, large Latin capital. *Rev.* **C**, similar in style to obverse. Round, 13.

FOGO. *Obv.* **FO** | **GO**. | 1739. Oblong, with border, 11 × 10. Illustration 430.

FORDYCE. *Obv.* **FD** in monogram. Almost square, with border, 10. Illustration, 428.

FORDYCE. *Obv.* **M** | **A · I**, for Mr Alexander Irvine, minister 1705 to 1746. Irregular octagon, with traces of border, 11 × 10. Illustration 431.

FORDYCE. *Obv.* **M** | **I · L**, within square sunk panel, for Mr James Lawtie, minister 1747 to 1791. Irregular octagon, 13 × 11. Illustration 432.

FORFAR. *Obv.* **FOR** | **FAR ·** | **· KIRK** around three sides of edge : **LT** for Lord's Table in centre. *Rev.* **M** | **I · S**, for Mr James Small, minister 1687 to 1716. Square, 12. Illustration, 433.

FORGAN. *Obv.* 1731 | **F**, for Forgan. *Rev.* **M** | **IG**, for Mr John Gellatly, minister 1729 to 1745. Oblong, with slight border, 11 × 10.

FORGAN. *Obv.* **FORGAN** | 1774. *Rev.* **M** | **IB**, for Mr James Burn, minister 1761 to 1800. Oblong, with narrow border, 12 × 9. Illustration 434.

FORGANDENNY. *Obv.* **F · P** | 1747, with horizontal line between initials and date. *Rev.* 8, incuse, for number of table. Square, with trace of border on obverse, 11. Illustration 436.

FORGANDENNY. *Obv.* **F · D** | 1768, with two dots between F and D. Oblong, with serrated border, 13 × 10. Illustration 435.

FORGLEN. *Obv.* **FORGLEN**, within oblong panel. Oblong, with border, 19 × 14.

FORGUE. *Obv.* **M** | **AG**, for Mr Alexr. Garden, minister 1645 to circa 1666. Brass, square, with border, 10. Illustration 437.

FORGUE. *Obv.* **FORGUE** in semicircle, near top, ornaments of dots and flowers below and trefoils at upper corners. Square, with border, 14. Illustration 438.

FORRES. *Obv.* 17 | **F · S** | 65, within diamond-shaped panel. Diamond-shaped, with border, 15 × 14 point to point. Illustration 439.

FORTEVIOT. *Obv.* **FOR^T** | **KIRK** | 1790. Square, 12. Illustration 440.

FORTINGALL. *Obv.* **M^BFF** | **KFL** | 1746, for Mr Fergus Ferguson, minister 1722 to 1753. Octagonal, with slight border, 14. Illustration 441.

FORTINGALL. *Obv.* **DM** | **K : FL** | 1756, for Duncan M'Ara, minister 1754 to 1804. **K : FL** for Kirk Fortingall. Octagonal, with border, 12 × 11.

FORTINGALL. *Obv.* **DM** | **K : FL** | 1766, for Duncan M'Ara, minister 1754 to 1804. **K : FL** for Kirk Fortingall. Octagonal, with border, 11.

FORTINGALL. *Obv.* **M^B DMA** | **KFL** | 1785. The **MA** are in monogram, for Mr Duncan M'Ara, minister 1754 to 1804. **KFL** for Kirk Fortingall. Octagonal, with slight border, 11. Illustration 442.

FOSSOWAY and TULLIBOLE. *Obv.* **F * T**, within oblong sunk panel. Oblong, 10×8 . Illustration 443.

FOULDEN. *Obv.* **FK**, rude block capitals. Oblong, with border, 11×10 .

FOULIS WESTER. *Obv.* **FOV | LIS**. Square, with serrated border, 10. Illustration 444.

FOULIS WESTER. *Obv.* **FOV | LIS**. *Rev.* From corners to corners a cross saltire with a heart in the upper compartment of the field. Square, 12. Illustration 445.

FOVERAN. *Obv.* **FOVE | RAN**. Almost square, with border, 10. Illustration 446.

FOVERAN. *Obv.* **FOVE | RAN** in rude capitals. Oblong, with border, 15×13 . Illustration 447.

FRASERBURGH. *Obv.* **FRASE | RBURG | 1722**. Oblong, 12×11 . Illustration 448.

FYVIE (formerly Meiklefolla). *Obv.* **MF** in monogram. Brass, square, with traces of border, 9. Illustration 449.

FYVIE (formerly Meiklefolla). *Obv.* **MF** in monogram. The M is looped at the centre. Brass, square, with traces of border, 9. Illustration 450.

FYVIE. *Obv.* **F**, large Latin capital. Square, with serrated border, 12. Illustration 451.

GALASHIELS. *Obv.* **GK**, incuse capitals. Irregular square, with trace of border, 11×10 . Illustration 452.

GARGUNNOCK. *Obv.* **GK | 1761**, grotesque capitals. Oval, with border, 16×15 . Illustration 454.

GARGUNNOCK. *Obv.* **GK | 1761**, within serrated circular panel. Octagonal 14. Illustration 455.

GARTLY. *Obv.* **G**, large grotesque capital. *Rev.* **M | RM | 1761**, for Mr Roger Moodie, minister 1757 to 1766. Upright oblong, with border on reverse, 13×12 . Illustration 456.

GARTMORE. *Obv.* -**GARTHMORE-CHAPPEL** on plain circular band with **WB** in cypher and **1796** below, in centre, for Walter Blair, minister 1795 to 1803. Square, with narrow border, 12. Illustration 457.

GARVALD. *Obv.* **GK**. The K is large grotesque. Oblong, with border, 9×7 . Illustration 458.

GASK. *Obv.* **GK**, large capitals. Oblong, with border, 9×8 . Illustration 459.

GASK. *Obv.* **GASK | JUNE 13 | 1701** : . Square, with trace of border, 10. Illustration 460.

GASK. *Obv.* **GASK | CT | 1725**. *Rev.* **M | WH**, for Mr William Hunter, minister 1715 to 1740. Oblong, with border on obverse, 11×9 .

GASK. *Obv.* + **GK** +, within square panel. The G is in script capital. Oblong, with serrated border, 12×10 . Illustration 461.

GIGHA. *Obv.* **M^r** | **W. F.** | **GIGHA** | **1795**, for Mr William Fraser, minister 1794 to 1802. *Rev.* **1. COR.** | **XI. 28. 29.** Round, with border, 16.

GIRTHON. *Obv.* **RT** | **1739**, for Robert Thomson, minister 1737 to 1758. Round, with border, 12. Illustration 462.

GIRTHON. *Obv.* **GIRTHON** and star around edge, star in centre, all engraved. *Rev.* **W * T** | **1794**, all engraved, for William Thorburn, minister 1794 to 1801. Round, 14. Illustration 463.

GIRVAN. *Obv.* **G * P** | **1776**, large capitals for Girvan Parish. Oblong, with border, 12 × 11. Illustration 464.

GLADSMUIR. *Obv.* **1 G 706**. The G is large script capital, and there is a five-pointed star to right of it above date. *Rev.* **K ***, with portion of an oblong panel. The first letter is obliterated. Almost square, with traces of border on obverse, 12. Illustration 465.

GLAMIS. *Obv.* **GLAMISS** and scroll around edge, dot in centre. *Rev.* **M^r : I : L** | **1783**, for Mr James Lyon, minister 1780 to 1838. Round, with narrow border, 13. Illustration 466.

GLASGOW. *Obv.* **GLASGOW** ∴ **1716** on plain circular band, the city arms in the centre and trefoil ornaments at corners. Square, with dotted border, 12. Illustration 467.

GLASGOW. *Obv.* ∴ **GLASGOW** ∴ **1725** on plain circular band, with the city arms in the centre and trefoil ornaments at corners. Square, with dotted border, 12. Illustration 468.

GLASGOW. *Obv.* **GLASGOW** ∴ **1776** ∴ on plain circular band, with the city arms in the centre and trefoil ornaments at corners. Square, with narrow border, 11. Illustration 469.

GLASGOW (Barony). *Obv.* **GLASGOW * BARONY *** on plain circular band, **1777** with line below in centre. Square, 13. Illustration 470.

GLASGOW (Barony). *Obv.* **BARONY * GLASGOW *** on plain circular band, **1777** in centre. Square, 13. Illustration 471.

GLASGOW (Ingram St). *Obv.* **GALIC * CHAPEL * GLASGOW**, arranged in form of circle, with **M** | **A M^oI** | **1793** in centre for Mr Angus McIntosh, minister 1792 to 1797. Square, 12. Illustration 453.

GLASGOW (Gorbals). *Obv.* **GORBALL PARISH . 1771** on plain circular band, with **M^r** | **W * A** in centre for Mr William Anderson, minister 1771 to 1851. Octagonal, with slight border, 14 × 13. Illustration 472.

GLASS. *Obv.* **PRO** | **XXIII** | **26**, for Proverbs, 23rd chapter and 26th verse. Heart-shaped, with narrow border, 11 × 9. Illustration 473.

GLASS. *Obv.* **C * S * I**. Square, with border, 9. Illustration 474.

GLASS. *Obv.* **M** | **AC**, for Mr Alexr. Chalmers, minister 1735 to 1756. Up-right oblong, 12 × 10.

GLASS. *Obv.* **M** | **IC**, for Mr John Cooper, minister 1756 to 1795. Square, with border, 11. Illustration 475.

GLASSARY. *Obv.* **GLAS** | 1709, rude capitals. Almost square, with rounded corners, 10 × 9. Illustration 476.

GLASSERTON. *Obv.* **GLASSERTON** · 1771 . on plain circular band, with **MR** | **J · L** in centre for Mr James Laing, minister 1761 to 1814. Trefoil ornaments in the corners. Square, with slight border, 12. Illustration 477.

GLASSFORD. *Obv.* **KG** in rude block capitals. Oblong, with border, 10 × 8. Illustration 478.

GLENBERVIE. *Obv.* **KIRK OF GLENBERVIE** around edge, 17 · 81 in centre. Round, 13. Illustration 480.

GLENBERVIE. *Obv.* **GLENBERVYS** | **KIRK** · around edge, the **RK** below the **KI**. The **S** is retrograde. *Rev.* 1789. Round, 13. Illustration 481.

GLENBUCKET. *Obv.* **K** | **GLEN** | **BUICKET** | 1792. The **N** is retrograde. Square, with border, 16. Illustration 479.

GLENCAIRN. *Obv.* **GK** | 1721. Round, 11. Illustration 482.

GLENCAIRN. *Obv.* **GK** | 1748. Square, with slight border, 9. Illustration 483.

GLENDEVON. *Obv.* **GK**, grotesque capitals. Oblong, with border, 9 × 8. Illustration 484.

GLENHOLM and KILBUCHO. *Obv.* **GK**, grotesque capitals. *Rev.* Representation of church. Oblong, 14 × 10. Illustration 485.

GLENISLA. *Obv.* **GLENISLA** in circle, dot in centre. *Rev.* 1 COR. | **XI. 28. 29.** Round, with border, 16.

GLENISLA. *Obv.* **GLENISLA** . 1792 around edge, dot in centre. *Rev.* 1 COR | **XI. 28. 29.** Round, with narrow border, 16.

GLENMUCK. *Obv.* **GLEN** | **MUICK**. Almost square, with border, 16 × 15. Illustration 486.

GLENMUCK and TULLICH. *Obv.* **MK**, large Latin capitals. Oblong, with serrated border, 16 × 14. Illustration 487.

GLENORCHY and INISHAIL. *Obv.* **I**, incuse, large and rudely engraved, for initial letter of Inishail. Oblong, 13 × 11. Illustration 488.

GOLSPIE. *Obv.* **G** | 1784. Oblong, with traces of border, 12 × 11. Illustration 489.

GORDON. *Obv.* **GK** in monogram. *Rev.* 1719. Round, with traces of border, 12. Illustration 490.

GRAEMSAY and HOY. *Obv.* **G & H**. Round, 15. Illustration 491.

GRANGE. *Obv.* **G · MC** | **P 4 C** | **V** | 23, arranged around edge to form square, heart in centre. The letters represent Grange, Magister Campbell, Proverbs, 4th chap., verse 23. Archibald Campbell was minister from 1752 to 1774. *Rev.* 1, incuse. Square, 13. Illustration 492.

GREENLAW. *Obv.* **G** | 1722. Round, with border, 14. Illustration 493.

GREENLAW. *Obv.* **G**, grotesque capital. *Rev.* 1772. Round, with border, 14. Illustration 494.

GREENOCK. *Obv.* **G : R** | 1706, with five-pointed star in centre. Square, 11. Illustration 495.

GREENOCK. *Obv.* **GREENOCK** · ∴ 1761 on plain circular band ; **Io : 13** | **35 : BY** | **YS** for "By this" in centre. **OLDP** (for Old Parish) arranged one letter in each corner. Square, with serrated border, 12. Illustration, 496.

GREENOCK. *Obv.* **GREENOCK** 1775 on plain circular band ; **Io : 13** | **35 : BY** | **YS** in centre. **OLDP** arranged one letter in each corner. Square, with serrated border, 13.

GREENOCK. *Obv.* · **GREENOCK** · 1792 on plain circular band, **GC** for Gaelic Church, in centre, a dot in each of the corners. Square, with narrow border, 13.

GREENOCK. *Obv.* **GREENOCK** · 1798 · on plain circular band : **OP** (for Old Parish) in centre ; ornaments at the corners. Square, with narrow border, 14.

GREYNA. *Obv.* **GRAITNEY** around edge at top, **KIRK** in straight line at bottom, **V** incuse in centre. Round, with border, 14. Illustration 497.

GUTHRIE. *Obv.* **G**, incuse. The letter is imperfectly formed. Almost round, 12. Illustration 498.

GUTHRIE. *Obv.* **G**, with portion of circular panel to left. Square, with trace of border, 10. Illustration 499.

GUTHRIE. *Obv.* **G**, within circular panel, ornamented on outer edge with dots. Irregular octagon, with border, 13 × 12. Illustration 500.

GUTHRIE. *Obv.* **G**, within sunk circular panel. Octagonal, 12 × 11. Illustration 501.

GUTHRIE. *Obv.* **M** | **GS**, for Mr George Strachan, minister 1663 to 1692. Square, with border, 8. Illustration 502.

GUTHRIE. *Obv.* **G**, somewhat like old Latin capital. Round, with narrow border, 11. Illustration 503.

HADDINGTON. *Obv.* A goat's head erased, with **HADINTOVN** in semicircle above and four dots below, all within a sunk circular panel. The letters are indistinct. *Rev.* **V**, incuse, for number of table. Imperfect square, 10. Illustration 506.

HADDINGTON. *Obv.* A goat's head erased, with **HADINTOUN** in semicircle to left, all within a circular panel with dotted border. Oblong, 13 × 12. Illustration 507.

HALKIRK. *Obv.* **H**, incuse capital. Oblong, 11 × 10. Illustration 504.

HALKIRK (Cathness). *Obv.* **H**, large grotesque capital. Round, with narrow border, 11. Illustration 505.

HAMILTON. *Obv.* **HK** | 1705. The HK are in quaint script capitals. Almost square, with narrow border, 11 × 10. Illustration 508.

HAMILTON. *Obv.* **H · K** | 1792 (or **HKC**, the last two letters in monogram), within circular panel, triangular panels with floral ornaments at the corners. Square, with slight border, 11. Illustration 509.

HARRIS. *Obr.* **H**, incuse, large rude block capital. Upright oblong, 12×10 . Illustration 510.

HASSENDEAN. *Obr.* **HK**, incuse capitals, for Hassendean Kirk, a suppressed parish united to Minto and Wilton in 1690. Square, with border, 10. Illustration 511.

HAWICK. *Obr.* **hK**, for Hawick Kirk. *Rev.* **M** | **AK**, for Mr Alexr. Kynneir, minister 1663 to 1667. Upright oblong, with border on reverse, 10×9 .

HILTON (now Hilton and Whitsome). *Obr.* **H**, incuse Latin capital. Oblong, 12×11 . Illustration 512.

HOBKIRK or **HOPEKIRK.** *Obr.* **HK** in monogram. Oblong, with border, 9×7 .

HODDAM. *Obr.* **HK** | **AB**, each pair of letters in monogram, the latter for Alexr. Brown, minister 1768 to 1783. Square, with slight border, 9. Illustration 513.

HOLM. *Obr.* **JG** | **H^o**, for James Grahame, minister 1688 to 1721. Round, 17. Illustration 514.

HOLYWOOD. *Obr.* **HW** in monogram. *Rev.* **K**. Round, 10. Illustration 515.

HOLYWOOD. *Obr.* **K** | **HW**. Round, with border, 13. Illustration 516.

HOLYWOOD. *Obr.* **HW** | **K**. Round, with border, 13. Illustration 517.

HOUNAM. *Obr.* **HM**, incuse, in monogram. Square, 8. Illustration 518.

HOUSTON and **KILALLAN.** *Obr.* **HOUSTON** | **AND** | **1797** | **KILALLAN**. The two names are in scrolls at top and bottom. There are ornaments at the corners. Square, with slight border, 15. Illustration 519.

HUMBIE (East Lothian). *Obr.* **H**, capital, incuse. Square, 10. Illustration 520

HUMBIE (East Lothian). *Obr.* **HK**, Latin capitals. Square, 11.

HUMBIE (East Lothian). *Obr.* **HK**, antique capitals. *Rev.* **1699**: the 6 retrograde. (There is also a similar token with the 6 normal.) Triangular shape, 13×12 . Illustration 521.

HUNTLY. *Obr.* **H**, with small incuse **2** to left. *Rev.* **M** | **RI** | **1761**, for Mr Robert Innes, minister 1742 to 1800. Oblong, with border on reverse, 13×12 . Illustration 523.

HUTTON. *Obr.* **HK** in monogram. Oblong, with border, 9×7 . Illustration 522.

HUTTON and **FISHWICK.** *Obr.* **HUTTON · KIRK** · around edge, floral ornament of six petals in centre. *Rev.* **REV · AD · LANDELS** · around edge, **19** | **MAR** | **1789** in centre. Adam Landels was minister from 1789 to 1821. Round, with slight border on reverse, 13. Illustration 524.

INCHTURE. *Obr.* **INCHTURE**, around edge. The N is retrograde. *Rev.* **1773**. Round, with serrated border, 14. Illustration 526.

INNERLEITHEN. *Obv.* **IK**, incuse capitals. Oblong, 10 × 9. Illustration 527.

INNERLEITHEN. *Obv.* **IK** in rude capitals. Almost square, with traces of border, 9. Illustration 528.

INNERWICK (East Lothian). *Obv.* **IK**, rudely formed capitals. Oblong, with border, 12 × 11. Illustration 529.

INNERWICK (in Glenlyon). *Obv.* **GLK** in large, rudely formed block capitals. Oblong, with cut corners and narrow border, 13 × 10.

INSCH. *Obv.* **Insch** | 1685, with horizontal line between name and date. Square, with serrated border, 11. Illustration 530.

INSCH. *Obv.* **Insch** in quaint lower-case letters with script capital. Oblong, with serrated border, 12 × 11. Illustration 531.

INVERARAY. *Obv.* **IRAY** in large capitals. Oblong, with border, 16 × 9. Illustration 525.

INVERARITY. *Obv.* **INR**, rude capitals, the N retrograde. Round, with border, 10. Illustration 532. (There is also a similar token with line above and below letters.)

INVERARITY. *Obv.* 17 **M** 14 | **RY** · | **INVER** · | **KIRK**, for Mr Robert Young, minister 1710 to 1734. Oblong, with border, 10 × 9.

INVERAVEN. *Obv.* **IN**, large incuse capitals. Round, 14. Illustration 533.

INVERAVEN. *Obv.* **INVM**. Oblong, with border, 12 × 6. Illustration 534.

INVERAVEN. *Obv.* **IN^VN**, VN in monogram. Oblong, 15 × 7.

INVERAVEN. *Obv.* **IN**, large block capitals. Oblong, with border, 11 × 7. Illustration 537.

INVERCHAOLAIN. *Obv.* **Inr** | **chln**. Oblong, 10 × 9. Illustration 538.

INVERCHAOLAIN. *Obv.* **INV** | **M** | **T · B** | 1701, for Mr Thomas Bruce, minister 1690 to 1733. The N is retrograde. Square, with border, 12. Illustration 535.

INVERCHAOLAIN. *Obv.* **INERHALAN** on plain circular band. Square, with cut corners and broad border, 14. Illustration 539.

INVERESK. *Obv.* **MIRK** | 1727. The letters are in reversed cypher, and represent Minister, Inveresk Kirk. Square, with border, 11. Illustration 536.

INVERKEILLOR. *Obv.* **M** | **WH** | **I**, for Mr William Hepburn, minister 1726 to 1756. Round, with serrated border, 13.

INVERKEILLOR. *Obv.* **INV**. | 1784. *Rev.* **M** | **I · C**, for Mr John Carnegie, minister 1755 to 1805. Round, with serrated border, 13.

INVERKEITHING. *Obv.* **IK** in block capitals. Almost square, with border, 9. Illustration 540.

INVERKEITHING. *Obv.* **HI** | 1674. Oblong, with border, 10 × 9. Illustration 541.

INVERKEITHING. *Obv.* **HDK**. The HD in monogram for Hinderkeithing Kirk. *Rev.* 1699. Square, with serrated border on obverse, 9. Illustration 542.

INVERKEITHING. *Obv.* **IK**, large rude capitals. *Rev.* 1716. Square, with serrated border on obverse, 10. Illustration 543.

INVERKEITHING. *Obv.* **IK**, incuse capitals. Oblong, 12 × 9.

INVERKEITHNY. *Obv.* **INVER** | **KEITHNY**. Square, with border, 17. Illustration 546.

INVERKIP. *Obv.* **INN** | **ER** | **KIP** | 1764 around edge; a square panel divided by two perpendicular lines in centre. Almost square, with trace of serrated border, 12 × 11.

INVERNESS. *Obv.* **INS** ·, large plain capitals. *Rev.* **C** | **C.E.**, for Communion, Chapel of Ease. Round, with border, 14.

INVERNESS. *Obv.* **İNS**, with horizontal line for contraction over the N. *Rev.* **C**, with dot in centre. Round, 13. Illustration 544. (There is also a similar token without the contraction sign.)

INVERNESS. *Obv.* **INVERNESS** and ornament around edge. *Rev.* **ENGLISH & GAELIC** | **CHURCH** the first and third lines around edge, the middle line straight. Round, with narrow border, 14. Illustration 545.

INVERURIE. *Obv.* **IN^R**, incuse capitals. *Rev.* **M** | **WW**, incuse capitals, for Mr William Watt, minister 1717 to 1755. Square, 16. Illustration 547.

JEDBURGH. *Obv.* **I . B** | **K**, rudely formed capitals. Round, with border, 11.

JEDBURGH. *Obv.* **I . B** | **K**. *Rev.* 17 | 35. Square, 9. Illustration 548.

JOHNSTONE (Dumfries). *Obv.* **JK** | 1778, large capitals. Square, 10. Illustration 549.

JOHNSTONE (Paisley). *Obv.* **JOHNSTON** | 1798, with a large ornamental scroll above name. *Rev.* **IW** | **IW** | **M**. The second IW is in script capital, for James Weir, minister 1797 to 1801. Oblong, with cut corners, dotted border on obverse, 17 × 14

JURA. *Obv.* **J**, incuse capital. Square, with cut corners, 16. Illustration 550.

KEIG. *Obv.* **K :** | **KEIG**. Almost square, with serrated border, 11. Illustration 551.

KEIR. *Obv.* **KK** | 1747. Almost square, with narrow border, 12 × 11. Illustration 552.

KEITH. *Obv.* **K**, rude capital. Oblong, with border, 11 × 10. Illustration 553.

KEITH. *Obv.* **K**, rude grotesque capital. Oblong, 9 × 8.

KEITH. *Obv.* **K**, incuse capital. Square, 11. Illustration 554.

KEITHHALL and KINKELL. *Obv.* **TOKEN**. Oblong, with border, 13 × 12. Illustration 555.

KELLS. *Obv.* **K** | **1703**. Irregular oblong, with bevelled edge, 11 × 9. Illustration 556.

KELLS. *Obv.* **K** | **1750**. Almost square, with border, 12 × 11. Illustration 557.

KELTON. *Obv.* **KEL** · | **TOUN** | **MIL**, for Mr John Lamont, minister 1730 to 1776. The N is retrograde. *Rev.* **1746**, with horizontal line below. The 4 is retrograde. Square, with traces of border on obverse, 11. Illustration 558.

KELTON. *Obv.* **KEL** = | **TOUN**. Oblong, with border, 11 × 10. Illustration 559.

KELTON. *Obv.* **TH** | **KK**, incuse, for Thomas Halliday, minister 1776 to 1807. *Rev.* **AD** | **1782**, incuse. Round, 13. Illustration 560.

KELTON. *Obv.* **K**, large old Latin capital. Square, with cut corners and border, 10. Illustration 561.

KEMBACK. *Obv.* **K · K · T** | **1708**. *Rev.* ·· **M** ·· | **WC**, with horizontal line between, for Mr William Cunninghame, minister 1703 to 1728. Square, with border, 10. Illustration 563.

KEMBACK. *Obv.* **K · K · T** | **1765**. *Rev.* **M^R ·** | **A · W**, for Mr Alexr. Walker, minister 1736 to 1780. Oblong, with border, 11 × 9. Illustration 564.

KEMNAY. *Obv.* A heart, small, incuse. *Rev.* Same as obverse. Diamond-shaped, 12 (point to point).

KEMNAY. *Obv.* **M** | **FD**, incuse, for Mr Frances Dauney, minister 1719 to 1745. Oblong, 11 × 10.

KEMNAY. *Obv.* **M** | **AR**, incuse capitals, for Mr Alexr. Reid, minister 1758 to 1775. Oblong, 12 × 11. Illustration 562.

KENMORE. *Obv.* **MIH** | **KK^R** | **1741**, for Mr John Hamilton, minister 1723 to 1742. Octagonal, with slight border, 13. Illustration 565.

KENMORE. *Obv.* **MIC** | **KK^R** | **1760**, for Mr James Campbell, minister 1759 to 1780. Octagonal, with slight border, 14. Illustration 566.

KENMORE. *Obv.* **M^R** | **P M^C V** | **K K^R** | **1790**, for Mr Patrick M^cVean, minister 1789 to 1793. Octagonal, with border, 14.

KENNOWAY. *Obv.* **KK** | **1718**. *Rev.* **M** | **RP**, for Mr Robert Ponton, minister 1716 to 1748. Square, with border, 11. Illustration 567.

KETTINS. *Obv.* **M** | **R · T**, for Mr Robert Traill, minister 1746 to 1753. Upright oblong, with border, 12 × 10. Illustration 569.

KETTLE. *Obv.* **KETL^E** | **1745**. *Rev.* **M** | **HG**, for Mr Hugh Glass, minister 1731 to 1777. Oblong, with border, 11 × 9. Illustration 568.

KILARROW (Bowmore). *Obv.* **BM**, large incuse capitals. Square, with cut corners, 16.

KILBIRNIE. *Obv.* **M** | **M · B** | **K**, with ornamental dot in centre, for Mr Malcolm Brown, minister 1734 to 1794. *Rev.* **1769**, with dot in centre of six. Round, with serrated border, 13. Illustration 570.

KILBRANDON and KILCHATTAN. *Obv.* **SEIL** | **1778**. Oblong, 12 × 11.

KILBRIDE, EAST. *Obv.* **K * B ÷** | **16 CL 92**. The KB are in quaint script capital. Oblong, with border, 11 × 10. Illustration 571.

KILBRIDE, EAST. *Obv.* **KIL *†** | **BRIDE** | **D.C.M** | **1777**, for David Connell, minister 1744 to 1790. Square, with dotted border, 13. Illustration 572.

KILBRIDE, WEST. *Obv.* **Kilbryde** | **K** | **1720**. The e is below the d. Square, with serrated border, 11. Illustration 573.

KILDALTON. *Obv.* **K**, incuse Latin capital. Square, with cut corners, 16. Illustration 574.

KILDONAN. *Obv.* **KN**, large rude K with small N at lower right-hand corner. Oblong, with border, 11 × 10. Illustration 575.

KILDRUMMY. *Obv.* **M** | **IA**, with dot in centre, all within a circular panel. The initials are for Mr John Alexander, minister 1682 to 1717. Square, 11.

KILFINNAN. *Obv.* **KIL** | **FINAN** | **1704**. Almost square, with border, 11 × 10. Illustration 576.

KILFINNAN. *Obv.* ∴ **KILFINAN** ∴ **1789**, between edge and inner circle, dot in centre. Round, with trace of border, 16. Illustration 577.

KILLEAN (Argyllshire). *Obv.* **K**, between seven dots. Square, with border, 11. Illustration 578.

KILLEAN (Argyllshire). *Obv.* **KILLE** . . . | **1792**, name partly obliterated, as well as initials above. *Rev.* **1 COR** | **XI. 23-29**. Round, with border, 16.

KILLEARN. *Obv.* **KILLEARN 1746** on plain circular band, **M** | **IB** in centre, for Mr James Baine, minister 1732 to 1756. There are rose ornaments at the corners. Square, 11. Illustration 579.

KILLEARN. *Obv.* **K · E** | **1756** within square panel. Almost square, with border, 12 × 11. Illustration 580.

KILLEARNAN. *Obv.* **K**, grotesque capital. *Rev.* **C**, with dot in centre. Round, 12. Illustration 581.

KILLEARNAN. *Obv.* **K**, large grotesque capital. This token was issued in 1745. *Rev.* **C**. Round, 13. Illustration 582.

KILLEARNAN. *Obv.* **KIL^N**. *Rev.* **C**, large grotesque capital. Round, 12. Illustration 583.

KILLIN. *Obv.* **MIS** | **KKil** | **1739**, with horizontal lines between, for Mr James Stuart, minister 1737 to 1789. Octagonal, with border, 15 × 14. Illustration 584.

KILMADOCK. *Obv.* **KILMADOCK** around top edge, **1794** below. *Rev.* **M^R** | **P. MURRAY**. Mr Patrick Murray was minister from 1791 to 1837. Oval, with dotted border, 18 × 12.

KILMALLIE. *Obv.* **K**, incuse grotesque capital. Square, 12. Illustration 585.

KILMALLIE (Fort William). *Obv.* **F**, large incuse Latin capital. Oblong, 11 × 10. Illustration 587.

KILMALLIE or LOCHABER. *Obv.* **KL** in incuse monogram, large K and small L. Square, 12. Illustration 586.

KILMANY. *Obv.* **K** | 1724. *Rev.* **M** | **WS**, the S retrograde, for Mr William Smibert, minister 1722 to 1759. Round, 11. Illustration 588.

KILMANY. *Obv.* **KILMENY**, with swag, around edge. Anthemion-like ornament in centre. *Rev.* **M** | **AH** | 1782, for Mr Alexr. Hosack, minister 1766 to 1793. Round, with border on reverse, 12.

KILMARNOCK. *Obv.* **KILMA** | **RNOCK** | 1727. Almost square, with border, 12 × 11. Illustration 589.

KILMARNOCK. *Obv.* **M^R** | **J. R.**, within a circle from which trefoil ornaments spring into the corners. In the compartments so formed, **G** | **A** | **K** in the three upper, 1778 in the under. The letters in the centre stand for Mr John Robertson, minister 1765 to 1799. Square, with serrated border, 14.

KILMARNOCK. *Obv.* **KILMARNOCK** on plain circular band, 1781 in centre, trefoil ornaments in corners. Almost square, with slight border, 13. Illustration 590.

KILMARONOCK. *Obv.* **KM**, large rude capitals, with the M inverted. Oblong, with border, 12 × 10. Illustration 591.

KILMARONOCK. *Obv.* **KM**, within sunk oblong panel. Oblong, 10 × 8. Illustration 592.

KILMARONOCK. *Obv.* **KMK**, the MK in monogram with dot above M. Oblong, with border, 11 × 8. Illustration 613.

KILMARONOCK. *Obv.* **KMK** | 1746, with horizontal line between, the MK in monogram. Square, with border, 11. Illustration 593.

KILMARONOCK. *Obv.* **KMK** | 1760, with horizontal line between (MK in monogram). Oblong, with border, 12 × 11.

KILMAURS. *Obv.* **KMS** | 1720, with horizontal line between date and letters. Square, with serrated border, 10. Illustration 594.

KILMENY (Islay). *Obv.* **KM**, incuse Latin capitals. Oblong, with cut corners, 20 × 15.

KILMODAN. *Obv.* **KILMODAN**, with small c incuse below, around edge of circular panel. Square, 15. Illustration 595.

KILMONIVAIG. *Obv.* **KG**, large incuse capitals. Round, 15. Illustration 596.

KILMONIVAIG. *Obv.* **K**, large grotesque capital, incuse. Square, with cut corners, 11. Illustration 597.

KILMORACK. *Obv.* **KM**, incuse capitals. Oblong, 9 × 8. Illustration 598.

KILMORACK. *Obv.* **K**, large Latin capital. Round, 13. Illustration 599.

KILMORE. *Obv.* **KILMORE**, 1790 on plain circular band, **M^R | P M^{CD}** in centre for Mr Patrick M'Donald, minister 1757 to 1824. There are trefoil ornaments at the corners. Square, with border, 13. Illustration 600.

KILMORE. *Obv.* 1765 | **KM** in rude capitals. Square, with border, 14. Illustration 601.

KILMORE. *Obv.* 1775 | **K · M**. Oblong, with border, 16 × 13. Illustration 602.

KILMORE. *Obv.* 1795 | **K · M** in rude capitals. Oblong, 13 × 10. Illustration 603.

KILMUIR. *Obv.* **K**, rude incuse capital. Irregular square, 9 × 8. Illustration 604.

KILMUIR. *Obv.* **K**, incuse, block capital. Square, with cut corners, 12.

KILMUIR. *Obv.* **K**, incuse, small capital. Round, 11.

KILMUIR EASTER. *Obv.* **K**, rudely formed incuse capital. Almost round, 11. Illustration 605.

KILMUIR EASTER. *Obv.* **K**, grotesque capital. Square, with border, 11. Illustration 606.

KILMUIR EASTER. *Obv.* **K**, incuse. Oblong, with cut corners, 12 × 11.

KILMUIR EASTER. *Obv.* **KE** in rude capitals. *Rev.* 1747. Square, with slight border, 10. Illustration 607.

KILNINIAN and KILMORE. *Obv.* **KLN** in relief, within sunk oblong panel. Irregular square, with cut corners, 12. Illustration 608.

KILNINVER and KILMELFORT. *Obv.* **KILNIN** = | **VER &** | **KILMEL** | **FORD**. | 1778. Square, with narrow border, 12. Illustration 609.

KILRENNY. *Obv.* **KIL** | **REN** | **NIE**. **NN** are retrograde. *Rev.* **K**. Square, 10. Illustration 610.

KILSPINDIE and RAIT. *Obv.* **KILSPINDIE** 1789 around edge. *Rev.* **A. DOW MIN^B** around edge, for Anthony Dow, minister 1789 to 1811. Round, with border, 16.

KILSYTH (formerly Monyabroch). *Obv.* **MK·** | 1755. The **MK** in monogram, with a dot after the **K**. Oblong, with serrated border, 12 × 11. Illustration 611.

KILTARLITY. *Obv.* **KY**, a large **K** and a small lower-case **y**. *Rev.* **C**. Round, with border, 13. Illustration 612.

KILTEARN. *Obv.* **K**, very rudely formed capital. Square, with rounded corners, 11. Illustration 614.

KILTEARN. *Obv.* **K**, incuse large old Latin capital. Square, 11. Illustration 615.

KILTEARN. *Obv.* **K**, rudely formed capital. Oblong, with border, 11 × 10. Illustration 616.

KILTEARN. *Obv.* **KILT^N** | 1755. Oblong, with narrow border, 11 × 9. Illustration 617.

KILWINNING. *Obv.* **CHR · IS · THE · TRUE · VINE**, between edge and inner circle, a bunch of grapes in centre. Round, with narrow border, 15. Illustration 618.

KILWINNING. *Obv.* **CHR · IS · | THE · | TRUE · | VINE**, arranged in form of square between edge and an inner square, a bunch of grapes in centre. Square, with border, 12. Illustration 619.

KINCARDINE (Dunblane). *Obv.* **K^{RP}P | 1741**. Square, with serrated and dotted border, 14. Illustration 620.

KINCARDINE O'NEIL. *Obv.* **K**, rudely formed capital. Upright oblong, 11 × 7.

KINCARDINE O'NEIL. *Obv.* **K**, large rude capital. Upright oblong, with narrow border, 11 × 7. Illustration 621.

KINCARDINE O'NEIL. *Obv.* **KINCAIRN | OF | NILE**. Oblong, with border, 14 × 13. Illustration 622.

KINCARDINE (Tain). *Obv.* **K_N**, large rude K with small n in lower right-hand corner. Oblong, with trace of border, 10 × 9. Illustration 623.

KINCLAVEN. *Obv.* **K**, large Latin capital. Oblong, with border, 10 × 9.

KINCLAVEN. *Obv.* **KIN | CLA | VEN** in antique capitals. Irregular round, with serrated border, 13. Illustration 624.

KINELLAR. *Obv.* **KIN | ELLAR**, large capitals. Square, 15. Illustration 625.

KINELLAR. *Obv.* **M | IA**, for Mr John Angus, minister 1697 to 1723. Square, with border, 10. Illustration 626.

KINFAUNS. *Obv.* **M^r ROBERT · LYON · MINEST :** (NE in monogram) around edge ; **KINF** (NF in monogram) in centre. Robert Lyon was minister from 1714 to 1730. Round, with border, 15.

KINGARTH. *Obv.* **K**, large capital. Oblong, with slight border, 10 × 8.

KINGARTH. *Obv.* **K**, large rude Latin capital. Upright oblong, with slight border, 12 × 8.

KINGARTH. *Obv.* **K**, large rude Latin capital. Upright oblong, 12 × 7. Illustration 627.

KINGARTH. *Obv.* **KG | 1709**, within sunk circular panel. Square, with cut corners and serrated border, 10. Illustration 628.

KING EDWARD. *Obv.* **WD | K**, grotesque capitals. Square, 9. Illustration 629.

KINGHORN. *Obv.* **KK | 1719** in old Latin capitals. *Rer.* **M | IH**, for Mr James Henrie, minister 1716 to 1758. Almost square, with border, 12 × 11. Illustration 630.

KINGGLASSIE. *Obv.* **KK | 1747**. *Rer.* Obliterated. Almost square, with narrow border, 11. Illustration 632.

KINGOLDRUM. *Obv.* **M** | **I + H** | **K** + | **17 + 19**, for Mr John Heugh, minister 1714 to 1731. Upright oblong, with cut corners and serrated border, 14 × 11. Illustration 631.

KINGOLDRUM. *Obv.* · **M** · | · **I** · **T** · | **17 K. 73**, for Mr James Thomson, minister 1758 to 1781. Square, with serrated border, 9. Illustration 633.

KINGSBARN. *Obv.* **KINGS** | **BARN**S, with horizontal line between. Oblong, with traces of border, 13 × 11. Illustration 635.

KINGUSSIE. *Obv.* **K**, large, rudely formed Latin capital. Square, with slight border, 9.

KINGUSSIE. *Obv.* **K**, within sunk square panel. Round, 12.

KINGUSSIE. *Obv.* **K**, large capital. *Rev.* **1731**. Round, 12. Illustration 634.

KINLOCHBERVIE. *Obv.* · **K** · | **K** · - · **B** · | · **T** ·, block capitals. Diamond-shaped, 19 (point to point).

KINLOSS. *Obv.* **K**, large grotesque capital. Square, with border, 11. Illustration 636.

KINLOSS. *Obv.* **K** | **1752**. Oblong, with slight border, 12 × 11. Illustration 637.

KINNAIRD (Forfar). *Obv.* **KINN** | **AIRD** in rude heavy capitals. The **NN** are retrograde. Oblong, with slight border, 14 × 11. Illustration 638.

KINNEFF. *Obv.* **KIN** | **NEF** | **IH^N**, for James Honyman, minister 1733 to 1780. Square, with border, 12. Illustration 639.

KINNELL. *Obv.* **Kinn** | **ell 1745**. Oblong, with border, 17 × 12. Illustration 640.

KINNETTLES. *Obv.* **K** | **1763**, within upright oblong panel. *Rev.* **M** | **GN**, for Mr George Nicol, minister 1744 to 1773. Square, with border, 12. Illustration 641.

KINNOULL. *Obv.* **KINN** | **OUL** * | **1728**. The **NN** are in monogram. Square, with rounded corners and serrated border, 11. Illustration 642.

KINNOULL. *Obv.* **KINN** | **OUL** | **1785**. Almost square, with border, 12. Illustration 643.

KINROSS. *Obv.* **KINROSS** | **1785**. *Rev.* **M** | **A : S**, for Mr Alexander Smith, minister 1784 to 1803. Oblong, with border, 14 × 9. Illustration 644.

KINTAIL. *Obv.* **K**, large, very rude capital. Almost round, 14. Illustration 645.

KINTAIL. *Obv.* **K**, rude incuse capital. Round, with outside edge rudely serrated, 17. Illustration 646.

KINTAIL. *Obv.* **KL**. *Rev.* **1776**. Square, 11.

KIPPEN. *Obv.* **K** | **1697**, with horizontal line between date and letter. Square, with border, 10. Illustration 647.

KIPPEN. *Obv.* **KIPPAN 1746** on plain circular band with star in centre. Square, 10. Illustration 652.

KIRKBEAN. *Obv.* **KB** in monogram. Triangular, with border, 16 × 12. Illustration 648.

KIRKBEAN. *Obv.* **KB** in monogram. Almost square, with narrow border, 12. Illustration 649.

KIRKBEAN. *Obv.* **K · B** | 1716. Round, with border, 13. Illustration 650.

KIRKBRIDE. *Obv.* **KB**. *Rev.* **MPR** | 1725. MPR in monogram for Mr Peter Rae, minister at Kirkbride (where, previous to 1732, this token was used) 1703 to 1732, and at Kirkconnel 1732 to 1748. Round, 10. Illustration 651.

KIRKCALDY. *Obv.* **M** | **AA** | **KK**, for Mr Alexander Adam, minister 1726 to 1740. *Rev.* **M** | **DM** | 1731, for Mr David Marshall, minister 1729 to 1767. Square, 11. Illustration 653.

KIRKCALDY. *Obv.* **M** | **DM** | **KK**, for Mr David Marshall, minister 1729 to 1767. *Rev.* **M** | **DR** | 1745, for Mr David Rintoul, minister 1743 to 1759. Upright oblong, 13 × 11. Illustration 654.

KIRKCALDY (Abbotshall). *Obv.* **AK** | 1752. *Rev.* **M** | **G : G**, for Mr George Gib, minister 1742 to 1756. Round, with border, 13. Illustration 655.

KIRKCALDY. *Obv.* **KIRK** | **CAL** | **DY**. *Rev.* The burgh arms and date 1770 below. Round, with serrated narrow border, 14. Illustration 656.

KIRKCOLM. *Obv.* **KIRK** | **COME** | 1706. *Rev.* Indefinite ornament, probably floral. Upright oblong, with trace of border, 13 × 10. Illustration 658.

KIRKCONNEL. *Obv.* **KC**, large antique capitals. *Rev.* **MPR** | 1734. MPR in monogram for Mr Peter Rae, minister 1732 to 1748. Round, 10. Illustration 659.

KIRKCONNEL. *Obv.* **K · C**, rude capitals. Heart-shaped, with border, 12 × 10. Illustration 657.

KIRKCOWAN. *Obv.* · **KIRKOWEN** · around edge, with **קרת** (ôth, Hebrew for token) in centre. *Rev.* 1742 | **T**, with heart to right. Round, 12. Illustration 660.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT. *Obv.* **KIRKCUDBRIGHT** · around edge, **RM** in centre, all incuse, for Robert Muter, minister 1770 to 1820. *Rev.* **A · D** | 1776, all incuse. Round, 14. Illustration 661.

KIRKDEN. *Obv.* **KIRK** | **DEN**, the N retrograde. *Rev.* **M** | **IM** | 1745, for Mr James Moir, minister 1735 to 1753. Oblong, with narrow border, 9 × 7. Illustration 662.

KIRKDEN. *Obv.* **KIRK** | **DEN**. *Rev.* **MR** | **IH** | 1770, for Mr James Hunter, minister 1753 to 1774. Oblong, with border, 14 × 10. Illustration 663.

KIRKHILL. *Obv.* **KhL**, KL in capitals and h in lower-case. *Rev.* **C**, for church. Oblong, 12 × 11. Illustration 664.

KIRKHILL. *Obv.* **KH**. *Rev.* **C**. Round, 10.

KIRKHILL. *Obv.* **K · H · C**, rude capitals. Oblong, with trace of border, 13 × 10. Illustration 665.

KIRKHILL. *Obv.* **KIRKHILL 1791** around edge, dot in centre. *Rev.* **S | LOVE | LOVE** (the S is retrograde), dot in centre. Round, with border, 14. Illustration 666.

KIRKINER. *Obv.* **KR**, rude capitals. Square, with trace of border, 8. Illustration 667.

KIRKINTILLOCH. *Obv.* **KIRKINTILLOCH** on plain circular band. **M | IE** in centre for Mr John Erskine, minister 1744 to 1752. Square, 10.

KIRKMABRECK. *Obv.* **1716 K SB** around edge (the K is placed horizontally at top, near cleft of heart, and the S is retrograde), for Samuel Brown, minister 1703 to 1751. *Rev.* A heart transfixcd by two darts. Lead, heart-shaped, 15 x 14. Illustration 668.

KIRKMABRECK. *Obv.* Much obliterated, but similar to previous token. **KSB** (with retrograde S) traceable, for Samuel Brown, minister 1703 to 1751. *Rev.* A heart transfixcd by two darts. Tin, heart-shaped, 15 x 14.

KIRKMABRECK. *Obv.* **K · B**, grotesque capitals. *Rev.* 1777. Heart-shaped, with slight border, 15 x 13. Illustration 669.

KIRKMAHOE. *Obv.* **KHO | 1777.** Almost square, with border, 13 x 12. Illustration 670.

KIRKMICHAEL (Ayr). *Obv.* **KM | 1724.** Square, with border, 9. Illustration 671.

KIRKMICHAEL (Ayr). *Obv.* **KM | 1730.** Square, with border, 10. Illustration 672.

KIRKMICHAEL (Ayr). *Obv.* **KM | 1761.** Square, with serrated border, 10. Illustration 673.

KIRKMICHAEL (Ayr). *Obv.* **KM | 1790.** Almost square, with border, 11 x 10. Illustration 674.

KIRKMICHAEL (Dunkeld). *Obv.* **M | RB**, for Mr Robert Bissat, minister 1720 to 1725. Oblong, with border, 10 x 9. Illustration 675.

KIRKMICHAEL (Dunkeld). *Obv.* **M | RR** in octagon panel, for Mr Robert Robertstone, minister 1727 to 1766. Square, with border, 9.

KIRKMICHAEL (Dunkeld). *Obv.* **KIRK | MICH | AEL | 1776** around border in form of square. Square, with serrated border, 11. Illustration 676.

KIRKNEWTON. *Obv.* **KN.**, the N retrograde. Oblong, with border, 11 x 10.

KIRKOSWALD. *Obv.* **KIRKOS | WALD.** *Rev.* 1777. Square, with serrated border, 14. Illustration 678.

KIRKPATRICK-DURHAM. *Obv.* **K · P · D | 1725**, rude capitals. Almost square, with border, 13. Illustration 679.

KIRKPATRICK-FLEMING. *Obv.* **KK**, old Latin capitals. Oblong, with narrow border, 11 x 10. Illustration 680.

KIRKPATRICK-FLEMING. *Obv.* **K-F.** *Rev.* **TABLE | 4**, the 4 incuse, for number of table. Oval, with border, 15 x 12. Illustration 681.

KIRKPATRICK-IRONGRAY (Dumfriesshire). *Obv.* **IG** | **1722**, incuse capitals, for James Guthrie, minister 1694 to 1756. Oblong, 14 × 13. Illustration 682.

KIRKPATRICK-IRONGRAY (Dumfriesshire). *Obv.* **IK**, large old Latin capitals. *Rev.* **1762**. Square, 11. Illustration 683.

KIRKPATRICK-JUNTA. *Obv.* **K**, grotesque capital. Square, with border, 7. Illustration 684.

KIRKPATRICK-JUNTA. *Obv.* **KK**, incuse capitals. Square, with traces of border, 9. Illustration 685.

KIRKPATRICK-JUNTA. *Obv.* **KK** | **1775**, old Latin capitals. Oblong, 11 × 10. Illustration 686.

KIRKTON. *Obv.* **K · K** | **1734**. Heart-shaped, 12 × 11. Illustration 687.

KIRKTON. *Obv.* **1734** | **K · K**, with the date inverted. Heart-shaped, 12 × 12. Illustration 688.

KIRKTON. *Obv.* **K · K ·**, antique capitals. *Rev.* **1761**. Heart-shaped, with border on obverse, 12. Illustration 689.

KIRKURD. *Obv.* **KK**, rude capitals. *Rev.* **1762**. Heart-shaped, 13 × 11. Illustration 691.

KIRKWALL (St Ola). *Obv.* **OLA**. *Rev.* **M** | **1h**, for Mr James Heind, minister 1629 to 1641. Oblong, 11 × 10. Illustration 692.

KIRRIEMUIR. *Obv.* * **M** * | **I · K** | **KK**, all within a beaded oval panel, for Mr John Keith, minister 1663 to 1668. Upright oblong, with rounded top, 14 × 12. Illustration 690.

KIRRIEMUIR. *Obv.* **M** | **GO**, within a serrated circular panel, for Mr George Ogilvy, minister 1713 to 1771. Square, 10.

KIRRIEMUIR. *Obv.* **M** | **G · O**, within a sunk circular panel with an inner border of dots, for Mr George Ogilvy, minister 1713 to 1771. Oblong, 12 × 11. Illustration 677.

KIRRIEMUIR. *Obv.* **M** | **G · O** | **K · K**, within a sunk circular panel with an inner border of dots, for Mr George Ogilvy, minister 1713 to 1771. Oblong, 13 × 12.

KIRRIEMUIR. *Obv.* **1 M 7** | **WE** | **7 K 2**, for Mr William Eadie, minister 1772 to 1784. Upright oblong, with border, 13 × 11.

KNAPDALE, SOUTH. *Obv.* **S** | **KNAP** | **DALE**, for Sacrament Knapdale. *Rev.* **M** | **P · P** | **1758**, with horizontal lines between, for Mr Patrick Pollock, minister 1715 to 1761. Octagonal, with narrow border, 11. Illustration 693.

KNOCKANDO. *Obv.* **Ko**, large grotesque K with small o. Square, 13. Illustration 694.

KNOCKANDO. *Obv.* **K**, rude capital. Square, with border, 10.

KNOCKBAIN. *Obv.* **K**, grotesque capital. *Rev.* **C**, with dot in centre, for Church. Round, 12. Illustration 695.

LADY. *Obv.* **LK**, incuse capitals. Upright oblong, 11 × 10.

LADYKIRK. *Obv.* **LK**, incuse. *Rev.* **1716**, incuse. Oblong, 10 × 9. Illustration 696.

LADY (Sanday). *Obv.* **LK**, incuse. The K is on a slightly higher level than the L. Oblong, 11 × 9. Illustration 697.

LAGGAN. *Obv.* **L**, large, rudely formed block capital. *Rev.* **1749**. Round, 12. Illustration 698.

LAGGAN. *Obv.* **L** | **1781**, large capital. *Rev.* **C**. Round, 12. Illustration 699.

LAIRG. *Obv.* **L**, large capital. Square, 9. Illustration 700.

LAIRG. *Obv.* **L**, with small cross to right. Oblong, 9 × 8.

LAMINGTON and WANDEL. *Obv.* **L**, incuse capital. *Rev.* **A** cross, incuse. Triangular, 11 × 10. Illustration 701.

LAMINGTON and WANDEL. *Obv.* **L**, incuse capital. *Rev.* **C**, incuse capital. Triangular, 12 × 11. Illustration 702.

LANARK. *Obv.* **LAN** | **KIRK** | **1733**. Oblong, with border, 13 × 12. Illustration 703.

LANARK. *Obv.* **LK** | **1735**. *Rev.* A representation of Church. Almost square, with border, 11. Illustration 704.

LANGHOLM. *Obv.* **LANGHOLM** | **K** ·, the K in centre, with name in half-circle above. Round, with narrow border, 14.

LANGHOLM. *Obv.* **LANGHOLM** | **KIRK**, the name in half-circle above Kirk. Octagonal, with narrow border, 14.

LANGTON. *Obv.* **L**, incuse Latin capital. Square, 10.

LANGTON. *Obv.* · **INRI** · **LANGTON** around edge, a Latin cross in centre, with **Col 1. 20** under its horizontal members and ornaments at top and bottom. *Rev.* · **REV. ALEX. GIRVAN** around edge, **1789** and scrolls in centre. **Alexr. Girvan** was minister 1789 to 1809. Round, with narrow border, 12. Illustration 705.

LARBERT and DUNIPACE. *Obv.* **LD** | **1762**. Square, with traces of narrow border, 11. Illustration 706.

LARBERT and DUNIPACE. *Obv.* **1 DL 7** | **D^R** | **7 LT 2**, **DL** for Dunipace and Larbert 1772; **D^R LT** for Dr Lauchlan Taylor, minister 1748 to 1785. Oblong, with traces of border, 14 × 12. Illustration 707.

LARGO. *Obv.* **MIF** | **LK** | **1726**, for Mr John Ferrier, minister 1724 to 1766. Oblong, with trace of border, 13 × 11. Illustration 708.

LARGO. *Obv.* **LRGO** | **1730**, with thistle-like ornament between L and R. *Rev.* **M** | **IF**, for Mr John Ferrier, minister 1724 to 1766. Oblong, with border, 12 × 9. Illustration 709.

LATHERON. *Obv.* **KL**, large Latin capitals. *Rev.* **1744**, with line above and below. Square, with border, 11. Illustration 710.

LATHERON. *Obv.* **KL**, large Latin capitals. *Rev.* **1776** on upper part of token. Square, 10. Illustration 711.

LAUDER. *Obr.* **LK** in monogram. Almost square, with deeply serrated border, 11 × 10. Illustration 712.

LAURENCEKIRK. *Obr.* **Con** | **veth**, the old name of the parish. *Rev.* **T**, large capital. Oblong, with border on obverse, 11 × 10. Illustration 713.

LAURENCEKIRK. *Obr.* **Con** | **veth**, the old name of the parish. *Rev.* **MA** in monogram, for Mr Archer, minister 1710 to 1726. Oblong, with border, 11 × 10. Illustration 714.

LECROFT. *Obr.* **LPK** | **17·30**, with horizontal line between letters and date. Oblong, with border, 10 × 9. Illustration 715.

LEGERWOOD. *Obr.* **Lig** : | **K**. *Rev.* **1720**. Round, with border, 13. Illustration 716.

LEITH, SOUTH. *Obr.* **S · L** | **K**. *Rev.* **A** representation of the church. Round, with dotted border, 14. Illustration 717.

LEITH (St John's). *Obr.* **1,776** | **NEWKIRK** | **LEITH**. *Rev.* **1 CO^R II · 28**. Oblong, with incurved sides, rounded corners, and border, 14 × 11.

LEOCHEL (now Leochel Cushnie). *Obr.* **Lochel** | **1722** in quaint script. Oblong, with border, 11 × 10. Illustration 718.

LEOCHEL (now Leochel Cushnie). *Obr.* **LOCHEL** | **1776**. Square, with cut corners and border, 16. Illustration 719.

LESLIE (Fife). *Obr.* **L : K** | **1707**. *Rev.* A candlestick with a conventionalised starlike flame. Square, with border, 11. Illustration 720.

LESLIE (Fife). *Obr.* **L * K**, large capitals with star between. *Rev.* **M** | **PC**, for Mr Patrick Clow, minister 1713 to 1731. Oblong, with serrated border, 11 × 10. Illustration 721.

LESLIE (Fife). *Obr.* **LK** | **1761**. *Rev.* **M^r** | **GW**, for Mr George Willis, minister 1759 to 1808. Oblong, with serrated border, 11 × 10. Illustration 722.

LESLIE (Garioch). *Obr.* **K** : | **LESLIE**, with scroll below. Oblong, with dotted border, 12 × 11.

LESLIE (Garioch). *Obr.* **LES** | **LY**, within sunk oval panel. Oblong, 12 × 9. Illustration 723.

LESMAGAHOW. *Obr.* **LK** | **1777** in rude block capitals. *Rev.* Two lines in form of a St George's Cross, dividing the field into four equal square compartments. Almost square, with border, 11. Illustration 724.

LESMAHAGOW. *Obr.* **PARISH OF LESMAHAGOW** on dotted circular band; **6**, incuse in centre. *Rev.* **KEEP** | **THE** | **FEAST**. Octagonal, with border, 17 × 16.

LESWALT. *Obr.* **LESW** | **ALT**. *Rev.* **1710** in upper part of token. Heart-shaped, with traces of border, 12. Illustration 725.

LETHENDY and KINLOCH. *Obr.* **L · K** in sunk round panel. Oblong, 11 × 9. Illustration 726.

LETHENDY and KINLOCH. *Obr.* **1751**, with large **K** placed horizontally below. Almost square, with border, 11 × 10. Illustration 727.

LETHNOT and NAVAR. *Obv.* **NA** | **VAR.** *Rev.* 1726. Oblong, with dotted border at tops and bottoms, 12 × 10. Illustration 728.

LETHNOT and NAVAR. *Obv.* **NL**, the N retrograde. *Rev.* 1783. Oblong, with border, 12 × 8.

LEUCHARS. *Obv.* **L**. *Rev.* **MAH** in monogram, for Mr Alexander Henderson, minister 1614 to 1638. Identified by means of monogram which appears on seal of letter of A. H. to Dow. Countess of Mar, dated 26th June 1631. The token was found on Tinto Muir. Almost round, 8. Illustration 729.

LEUCHARS. *Obv.* **LEUCH** | 1734. *Rev.* **M** | **IW**, for Mr James Walker, minister 1733 to 1773. Oblong, with border, 12 × 9. Illustration 730.

LIBBERTON (Lanarkshire). *Obv.* · **LIBERTON** · **KIRK** on plain circular band, **M^R** | **J. N.** with horizontal line below, in centre, for Mr John Noble, minister 1763 to 1776. There are ornaments at the corners. *Rev.* A representation of church. Square, with slight border on obverse, 12. Illustration 731.

LIBERTON (Midlothian). *Obv.* **LK** | 1718. *Rev.* Sun in splendour. Although allocated by some to Liberton, this token almost certainly belongs to another parish. It is illustrated among the tokens classed unknown and disputed. Round, with border on obverse, 13.

LIFF and BENVIE. *Obv.* **LIFF** 1769 around edge, floral form in centre. *Rev.* · **M^R** · **IA^S** · **PLAYFAIR** around edge, floral form in centre. James Playfair was minister from 1758 to 1772. Round, 13. Illustration 732.

LIFF and BENVIE. *Obv.* **LIFF** | 1799. *Rev.* A representation of the "Burning Bush," with **M^T** · **T. C** below, for Mr Thomas Constable, minister 1785 to 1817. Round, 13. Illustration 733.

LILLIESLEAF. *Obv.* **LIL** | **K**, incuse. *Rev.* 1796, incuse. Round, 13. Illustration 734.

LINTON (Kelso). *Obv.* **LK**, large capitals. Almost round, with serrated border, 11. Illustration 736.

LINTON (Kelso). *Obv.* **LK**, large grotesque capitals. Oblong, with border, 11 × 10. Illustration 737.

LINTON, WEST. *Obv.* **LK**, large grotesque capitals. Square, with serrated border, 12. Illustration 742.

LITTLE DUNKELD. *Obv.* **M** | **AM**, for Mr Alexr. McLagan, minister 1723 to 1768. Irregular square, with trace of border, 10. Illustration 738.

LITTLE DUNKELD. *Obv.* **LD** in block capitals. Oblong, 11 × 9. Illustration 739.

LIVINGSTON. *Obv.* **LK**, large capitals. *Rev.* 1766. Round, 13. Illustration 735.

LOCHALSH. *Obv.* **LH**, incuse capitals. Round, with bevelled edge, 13. Illustration 740.

LOCHALSH. *Obv.* **L**, incuse capital. Round, 15. Illustration 741.

LOCHCARRON. *Obv.* **L**, rude Latin capital, engraved. Round, 16. Illustration 743.

LOHCARRON. *Obv.* **L^N**, incuse. Round, with bevelled edge, 15.

LOCHGOILHEAD and KILMORICH. *Obv.* **LCK** | **CT** | 1775. Almost square, with slight border, 14 × 13. Illustration 744.

LOCHRUTTON. *Obv.* **LR** | 1733, within sunk square panel. Round, 12. Illustration 745.

LOCHS. *Obv.* **LP**, incuse capitals. Oblong, 13 × 9. Illustration 746.

LOGIE. *Obv.* 1676 | **LK**, all incuse, the last three figures of the date are united. Almost square, 10. Illustration 747.

LOGIE (Dunblane). *Obv.* **L · K** | 17 · 49, with horizontal line between initials and date. The 4 is retrograde. Oblong, with border, 11 × 9. Illustration 748.

LOGIE (Dunblane). *Obv.* **L + D** | 1723. Oblong, with border, 11 × 9.

LOGIE (Dunblane). *Obv.* **L · K** | 17 · 57, with horizontal line between initials and date. Oblong, with border, 11 × 10. Illustration 749.

LOGIE (Dunblane). *Obv.* **LOGIE**. Almost square, with narrow border, 11 × 10. Illustration 750.

LOGIE (Fife). *Obv.* **LOGE** | 1711. *Rev.* **M** | **IS**, for Mr John Stark, minister 1700 to 1748. Square, with border, 9.

LOGIE (Fife). *Obv.* **LOGE** | 1773. *Rev.* **M** | **RB**, for Mr Robert Bogie, minister 1767 to 1802. Square, with border, 11. Illustration 751.

LOGIE-BUCHAN. *Obv.* **LB**, large Latin capitals. Square, with border, 16.

LOGIE-COLDSTONE. *Obv.* **M** | **TA**, for Mr Thomas Alexander, minister 1680 to 1715. Square, 10. Illustration 752.

LOGIE-COLDSTONE. *Obv.* **M** | **IM**, for Mr John M'Innes, minister 1748 to 1777. Square, 10.

LOGIE-COLDSTONE. *Obv.* **COLD-** | **STONE**. Square, with serrated border, 13. Illustration 753.

LOGIE-EASTER. *Obv.* **M** | **KMK**, incuse. **MK** in monogram, for Mr Kenneth M'Kenzie, minister 1665 to 1715. Oblong, with cut corners, 11 × 10. Illustration 754.

LOGIE-EASTER. *Obv.* **L**, for name of parish. Square, 9. Illustration 755.

LOGIE-EASTER. *Obv.* **LOG** | 1787. Oblong, with trace of border, 12 × 11. Illustration 756.

LOGIERAIT. *Obv.* **M** | **MM**, for Mr Mungo Moray, minister 1681 to 1714. Irregular oblong, with border, 12 × 11. Illustration 757.

LOGIERAIT. *Obv.* **LO** | **A * D** | 1799, with star between A and D. Square, with serrated border, 12. Illustration 758.

LONGFORGAN. *Obv.* **L · F**, rude Latin capitals. *Rev.* **M** | **G · L** | 1742, for Mr George Lyon, minister 1738 to 1793. Round, with trace of border, 16. Illustration 762.

LONGFORMACUS. *Obv.* **LK**, incuse capitals. Rounded octagon, 12 × 11. Illustration 759.

LONGFORMACUS. *Obv.* **LK**, incuse. Oblong, 12 × 9.

LONGFORMACUS. *Obv.* **LK**, incuse on lower half of token. *Rev.* **D** | **S**, incuse, the **D** retrograde, for Daniel Sinclair, minister 1715 to 1734. Some tokens have only the **S** on the reverse. Almost square, 9. Illustration 760.

LONGSIDE. *Obv.* **L · S**, antique Latin capitals. Oblong, with narrow border, 10 × 9. Illustration 761.

LONMAY. *Obv.* **LON** | **MAY**. Almost square, with slight border, 11. Illustration 763.

LONMAY. *Obv.* **LONG** | **MAY**. *Rev.* **M** | **T. G** | 1741, for Mr Thomas Gordon, minister 1709 to 1743. Square, with border, 11. Illustration 764.

LONMAY. *Obv.* **LONG** | **MAY**. *Rev.* **M** | **IL** | 1764, for Mr John Lundie, minister 1753 to 1807. Square, with border, 11. Illustration 765.

LOTH. *Obv.* **KL**, old Latin capitals for Kirk of Loth. Oblong, with traces of border, 11 × 9. Illustration 766.

LOTH. *Obv.* **KL**, large capitals. Square, with traces of border, 10. Illustration 767.

LOWICK. *Obv.* **L**, incuse capital. Oblong, 12 × 10. Illustration 768.

LUCE, NEW. *Obv.* **NEW** : | **LWCE** ·, with horizontal line between. Oblong, with border, 12 × 8.

LUCE, NEW. *Obv.* **N LUCE** | 1794, with scrolls above. *Rev.* **III**, incuse for number of table. Round, with serrated border on obverse, 12. Illustration 769.

LUMPHANAN. *Obv.* **LVM** | 1667. Oblong, with border, 12 × 11. Illustration 770.

LUMPHANAN. *Obv.* **Lum** | 1722. Oblong, with border, 9 × 8. Illustration 771.

LUMPHANAN. *Obv.* **L**, large incuse capital. Square, 11. Illustration 772.

LUMPHANAN. *Obv.* **LM** in old Latin capitals. Square, with border, 11. Illustration 773.

LUNDEIFF (afterwards Kinloch). *Obv.* **M** | **IG**, within sunk circular panel, for Mr James Gray, minister 1697 to 1717. Almost square, 10 × 9. Illustration 774.

LUNDIE and FOWLIS. *Obv.* **L : & F :** | 1756, with ornament of dots below. *Rev.* **M** | **I : A**, with ornament of dots below, for Mr James Anderson, minister 1736 to 1756. Round, with dotted border, 15. Illustration 775.

LYNE. *Obv.* **L · K**, large capitals. Round, with border, 12. Illustration 776.

LYNE and MEGGET. *Obv.* **L · K ·** | 1737. Round, with narrow border, 13.

LYNE and MEGGET. *Obv.* **L**, large Latin capital. Oblong, with border, 11 × 10. Illustration 777.

MACDUFF. *Obv.* **DO** | **WN** | 1770. Down was the old name of the parish. Upright oblong, 11 × 10.

MAINS and STRATHMARTINE. *Obv.* **M** | **WT**, within circular panel, for Mr William Thomson, minister 1718-1743. Nine-sided, with border, 13. Illustration 778.

MAKERSTOUN. *Obv.* **MAK** | **ERST** | **OUN**, the AK in monogram. *Rev.* **M** | **SB** | 1723, for Mr Samuel Brown, minister 1715 to 1725. Square, 11.

MAKERSTOUN. *Obv.* **MAKE** | **RST** | **OUN**. The AK and the UN are in monogram. *Rev.* **M** | **SB** | 1723, for Mr Samuel Brown, minister 1715 to 1725. Square, 11. Illustration 779.

MAKERSTOUN. *Obv.* **MAKE** | **RST** | **OUN**, AK and UN in monogram. *Rev.* **M** | **SB** | 1723, the S retrograde, for Mr Samuel Brown, minister 1715 to 1725. Oblong, 13 × 11.

MANOR. *Obv.* **MK**, incuse, in monogram. Square, 9. Illustration 780.

MANOR. *Obv.* **MK**, incuse capitals. Oblong, 10 × 8. Illustration 781.

MARKINCH. *Obv.* **MK** | **TO**. The MK are in monogram, and there is a star in middle of each. *Rev.* **M** | **ID**, with seven stars, for Mr James Dickson, minister 1712 to 1730. Square, with border, 12. Illustration 782.

MARKINCH. *Obv.* **MK** | **TO**. The MK are in monogram, and there is a star in middle of each. *Rev.* **M** | **I** : **P**. | 1770, for Mr John Pinkerton, minister 1758 to 1784. Square, with plain border on obverse and dotted border on reverse, 12. Illustration 783.

MARNOCH. *Obv.* **MR** in monogram, within sunk oblong panel, for Mr John Reidfurd, minister 1648 to circa 1680. Oblong, 12 × 9.

MARNOCH. *Obv.* **MAR** = | **NOCH**. Oblong, with dotted border, 16 × 14. Illustration 784.

MARYCULTER. *Obv.* **K** | **MC** | 1756, incuse. Upright oblong, 15 × 14. Illustration 785.

MARYCULTER. *Obv.* **MARY** | **CUL** | **TUR**. Square, with serrated border, 20. Illustration 786.

MARYKIRK. *Obv.* **M** | **WT**, for Mr William Thomson, minister 1731 to 1770. Oblong, 11 × 10. Illustration 787.

MARYKIRK. *Obv.* **Mary** | **kirk** | **PARISH**. Almost square, 15 × 14.

MAUCHLINE. *Obv.* **MACHLINE** around edge, with star in centre. *Rev.* 1742. Round, 12. Illustration 788.

MAXTON. *Obv.* **MK** in monogram. *Rev.* Line (the gate-mark of the casting). Round, 12. Illustration 789.

MAXTON. *Obv.* **MK** in monogram. Round, 11. Illustration 790.

MAYBOLE. *Obv.* **MAYBOL** · **PARISH** on plain circular band, 1782 in centre, with trefoil ornaments at corners. Square, 11. Illustration 791.

MEIGLE. *Obv.* **M** | 1760, between six dots. *Rev.* **M** | **AS**, between six dots, for Mr Alexander Scot, minister 1757 to 1776. Round, 12. Illustration 792.

MEIGLE. *Obr.* **MEIGLE** around dot in centre. *Rev.* **D | I · P | 1786**, for Dr James Playfair, minister 1777 to 1800. Round, with border, 12. Illustration 793.

MELDRUM (formerly Bethelny). *Obr.* **MELDRVM K · 1700 ·** around octagon panel in centre, containing **M | IM** for Mr John Mulligine, minister 1698 to 1704. Square, with cut corners and border, 14. Illustration 794.

MELDRUM, OLD. *Obr.* **THE KIRK of MELDRUM 45 : M . HL · IL .**, within inner edge of sunk oval panel ; **Remember | CHRIST | died**, with large incuse **2**, in centre. The initials are for Mr Henry Liklie, minister 1706 to 1760, and Mr John Liklie, minister 1741 to 1783. Oblong, 14 × 13. Illustration 795.

MELDRUM, OLD. *Obr.* **3**, incuse, within heptagonal frame with incurved sides. Square, 14.

MELROSE. *Obr.* A mason's mallet or mell in the upper dexter corner and a rose displayed in the lower sinister corner, a crescent in the upper sinister corner and a star in the lower dexter corner—a play on the name Melrose. The mallet and rose are charges in the burgh arms, and the mullet or star and the crescent are possibly derived from the Buccleuch arms. Square, with dotted border, 10. Illustration 796.

MENMUIR. *Obr.* **MEN | MOR.** *Rev.* **M | IR | 1704**, for Mr James Robertstone, minister 1701 to 1709. Round, with dotted border, 12. Illustration 797.

MENMUIR. *Obr.* **MEN | MUR**, N retrograde. *Rev.* **M | I · W | 1789**, for Mr John Waugh, minister 1783 to 1824. Oblong, with border, 11 × 10.

MERTOUN. *Obr.* **MK** in monogram. *Rev.* **1700** in lower half of token. This token has been ascribed by several collectors to Maxton, but there can be little doubt that it belongs to Mertoun. The error has most probably arisen through stray tokens from Mertoun being found in the Maxton token bag. Square, with border on obverse, 11. Illustration 798.

MERTOUN. *Obr.* **MK** in monogram. *Rev.* **1700**. Square, with border on obverse, 10. Illustration 799.

METHLICK. *Obr.* **M | AH**, for Mr Alexr. Howe, minister 1730 to 1738. Upright oblong, with border, 10 × 9. Illustration 800.

METHLICK. *Obr.* **M**, large old Latin capital. Almost square, with border, 13 × 12. Illustration 801.

METHLICK. *Obr.* **M | 1776**, with Latin cross above **M**. Almost square, with border, 14 × 13. Illustration 802.

METHVEN. *Obr.* **M | 1725**. Upright oblong, with border, 11 × 9. Illustration 803.

METHVEN. *Obr.* **M | 1784**. Upright oblong, with border, 12 × 10. Illustration 804.

METHVEN. *Obr.* **JD | 1788**, engraved in script capitals, for John Dowe, minister 1784 to 1823. Brass, round, 20. Illustration 805.

MIDMAR. *Obr.* **MK**, large antique Latin capitals. Square, with trace of dotted border, 14. Illustration 806.

MIDMAR. *Obv.* **KM** | 1776, with three dots between initials and date. *Rev.* Same as obverse. Square, with border, 13. Illustration 807.

MIDMAR. *Obv.* **M** on square panel, with border of dots and an outer embattled border. Square, 14. Illustration 808.

MILLBREX. *Obv.* **M**, large antique Latin capital. Square, with border, 12. Illustration 809.

MINTO. *Obv.* **MK**, large capitals. Almost square, with border, 10. Illustration 810.

MOCHRUM. *Obv.* **R · W** | **Moch** | **rum**, for Robert Walker, minister 1748 to 1785. *Rev.* 1759, with heart pierced by two darts below. Round, 12. Illustration 811.

MOCHRUM. *Obv.* **MOCH** | = **RUM**. *Rev.* **JS** | 1798. The initials are in script capital, for John Steven, minister 1787 to 1828. Round, with border on obverse, 12. Illustration 812.

MOFFAT. *Obv.* **MK** | 1770. Almost square, with border, 11 × 10. Illustration 813.

MOFFAT. *Obv.* **MK** | 1777. Oblong, 10 × 9. Illustration 814.

MOFFAT. *Obv.* **MOFFAT** in semicircle at top, **K** in centre, **3** incuse below. *Rev.* **1 Cor.** | **xi. 23**. Round, with border, 15.

MONEYDIE. *Obv.* **M** | 1725. Upright oblong, with border, 11 × 9. Illustration 815.

MONIFIETH. *Obv.* **MONI** | **FUIETH** in rude capitals (TH in monogram). Round, 11. Illustration 817.

MONIFIETH. *Obv.* **MON** | **FUIETH**, T and H in monogram. *Rev.* **M** | **WD**, for Mr William Dall, minister 1739 to 1762. Round, 11. Illustration 816.

MONIFIETH. *Obv.* **MONIFITH**, with ornamental knot around edge. *Rev.* **M ·** | **I · H** | 1772, for Mr James Henderson, minister 1763 to 1787. Round, 15.

MONIGAFF. *Obv.* **· MONIGOF** : 1719, between edge and an inner circle, dot in centre. *Rev.* **K**, with portion of circle. Almost round, 14. Illustration 818.

MONIMAIL. *Obv.* **MON'L** | 1712. *Rev.* **M** | **AM**, for Mr Andrew Melvill, minister 1705 to 1736. Oblong, with serrated border, 9 × 8. Illustration 819.

MONKLAND, EAST (or New Monkland). *Obv.* **EAST · MONKLAND** on plain circular band, **M** | **PM** | 1760 in centre, for Mr Patrick Maxwell, minister 1759 to 1800. Square, 12. Illustration 820.

MONKLAND, OLD. *Obv.* **O** | **MK** | 1686. Almost square, with border, 13. Illustration 821.

MONKLAND, OLD. *Obv.* **O** | **M · K** | 1702. Square, with border, 11. Illustration 822.

MONKLAND, OLD. *Obv.* **OLD MONKLAND** 1756 on plain circular band, with **MR** **RP** in centre, for Mr Robert Park, minister 1743 to 1789, and ornaments in corners. Square, with narrow border, 12.

MONKLAND, OLD. *Obr.* **OLD MUNKLAND 1789** on plain circular band, with **Mr JB** in centre, for Mr John Bow or Bower, minister 1783 to 1821, and ornaments in the corners. Square, with narrow border, 12.

MONKTON. *Obr.* **MONKTOUN** around edge, with representation of communion cup at upper part of token. *Rev.* **1756** | **LUKE 22** | **20**. Round, with border, 14. Illustration 823.

MONQUHITTER. *Obr.* **MQR**, Latin capitals. Oblong, 16 × 13.

MONTROSE. *Obr.* A rose displayed—the principal charge in the burgh arms. Round, with border, 15. Illustration 824.

MONYMUSK. *Obr.* **M**, large rude capital. Almost square, with border, 10. Illustration 825.

MONYMUSK. *Obr.* **M** | **AS**, for Mr Alexr. Sympson, minister 1729 to 1781. Square, with dotted border, 14. Illustration 826

MONYMUSK. *Obr.* **M** | **AD**, for Mr Alexr. Duff, minister 1781 to 1814. *Rev.* **1781**. Oblong, with border on obverse, 13 × 12. Illustration 827.

MONZIE. *Obr.* **1713** | **MONIE** | **KIRK**. Round, with milled border, 12. Illustration 828.

MONZIEVAIRD and STROWAN. *Obr.* **S · M**, for Strowan and Monzievaird. *Rev.* **IVLY** | **1708**. Oblong, with border, 11 × 9. Illustration 829.

MONZIEVAIRD and STROWAN. *Obr.* **M · S**, for Monzievaird and Strowan. *Rev.* **M** | **C · B**, for Mr Colin Baxter, minister 1781 to 1835. Oblong, with border, 11 × 9. Illustration 830.

MONZIEVAIRD and STROWAN. *Obr.* **M · S**, for Monzievaird and Strowan. *Rev.* **M** | **C · B**, for Mr Colin Baxter, minister 1781 to 1835. Square, 10.

MOONZIE. *Obr.* **MOONSIE : 1702** . around edge, dot in centre. The N is retrograde. *Rev.* **M** | **WM**, with dot in centre, for Mr William Mylles, minister 1700 to 1745. Round, with plain border on obverse and dotted border on reverse, 11. Illustration 831.

MOONZIE. *Obr.* **MOON** | = **SIE**. *Rev.* **M** | **WM** | **1715**, for Mr William Mylles, minister 1700 to 1745. Oblong, with border, 10 × 8. Illustration 832.

MORDINGTON. *Obr.* **TH**, incuse, said to be the initials of the Laird. Round, 13. Illustration 833.

MOREBATTLE. *Obr.* **MOR** = | **BAT** = | **TLE**. Square, with border, 13. Illustration 834.

MORHAM (East Lothian). *Obr.* **MK**. Oblong, with border, 10 × 9.

MORHAM (East Lothian). *Obr.* **MK** in monogram. Oblong, with border, 10 × 9. Illustration 835.

MORTLACH. *Obr.* **M**, rude capital, with a dot above and below. Almost square, with border, 9. Illustration 836.

MORTLACH. *Obr.* **M**, incuse, large antique Latin capital. Square, with notched edge, 10. Illustration 837.

MORTLACH. *Obr.* **M** | **HI**, for Mr Hugh Innes, minister 1698 to 1733. Diamond-shaped, with border, 12, point to point. Illustration 838.

MORTLACH. *Obr.* **MORTLACH** around edge, with **WS** in centre for Walter Sime, minister 1734 to 1763. Round, with slight border, 14. Illustration 839.

MORTLACH. *Obr.* **MORTLACH 1751** around edge, with **M** | **WS** in centre, for Mr Walter Sime, minister 1734 to 1763. Round, 14.

MORTLACH. *Obr.* **MORT** | **LACH**, with horizontal line between. Square, 11. Illustration 840.

MORTON. *Obr.* **MK** | **1718**. Square, with border, 10. Illustration 841.

MORVEN. *Obr.* **MOR** in relief, within oblong sunk panel. Oblong, with cut corners, 14 × 13. Illustration 842.

MOULIN. *Obr.* **MOULINE** | **A · D** | **1775**, the name in semicircle. Square, 12. Illustration 843.

MOY and DALAROSSIE. *Obr.* **MOy**. Round, 13. Illustration 844.

MOY and DALAROSSIE. *Obr.* **MOY**. *Rev.* **C**, large Latin capital. Round, 11. Illustration 845.

MOY and DALAROSSIE. *Obr.* **MOY**. *Rev.* **C**, large Latin capital. Oblong, 10 × 9. Illustration 846.

MUCKAIRN. *Obr.* **M**, incuse old Latin capital. Oblong, with rounded corners, 14 × 13. Illustration 847.

MUCKAIRN. *Obr.* **M** on square panel, with border of dots and an outer embattled border. Almost square, 15 × 14. Illustration 848.

MUCKART. *Obr.* **MK**, large capitals. Oblong, with border, 11 × 9. Illustration 849.

MUIRAVONSIDE. *Obr.* **M**, large capital, with dot above. Square, with serrated border, 9. Illustration 850.

MUIRAVONSIDE. *Obr.* **MK**, large capitals. *Rev.* **M** | **R · H**, for Mr Robert Halie, minister 1616 to 1626. Round, 13. Illustration 851.

MUIRKIRK. *Obr.* **MUIR KIRK** on plain circular band, **1748** in centre. There is a dot in each corner. Square, with border, 11. Illustration, 852.

MUIRKIRK. *Obr.* **MK**, with double curve below. *Rev.* **1799**, with reversed double curve below. Round, with border, 10. Illustration 853.

MULL. *Obr.* **MULL**, with horizontal line above and below. Oblong, 11 × 9. Illustration 857.

MUTHILL. *Obr.* **MVT** | **HIL**. *Rev.* **1709**. Square, 10. Illustration 854.

MUTHILL. *Obr.* **MUT ·** | **HIL**, with ornamental band between. Square, 10. Illustration 855.

MUTHILL. *Obr.* **MUT-** | **1781** | **HIL**. Square, with border, 10. Illustration 856.

NAIRN. *Obv.* **N** | **1674**, within upright oblong panel. Upright oblong, 14 × 12. Illustration 858.

NAIRN. *Obv.* **N** | **1711**. Oblong, with border, 13 × 12. Illustration 859

NAIRN. *Obv.* **N** | **1741**. Upright oblong, 13 × 12.

NAIRN. *Obv.* · **NAIRN** · in semicircle at top, **1797** at bottom, and **M** | **IM** in centre, for Mr John Morrison, minister 1788 to 1814. *Rev.* **AMO** | **AMO**, with rude representation of the Burning Bush above. Round, with border, 15.

NEILSTON. *Obv.* **PARISH OF NEILSTON 1785** on plain circular band, with **I · M ·** in centre, for John Monteath, Jr., minister 1785 to 1797, with *fleurs-de-lis* at the corners. Square, with dotted border, 12. Illustration 860.

NENTHORN. *Obv.* **NEN** | **THO**, NE and TH in monogram. *Rev.* **M** | **IK** | **1700**, for Mr James Ker, minister 1692 to 1754. Square, 10. Illustration 861.

NESTING. *Obv.* **NL** in monogram (the N retrograde), for Nesting and Lun-nasting. Square, with border, 8. Illustration 862.

NEW ABBEY. *Obv.* **NA** | **1730**, with horizontal line between initials and date. Round, 14. Illustration 863.

NEW ABBEY. *Obv.* **NA** | **1730**, with horizontal line between initials and date. Round, with border, 13.

NEWBATTLE. *Obv.* **NBK** | **1714**, separated by three horizontal lines; the NB in monogram. Irregular square, with border, 14. Illustration 864.

NEWBURGH. *Obv.* **NEUB** : | **1729**. *Rev.* **M** | **RL**, for Mr Robert Laing, minister 1711 to 1749. Oblong, with border, 12 × 10. Illustration 865.

NEWBURN. *Obv.* **NEW** | **BURN** | **KIRK**, within Oxford frame. *Rev.* **M** | **IS** | **1739**, with representation of communion cup in centre, all within an upright oblong panel. The initials are for Mr James Smith, minister 1735 to 1768. Upright oblong, with ornamental border, 13 × 12. Illustration 866.

NEWLANDS. *Obv.* **N · K**, large capitals. Round, with border, 12.

NEWLANDS. *Obv.* **NK** in monogram. Square, with border, 10. Illustration 867.

NEW MACHAR (Aberdeen). *Obv.* **NM** between two bars. Irregular oblong, 13 × 9. Illustration 868.

NEW MACHAR (Aberdeen). *Obv.* **NM** between two horizontal lines with three dots above and **76** below. Round, with slight border, 11.

NEW MACHAR (Aberdeen). *Obv.* **NM** in large capitals. Square, with border, 11. Illustration 869.

NEWTON. *Obv.* **NEVTOVN 88** around edge. *Rev.* **M** | **IR**. Round, 11. Illustration 870.

NEWTON. *Obv.* **NK** | **1744**. *Rev.* **M** | **DG**, for Mr David Gilchrist, minister 1743 to 1770. Oblong, 12 × 11. Illustration 871.

NEWTON-ON-AYR. *Obv.* **NEWTON PARISH**, arranged to form circle, **1780** in centre, with trefoil ornaments at the corners. Square, with narrow border, 11.

NEWTYLE. *Obv.* **N**, block capital, retrograde, within oblong panel rudely serrated at the sides. Round, 12. Illustration 872.

NEWTYLE. *Obv.* **N**, large heavy capital extending from edge to edge. *Rev.* **M** | **TC**, for Mr Thomas Clephan, minister 1731 to 1769. Round, with narrow border, 12. Illustration 873.

NEWTYLE. *Obv.* **N** | 1762, within three dots. *Rev.* **M** | **TC**, within three dots, for Mr Thomas Clephan, minister 1731 to 1769. Round, 14. Illustration 874.

NIGG (Aberdeen). *Obv.* **K.N.** | 1759. Square, with border, 13. Illustration 875.

NORRIESTON. *Obv.* **NORRIESTOWN** · on plain circular band, with 1776 in centre. *Rev.* 9, incuse, for number of table. Square, 13. Illustration 876.

OCHILTREE. *Obv.* 16 | **O · K** | 99. Diamond-shaped, with border, 14 (point to point). Illustration 881.

OCHILTREE. *Obv.* **OK** | 1762, large capitals. Upright oblong, 11 × 9. Illustration 877.

OLDHAMSTOCKS. *Obv.* **OK**, small incuse capitals. Irregular square, 12. Illustration 878.

OLRIG. *Obv.* **K · O**, the **K** has a horizontal line above and below. Oblong, 11 × 9. Illustration 879.

OLRIG. *Obv.* **KO** | 1753. Almost square, with traces of border, 10. Illustration 880.

OLRIG. *Obv.* **KO** | 1784. Oblong, with border, 14 × 13.

ORDIQUHILL. *Obv.* **ORQ^{LL}**. Oblong, with border, 15 × 9. Illustration 882.

ORMISTON. *Obv.* **OK**, large capitals within oblong panel on lower part of token. *Rev.* A six-pointed star within a sunk star-shaped panel at upper left-hand corner. Irregular square, 9. Illustration 883.

ORMISTON. *Obv.* **OK**, large old-style capitals. *Rev.* 1733. Square, with border, 11. Illustration 884.

ORPHIR (Orkney). *Obv.* **oR**, large rude capitals. Square, 9. Illustration 885.

ORPHIR (Orkney). *Obv.* **OR**, rude capitals. Oblong, with border, 10 × 8. Illustration 886.

ORPHIR (Orkney). *Obv.* **OR**, large capitals. Oblong, with border, 11 × 9. Illustration 887.

ORPHIR (Orkney). *Obv.* **O**, large Latin capital. *Rev.* 1. **COR** | **XI**. 28. 29. Round, with slight border on reverse, 15. Illustration 888.

OXNAM. *Obv.* **OX**, with **K** placed horizontally below. *Rev.* 1707. Round, with serrated border, 13. Illustration 889.

OXNAM. *Obv.* **OX**, surmounted by a cinquefoil, and with large **K** placed horizontally below. *Rev.* 1756. Round, with notched incuse border on obverse and serrated border on reverse, 13. Illustration 890.

OYNE. *Obv.* **ON**, within square panel. Square, 9. Illustration 891.

OYNE. *Obv.* **O**, small incuse capital. Oblong, with cut corners, 14 × 10. Illustration 892.

PAISLEY. *Obv.* **PASLEY** | **Toun** | 1739, along three sides, near edge. In the remaining space a fess chequy between three cinquefoils—an old form of the burgh arms. Square, with dotted border, 14. Illustration 893.

PAISLEY. *Obv.* **PAISLEY TOWN** 1784 along three sides near edge. In the remaining space a fess chequy between three cinquefoils—an old form of the burgh arms. Square, with slight border, 11. Illustration 894.

PAISLEY (Abbey). *Obv.* **ABBEY** | **PAISLEY** | 1798, surrounded by an ornamental wreath, all within an oval panel with trefoil ornaments at corners. Oblong, with border, 14 × 11. Illustration 895.

PAISLEY. *Obv.* **GAELIC CHAPEL PAISLEY** around three sides, with 1796 in centre. Square, 11. Illustration 896.

PANBRIDE. *Obv.* **PANBRIDE** | **DT** | 1798, for David Trail, minister 1794 to 1850. *Rev.* A Latin cross with **CRUCE SALUS** in half-circle below. Round, with dotted edges, 13. Illustration 897.

PANBRIDE. *Obv.* **PANBRIDE** | **DT** | 1798, for David Trail, minister 1794 to 1850. *Rev.* A Latin cross with **SUB CRUCE SALUS** below. Round, with dotted border, 14.

PARTON. *Obv.* **PAR** | 1717 in large irregular capitals. Almost square, with border, 13. Illustration 898.

PEEBLES. *Obv.* **PK**, with dot below, rude capitals. *Rev.* **TOK**, rude capitals. Round, 11. Illustration 899.

PEEBLES. *Obv.* **P · K** | 1725. *Rev.* **TOK**, for token. Round, 12. Illustration 900.

PEEBLES. *Obv.* **P · K** | 1764, large old Latin capitals, with line between initials and date. *Rev.* A representation of church. Oblong, with border, 12 × 11. Illustration 901.

PENCAITLAND. *Obv.* * **P *** | 1725. P in script for Pencaitland, with a six-pointed star at each side. Oblong, with traces of border, 13 × 11. Illustration 902.

PENCAITLAND. *Obv.* **MPS** | 1740. P for Pencaitland, with star of five points above both M and S, for Matthew Simson, minister 1705 to 1756. Square, slight border, 11.

PENNINGHAME. *Obv.* **PEN**, with **NIN** above and 1700 below, for name of parish and date. *Rev.* A heart within double square device. Square, with cut corners and border, 12. Illustration 903.

PENNINGHAME. *Obv.* **PEN** | 1761. *Rev.* **WB**, surmounted by rudely formed **M** for Mr William Boyd, minister 1760 to 1794. Round, 13.

PENNINGHAME. *Obv.* **PEN** | 1761. The N is retrograde. *Rev.* **M** | **WB**, for Mr William Boyd, minister 1760 to 1794. Almost round, portion of border on reverse, 13. Illustration 904.

PENPONT. *Obv.* **PK** | 1755, old-style Latin capitals. Square, with border, 10. Illustration 905.

PERSIE. *Obv.* **P**, small incuse capital. Round, with narrow border, 16. Illustration 906.

PERTH. *Obv.* **PERTH** | 1745, with ornamental scroll below date. Square, with serrated border, 13. Illustration 907.

PETERCULTER. *Obv.* **PETER** | **CULTER** | · 1787 ·. Oblong, with border, 16 × 13. Illustration 908.

PETERCULTER. *Obv.* **PETER** | **CULTER**. Square, with border, 16.

PETERHEAD. *Obv.* **PHD** | 1744, large **P**, small **HD**. Square, with cut corners and border, 13. Illustration 909.

PETTINAIN. *Obv.* **PK**, large capitals. *Rev.* 1712. Irregular oblong, with border on obverse, 11 × 9. Illustration 910.

PETTINAIN. *Obv.* **PK**, within serrated circular panel. Square, 9. Illustration 911.

PETTY. *Obv.* **PETY**, with smaller **T** above the last letter. Oblong, 12 × 11. Illustration 912.

PETTY. *Obv.* **PETY**, with other **T** above the **E**, large capitals. Oblong, 12 × 11. Illustration 913.

PETTY. *Obv.* **PETY**. Oblong, 16 × 11.

PITSLIGO. *Obv.* **PIT** | **SLIGO**. *Rev.* **M** | **J** 1792 **G**, for Mr James Greig, minister 1786 to 1803. Oblong, with border on obverse, 19 × 14.

POLWARTH. *Obv.* **PO**, incuse, large **P** and small **o**. *Rev.* **K**, large incuse capital. Almost square, with border, 9 × 8. Illustration 915.

POLWARTH. *Obv.* **POL**, small incuse capitals. *Rev.* **K**, large incuse capital. Square, 10. Illustration 914.

PORT-GLASGOW. *Obv.* · **PORT** · **GLASGOW** · 1761 on plain circular band. In the centre are the arms of Glasgow, with trefoil ornaments at the corners. Square, with serrated border, 13.

PORT-GLASGOW. *Obv.* **PORT GLASGOW 1778** on plain circular band. In the centre are the arms of Glasgow, with trefoil ornaments at the corners. Square, with serrated border, 12.

PORTMOAK. *Obv.* **P** · **M** | · **K** ·, rude block capitals. Oblong, with border, 10 × 6.

PORTMOAK. *Obv.* **P** : **M** | 1780, with horizontal line between letters and date. *Rev.* **M^R** | **J^OM**, for Mr John Mudie, minister 1754 to 1784. Oblong, with border, 11 × 9. Illustration 916.

PORT OF MENTEITH. *Obv.* Outside of a small circle containing an eight-pointed star the letters **PORT.**, arranged so as to form a cross, all within another circle. Square, with triangular panels at corners, 11. Illustration 917.

PORTPATRICK. *Obv.* **PORT** | **PATR** | **ICK** | 1706. *Rev.* **M** | **RB** | 5 | 11, for Mr Robert Boyd, minister 1704 to 1725. The 5 incuse for number of table: a rude spreading floral ornament occupies the lower half. Oblong, 13 × 9. Illustration 918.

PORTPATRICK. *Obv.* **I** | **PP**. The I is incuse for number of table. *Rev.* **1725**. Oblong, 13 × 9. Illustration 919.

PORTPATRICK. *Obv.* **P 8 P** | **1794**. The 8 is incuse for the number of the table. Oblong, 12 × 9. Illustration 920.

PORTREE. *Obv.* Blank. *Rev.* Blank. Oblong, 13 × 12.

PORTREE. *Obv.* **P**, incuse capital. Upright irregular oblong, 11 × 10. Illustration 921.

PORTREE. *Obv.* **P**, large incuse capital. Irregular oblong, 10 × 9.

PORTREE. *Obv.* **P**, antique Latin capital. *Rev.* **1**, for number of table. Square, 11.

PORTREE. *Obv.* **JN**, incuse capitals, for John Nicholson, minister 1756 to 1799. Round, 12. Illustration 922.

PORTREE. *Obv.* **K**, incuse Latin capital for Kiltaraglen, the old name of the parish. Square, with cut corners, 13. Illustration 923.

PORTSOY. *Obv.* **PORTSOY** | **1783**. Square, with cut corners, 13. Illustration 924.

PREMNAY. *Obv.* **P**, small incuse capital. Almost square, 11. Illustration 925.

PREMNAY. *Obv.* **PREM** | **NAY** in rude Latin capitals. Round, 14. Illustration 926.

PRESTONKIRK. *Obv.* **PK**, large capitals. *Rev.* **733**, for 1733. Square, with border and two projections, 12 × 10. Illustration 928.

PRESTONPANS. *Obv.* **SPK**, with P above and between S and K for Salt Preston Kirk. Square, with border, 10. Illustration 927.

QUEENSFERRY. *Obv.* **T** | **Q . F** | **1713**. *Rev.* **Only** | **be** | **lieve**. Round, with serrated border, 14. Illustration 929.

RAFFORD. *Obv.* **17 R 68**, large capital between two halves of date. Diamond-shaped, with border, 16, point to point. Illustration 930.

RANNOCH and FOSS. *Obv.* **R & F** in script capitals. Oblong, with border, 17 × 10. Illustration 931.

RATHEN. *Obv.* **RAT** | **HEN**, the N retrograde. *Rev.* **M** | **GL**, for Mr George Lague, minister 1742 to 1771. Almost square, 12. Illustration 932. (There is also another token similar but slightly different.)

RATHEN. *Obv.* **RAT** | **HEN**, the N retrograde. *Rev.* **M** | **WC**, for Mr William Cumine, minister 1772 to 1800. Oblong, 11 × 10.

RATHEN. *Obv.* **RAT** | **HEN**, the N retrograde. *Rev.* **M** | **WC** | **1784**, for Mr William Cumine, minister 1772 to 1800. Square, 11. Illustration 933.

RATHVEN. *Obv.* **R** in rude Latin capital. Oblong, with border, 12 × 11. Illustration 934.

RATHVEN. *Obv.* **M** | **A · K** | **R**, for Mr Andrew Ker, minister 1723 to 1751. Square, with cut corners and serrated border, 10. Illustration 935.

RATHVEN. *Obr.* **M** | **GG** | **R**, for Mr George Grant, minister 1752 to 1789. Oblong, with serrated border, 13 × 11. Illustration 936.

RATHVEN. *Obr.* **G · D** | **R**, for Mr George Donaldson, minister 1791 to 1821. Square, with serrated border, 11. Illustration 937.

RATTRAY (Blairgowrie). *Obr.* **M** | **RB** | 1708, for Mr Robert Bowis, minister 1699 to 1741. Almost square, with border, 12. Illustration 938.

RATTRAY (Blairgowrie). *Obr.* **M** | **RB** | 1708, for Mr Robert Bowis, minister 1699 to 1741. Upright oblong, 12 × 11.

RAYNE. *Obr.* **RAYNE**. Square, with dotted border, 16. Illustration 939.

REAY. *Obr.* **RK**, large capitals. Square, 11. Illustration 940.

REAY. *Obr.* **R-Y** | 1789. Square, with border, 9. Illustration 941.

REAY. *Obr.* **Reay** | **Token**, in script. Square, 12.

REAY. *Obr.* **Reay** | **Token** | 1792 in lower-case italic. Upright oblong, 14 × 11.

REDGORTON. *Obr.* **R**, rude capital. Oblong, with border, 11 × 10. Illustration 942.

REDGORTON. *Obr.* **R : K** | 1770. Oval, with serrated border, 15 × 13. Illustration 943.

RENFREW. *Obr.* **RENFREW** and ornament of dots on plain circular band, with 1791 in centre. Square, 14. Illustration 944.

RENTON. *Obr.* **RENTON · CHAPEL** around edge, 1 **Cor.** | **xi. 24. 27** | **Col. 1** | 20 in centre. *Rev.* **REV. I · BETHUNE** around edge, 1795 with scrolls in centre. *Rev.* Joseph Bethune was minister from 1794 to 1800. Round, with border, 13. Illustration 945.

RERRICK. *Obr.* **R 1698**. The date reads at right angles to the R. *Rev.* A Latin cross. Heart-shaped, with slight border, 11 × 10. Illustration 946.

RERRICK. *Obr.* **R 1731**. The date reads at right angles to the R. Heart-shaped, with slight border, 11. Illustration 947.

RESOLIS. *Obr.* **R · S**, large capitals with dot touching the S. Round, with traces of border, 14. Illustration 948. (There is also a similar token with the dot between the letters.)

RHYND. *Obr.* **RYND** | 1785. *Rev.* 2, incuse for number of table. Oblong, with border, 15 × 12. Illustration 949.

RICCARTON. *Obr.* **RICCAR** | **TOUN** | 1744. Almost square, with border, 13. Illustration 950.

ROBERTON. *Obr.* **R**, large, rudely formed capital. Almost square, with narrow border, 10 × 9. Illustration 951.

ROBERTON. *Obr.* **RK** | 1705. Upright oblong, with trace of border, 9 × 8. Illustration 952.

ROGART. *Obr.* **R**, large capital. Square, with traces of border, 9. Illustration 953.

ROSEHALL. *Obv.* **K** | **R-L** | **C**, for Kirk, Rosehall, Creich. Round, 13.

ROSEMARKIE. *Obv.* **R**, rude capital. Round, 11.

ROSEMARKIE. *Obv.* **ROSEMARKY**, with ornamental scroll between first and last letters, around edge ; a star in centre. *Rev.* **S** | **1786**, the S retrograde. Round, 14.

ROSENEATH. *Obv.* **ROS** | **1727**. Oblong, with border, 14×13 . Illustration 954.

ROSSKEEN. *Obv.* **R**, rude Latin capital. Almost square, 8. Illustration 955.

ROSSKEEN. *Obv.* **R-N**, incuse capitals, with hyphen between. Almost square, 14×13 . Illustration 956.

ROTHESAY. *Obv.* **RO**, within semicircular panel from which lines radiate into the two lower corners. **1703** above, in oblong panel. Square, with narrow border, 10. Illustration 957.

ROTHESAY. *Obv.* **RO** within circular panel from which lines radiate into the corners. Square, with border, 10. Illustration 958.

ROTHESAY. *Obv.* **ROTHSAY 1770** on plain circular band. Upright oblong, 12×11 . Illustration 959.

ROTHIEMAY. *Obv.* **RY**, incuse. Oblong, 16×9 .

ROTHIEMAY. *Obv.* **ROY**, large R and small o capital, and small y above at corner. Oblong, with serrated border, 12×11 . Illustration 960.

ROTHIEMAY. *Obv.* **M** | **IS** | **RO** (large R and small o capitals), for Mr James Stevenson, minister 1717 to 1752. Upright oblong, with border, 13×11 . Illustration 961.

ROTHIEMURCHUS. *Obv.* **R**, large capital. Square, with serrated border, 12. Illustration 962.

ROTHIEMURCHUS. *Obv.* **RK**. Square, 12.

ROUSAY and EGILSHAY. *Obv.* A Latin cross in relief. *Rev.* Same as obverse. Round, with border, 13.

ROUSAY and EGILSHAY. *Obv.* A Latin cross. Round, with border, 14.

ROUSAY and EGILSHAY. *Obv.* A heavy Latin cross. *Rev.* **1790**, with scrolls above. Round, with dotted border, 13. Illustration 963.

ROW. *Obv.* **ROW** | **1742**, within oblong panel, serrated outwards. Oblong, with border, 15×11 . Illustration 964.

ROXBURGH. *Obv.* **RoX**, large capitals, with small o without centre between. *Rev.* **K**, for Kirk. Oblong, with border on obverse, 10×9 . Illustration 966.

ROXBURGH. *Obv.* **ROX**, large, irregular-sized capitals. *Rev.* **K**, for Kirk. Oblong, 11×9 . Illustration 965.

ROXBURGH. *Obv.* **ROX**, large, irregular-sized capitals. *Rev.* **K**, for Kirk. Somewhat similar, but distinct from previous token. Oblong, 11×9 .

RUTHERGLEN. *Obv.* **RUTHERGLEN 1782** on plain circular band, with **M | IF** in centre for Mr James Furlong, minister 1780 to 1806, with dotted ornaments at the corners. *Rec.* **2**, large, engraved, for number of table. Square, with cut corners, 11. Illustration 967.

RUTHVEN. *Obv.* **M | RP | 1715 | R**, within serrated oval panel, for Mr Robert Pitcarne, minister 1705 to 1742. Irregular pentagon, 12 × 11. Illustration 968.

SADDELL and SKIPNESS. *Obv.* **SGS | 1761** (SG or SC). Almost square, with border, corner cut off, 13 × 12. Illustration 969.

ST ANDREWS. *Obv.* **S^t | AND**. *Rev.* **1722**. Oblong, with border, 11 × 10. Illustration 970.

ST ANDREWS. *Obv.* **ST · AND | 1753**. The letters AND are in monogram. *Rev.* **M | IH**, for Mr John Hill, minister 1753 to 1764. Oblong, with border, 10 × 8. Illustration 971.

ST ANDREWS (St Leonard's). *Obv.* **L**, large capital, with **17 | 80** arranged to the right of it to form a square. *Rev.* **M | RW**, for Mr Robert Watson, minister 1778 to 1781. Square, with border, 11. Illustration 972.

ST ANDREWS-LHANBRYDE (Elgin). *Obv.* **S^t A**, within serrated oval panel. Square, 11. Illustration 973.

ST ANDREWS-LHANBRYDE (Elgin). *Obv.* **S^t A**, rudely formed block capitals. Round, with serrated border, 11.

ST ANDREWS-LHANBRYDE (Elgin). *Obv.* **S^t A**. The dot under the T is joined to the A. Square, with traces of border, 10. Illustration 974.

ST ANDREWS-LHANBRYDE (Elgin). *Obv.* **S^t A**, rudely formed block capitals. Octagonal, with serrated border, 13 × 12.

ST ANDREWS-LHANBRYDE (Elgin). *Obv.* **ST | A | 1739**, with scroll ornament between and under the S and T. Upright oblong, with border, 14 × 12. Illustration 975.

ST ANDREWS-LHANBRYDE (Elgin). *Obv.* **L | 1771**. The L is in script capital. Octagonal, 14. Illustration 976.

ST BOSWELLS. *Obv.* **S^t B**. There is a dot within each of the loops of the S. Octagonal, with border of hollow dots, 11 × 10. Illustration 977.

ST BOSWELLS. *Obv.* **S^t** with a dot in each loop of the S and the T inverted; all within a sunk circular panel, with an inner border of dots. Octagonal, 10. Illustration 978.

ST CYRUS. *Obv.* **P. | EG | 1735**, for Parish of Ecclesgreig, old name for St Cyrus. Square, 12. Illustration 979.

ST MADOES. *Obv.* **ST * | * M**, within circular panel, serrated inwards. Square, 12. Illustration 980.

ST MADOES. *Obv.* **S^t | MADOIS**. Oblong, with border, 16 × 11. Illustration 981.

ST MAGNUS (Kirkwall). *Obv.* **S^t | M : K**, with two dots between M and K. Round, with border, 12. Illustration 982.

ST NINIANS. *Obv.* **ST NK** | 1730. The letters NK are in monogram. Almost round, with border, 12. Illustration 983.

ST VIGEANS. *Obv.* **ST V**, grotesque capitals. *Rev.* **M** | **TW**, for Mr Thomas Watson, minister 1702 to 1725. Round, with slight border, 12. Illustration 984.

ST VIGEANS. *Obv.* **ST** | **V**. *Rev.* **M** | **IH**, with cross between the IH, for Mr John Henderson, minister 1734 to 1753. Round, with border, 11.

ST VIGEANS. *Obv.* **S · T** | **V**. *Rev.* **M** | **IH**, with ornament between initials for Mr John Henderson, minister 1734 to 1753. Square, with rounded corners and serrated border, 11. Illustration 985.

ST VIGEANS. *Obv.* **ST V** | **M** | **I · A** | 1762, for Mr John Aitkin, minister 1754 to 1816. Oval, 13 × 12. Illustration 986.

SALINE. *Obv.* **S**, rudely formed. *Rev.* 1757, placed diagonally on the square. Diamond-shaped, 12, point to point. Illustration 987.

SALTOUN. *Obv.* **SK**, small incuse capitals. Square, 9. Illustration 988.

SALTOUN. *Obv.* **SK**, within sunk square panel. Almost square, 10 × 9. Illustration 989.

SALTOUN. *Obv.* **SALTON** | 1788, with ornamental scroll below date. Almost square, with serrated border, 14 × 13. Illustration 990.

SANDSTING and AITHSTING. *Obv.* **A : S : K** | 1735. *Rev.* **M :** | **W : H**, for Mr Walter Hughs, minister 1733 to 1769. Oblong, 10 × 9. Illustration 992.

SANDSTING and AITHSTING. *Obv.* **S 1790**, in rude characters. *Rev.* **P · B**, within oblong panel, for Patrick Barclay, minister 1781 to 1812. Oblong, with border, 10 × 8.

SANQUHAR. *Obv.* **SK**, grotesque capitals within dotted circle. Almost square, 11. Illustration 991.

SANQUHAR. *Obv.* **S * K**, large Latin capitals, with star between. Oblong, with serrated border, 14 × 11. Illustration 993.

SCONE. *Obv.* **SK** | 1736. Round, with serrated border, 12. Illustration 994.

SCOONIE. *Obv.* **SC**, Latin capitals. Almost square, with border, 10. Illustration 995.

SELKIRK. *Obv.* **SK** | **I · C**, for James Craig, minister 1666 to 1676. Upright oblong, with trace of border, 13 × 11. Illustration 996.

SELKIRK. *Obv.* **SEL** | **K**. Square, with narrow border, 11. Illustration 997.

SHOTS. *Obv.* **SHOTS · KIRK** · 1766 on plain circular band. Square, with narrow border, 12. Illustration 999.

SIMPRIK. *Obv.* **S · P**, large capitals, with dot between. *Rev.* 1705. Round, with border, 10. Illustration 1000.

SIMPRIŃ. *Obr.* **SP**, large capitals, *Rev.* **1758**. This token was made during the incumbency of the Rev. John Jolly, last minister of Simprin, as a separate parish, 1757 to 1761. Round, 10. Illustration 1001.

SKENE. *Obr.* **SKENE**, placed from point to point. Diamond-shaped, 18, point to point. Illustration 1002.

SKENE. *Obr.* **M | A · M | SKENE | by IA | 1767** (the N retrograde), for Mr Arthur Mitchell, minister 1756 to 1774. Diamond-shaped, with border, 19, point to point. Illustration 1003.

SKENE. *Obr.* **SKENE**, large capitals. Oblong, with serrated border, 16 × 12. Illustration 1004.

SKIRLING. *Obr.* **SK**, large incuse capitals. Oblong, 12 × 9. Illustration 1005.

SKIRLING. *Obr.* **SK**, antique rude capitals, the S retrograde. *Rev.* **4**, incuse for number of table. Almost square, with open serrated border on obverse, 11. Illustration 1006.

SKIRLING. *Obr.* **SK**, large old Latin capitals. Almost square, 11 × 10. Illustration 1007.

SKIRLING. *Obr.* **SK**, rudely formed capitals. Oblong, with border, 13 × 11. Illustration 1008.

SLAINS. *Obr.* **SLA | INS**. Square, with border, 15. Illustration 1009.

SLAMANNAN. *Obr.* **SK** in monogram. *Rev.* **T**, for token. Round, 13. 1010.

SLAMANNAN. *Obr.* **SL** in capitals. Upright oblong, with border, 7 × 6. Illustration 1011.

SLAMANNAN. *Obr.* **SK** in large old Latin capitals. *Rev.* **1746**. Round, 14. Illustration 1012.

SMILHOLM. *Obr.* **S : K | 1750**, with two dots between letters. Oblong, with dotted border, 11 × 10. Illustration 1013.

SNIZORT. *Obr.* **S**, large incuse capital. Oblong, 11 × 9. Illustration 1014.

SORBIE. *Obr.* **SOR | 1702**. Octagonal, with border, 11. Illustration 1015.

SORBIE. *Obr.* **Sorb | 1726**. *Rev.* Outline heart on shield. Octagonal, 10. Illustration 1016.

SORBIE. *Obr.* **Sorb | 1776**. *Rev.* A heart in outline; also a similar token with the heart domed in relief. Octagonal, 11. Illustration 1017.

SORN. *Obr.* **SORN**, with incuse **1** above for number of table. *Rev.* **1756**, Round, 13. Illustration 1018.

SORN. *Obr.* **6 | SORN**. *Rev.* **T | 1756**, 6 and T apparently for sixth table and token. Round, with border, 13.

SOUTHDEAN. *Obr.* **S**, large incuse capital. Heart-shaped, 11. Illustration 1019.

SOUTHEND. *Obr.* **SP | 1748**. Oblong, with border, 11 × 10. Illustration 1020.

SOUTHEND. *Obr.* **S · P** | 1776, with dot between the letters. Square, with border, 10.

SPEYMOUTH. *Obr.* **SM**, large capitals. Oblong, with border, 14 × 9. Illustration 1021.

SPEYMOUTH. *Obr.* **SPEYMOUTH 1789** around edge. *Rev.* A rude representation of the Burning Bush, with AMO | AMO below. Almost round, 15 × 14. Illustration 1022.

SPOTT. *Obr.* **SPK**, last two letters in monogram within square panel. Square, with cut corners and serrated border, 13. Illustration 1023.

SPROUSTON. *Obr.* **SPK** | 1782, with ornament above. *Rev.* A St Andrew's cross with **R** | **ET** | **M** arranged between the arms, for Rev. Robert Turnbull, minister 1742 to 1801. Round, with border, 13. Illustration 1024.

SPYNE. *Obr.* **SP**, with two three-pointed ornaments between, all within sunk oval panel. Oblong, 10 × 9. Illustration 1025.

SPYNE. *Obr.* **SPYNE** around edge, dot in centre. The N is retrograde. Round, with border, 13. Illustration 1026.

STAIR. *Obr.* **S · T** | 17 K 20, old Latin capitals. Oblong, with cut corners and border, 12 × 11. Illustration 1027.

STAIR. *Obr.* **S * T** | 17 K 20, with star between S and T. Upright oblong, with dotted border, 11 × 10.

STENTON. *Obr.* **STK** in large capitals. Oblong, with border, 13 × 11. Illustration 1028.

STEVENSTON. *Obr.* **STIVENSTOUN · 1747**, arranged in form of circle; **M** | **TM**^c, encircled by dots, in centre; for Mr Thomas M'Kindlay, minister 1746 to 1758. The N is retrograde in both cases. Oblong, 11 × 10. Illustration, 1029.

STEWARTON. *Obr.* **STK** | 1709. The ST are in monogram. Almost square, with dotted border, 12 × 11. Illustration 1030.

STEWARTON. *Obr.* **STK** : | 1752. The ST are in monogram. Square, with serrated border, 11. Illustration 1031.

STICHILL. *Obr.* **S**, incuse capital, retrograde. Oblong, 9 × 8. Illustration 1032.

STICHILL. *Obr.* **S · TK** | 1777, with ornament above. The TK are in monogram. *Rev.* A St Andrew's cross with **R** | **AS** | **M** arranged between the arms, for Rev. Andrew Scott, minister 1773 to 1826. Round, with border, 14.

STIRLING. *Obr.* **SK** | 1737. Square, with narrow border, 10. Illustration 1033.

STOBO. *Obr.* **S**, large capital, retrograde. Oblong, with border, 10 × 9. Illustration 1034.

STONEHOUSE or SHOTTS. *Obr.* **SK** | 1736. *Rev.* A representation of a communion cup. Square, with border, 12. Illustration 998.

STONEHOUSE. *Obr.* **SK** | 1736, grotesque capitals. Oblong, with narrow border, 11 × 10. Illustration 1035.

STONEYKIRK. *Obr.* **S** : | **KIRK** ; grotesque capitals. Oblong, with narrow border, 15 × 7. Illustration 1036.

STONEYKIRK. *Obr.* **ST** | **KIRK**. Oblong, with serrated border, 11 × 8.

STONEYKIRK. *Obr.* **ST** | **KIRK**, within oblong serrated panel. Heart-shaped, 13.

STONEYKIRK. *Obr.* **ST** | **KIRK** (reading from side), within oblong serrated panel placed upright. Heart-shaped, 14 × 12. Illustration 1037.

STORNOWAY. *Obr.* **IC**, within sunk oblong panel, for John Clark, minister 1747 to 1772. Irregular square, 12.

STORNOWAY. *Obr.* **ST. P.**, within sunk oblong panel. Oblong, 12 × 7. Illustration 1038.

STOW. *Obr.* **C S^t**, for Church of Stow. Oblong, 10 × 9. Illustration 1039.

STRACATHRO. *Obr.* **SC** in grotesque monogram, with the date 69 at the sides. Round, 14. Illustration 1040.

STRACATHRO. *Obr.* **STR** | **ICKAT** | **HEOW**. *Rev.* **M** | **IG** | 1705, for Mr John Glasfurd, minister 1701 to 1745. Round, with dotted border, 13. Illustration 1041.

STRACHUR and STRALACHLAN. *Obr.* **SS**, incuse capitals. Oblong, 17 × 16. Illustration 1042.

STRAITON. *Obr.* **STRAITON** around edge, with seven-pointed star in centre. *Rev.* 1749, with mullet above and rough mullets below. Round, with traces of border, 12. Illustration 1043.

STRANRAER. *Obr.* **St^r**, for Stranraer. Oblong, with narrow border, 13 × 9. Illustration 1044.

STRANRAER. *Obr.* **S**, incuse capital. Oblong, with rounded corners, 11 × 8.

STRANRAER. *Obr.* **STRAN**. Oblong, with narrow border, 13 × 8.

STRATH. *Obr.* Plain disc without any distinctive device on either side. Round, 11.

STRATH. *Obr.* **M^c**, incuse, for Norman M^cLeod, minister 1715 to 1717. Round, 11.

STRATH. *Obr.* **S**, large capital, incuse. Oblong, 11 × 9. Illustration 1045.

STRATHBLANE. *Obr.* **STRATHBLANE** on plain circular band, **M^r** | **IG** in centre, for Mr James Gray, minister 1748 to 1766. Square, 12. Illustration 1046.

STRATHDON. *Obr.* **M** | **LL** | 1733 within dotted oval, for Mr James Lumsden, minister 1731 to 1740. Upright oblong, with border, 14 × 11. Illustration 1047.

STRATHFILLAN. *Obr.* **ST** (the T inverted), incuse capitals. Oblong, 9 × 7. Illustration 1048.

STRATHMIGLO. *Obr.* **STRATHMIGLO** : 1718 : around edge of sunk circular panel, with **K** in centre. *Rev.* **M** | **G · G**, for Mr George Gillespie, minister 1699 to 1755. Square, 12. Illustration 1049.

STRATHMIGLO. *Obr.* **Strath** | **miglo** | **K^k** 1743, all incuse. *Rev.* **M** | **G.G**, incuse, for Mr George Gillespie, minister 1699 to 1755. Oblong, 12 × 11. Illustration 1050.

STRATHY. *Obr.* · **S · K ·** · **T ·** ; with six dots on the field, for Strathy Kirk Token. Trefoil-shaped, with bevelled edge, 13 × 12. Illustration 1051.

STRICHEN. *Obr.* **M** | **WS**, within circular panel, for Mr William Scott, minister, circa 1662. Almost square, 10 × 9. Illustration 1052.

STRICHEN. *Obr.* **M** | **IW**, for Mr James Whyte, minister 1669 to 1690. Square, with border, 11. Illustration 1053.

STRICHEN. *Obr.* **STRI** | **3**, the **3** incuse for number of table. *Rev.* **M** | **IS** | 1768, for Mr John Smith, minister 1748 to 1784. Oblong, with border, 13 × 12.

STRICHEN. *Obr.* **STRI** | **CHEN**. *Rev.* **M** | **IS** | 1768, for Mr John Smith, minister 1748 to 1784. Oblong, 13 × 11. Illustration 1054.

STRONSAY (Orkney). *Obr.* **KS**, large capitals. *Rev.* **IAM** | 1791, the **AM** in monogram, for John Anderson, minister 1779 to 1804. Oblong, 11 × 10. Illustration 1055.

SWINTON. *Obr.* **S**, large, irregularly placed, heavy block capital. *Rev.* 1702. Upright oblong, 13 × 10. Illustration 1057.

SWINTON. *Obr.* **S**, incuse. Square, with rounded corners, 10. Illustration 1058.

SWINTON. *Obr.* **SP**, large capitals. *Rev.* 1755. Round, with narrow border, 12. Illustration 1059.

SWINTON and SIMPRIN. *Obr.* **S.S.**, large Latin capitals. *Rev.* 1761. Square, with border, 12. Illustration 1060.

SYMINGTON (Ayr). *Obr.* **syM** | 1746, with horizontal line between letters and date. Almost square, with narrow border, 12 × 11. Illustration 1056.

TAIN. *Obr.* **T**, large, rudely formed Latin capital, incuse. Upright oblong, 10 × 8.

TAIN. *Obr.* **TAINE** | 1748, **NE** in monogram. Oblong, 11 × 8. Illustration 1061.

TAIN. *Obr.* **TAINE** | 1753, **NE** in monogram. Oblong, 11 × 8. Illustration 1062.

TAIN. *Obr.* **TAIN** | 1779, large **T** and small **AIN**. Oblong, with border, 11 × 9.

TAIN. *Obr.* **TAIN**, rude antique capitals, all same size. Oblong, with narrow border, 12 × 9. Illustration 1063.

TARBERT. *Obr.* **T**, incuse Latin capital. Square, with cut corners, 14. Illustration 1064.

TARBOLTON. *Obr.* **TOR** | **BOL** | **TON** | **KIRK** around edge ; a representation of church in centre. *Rev.* A representation of church. Almost square, with border, 13. Illustration 1065.

TARLAND. *Obr.* **T**, large incuse capital. Almost square, 9.

TARLAND. *Obr.* **T**, large capital in relief. Oblong, 10×9 . Illustration 1066.

TARLAND. *Obr.* **TAR** : | **LAND**, rude capitals. Oblong, 13×10 . Illustration 1067.

TARVES. *Obr.* **TARVES** · **1692** · around edge, **M** | **GA** within circle in centre, for Mr George Anderson, minister 1683 to 1704. Round, with border, 14. Illustration 1068.

TARVES. *Obr.* **KIRK** | **OF** | **TARVES** | **1772**. Upright oblong, 19×16 . Illustration, 1069.

TEALING. *Obr.* * **M** * | **H** · **M**, with ornament below, for Mr Hugh Maxwell, minister 1703 to 1717. *Rev.* **1706**, with ornaments above and below. Round, with border, 12. Illustration 1071.

TEALING. *Obr.* **T** | **1734**, large Latin capital T. *Rev.* **M** | **IS**, for Mr John Stewart, minister 1731 to 1763. Round, 12. Illustration 1072.

TEALING. *Obr.* **TEALING 1766** around edge, with a seven-pointed star in centre. *Rev.* **M^r I^o GELLATLY** around edge, with an ornamental device in centre, for Mr John Gellatly, minister from 1764 to 1796. Round, 14. Illustration 1073.

TEALING. *Obr.* **TEALING 1799** around edge, with a small cross or saltire in centre. *Rev.* **M^r W. TAIT** in half circle, with a floral ornament in centre, for Mr Walter Tait, minister from 1797 to 1813. Round, with dotted border, 13. Illustration 1074.

TEMPLE. *Obr.* **TK**, rude capitals within sunk oblong panel. Oblong, with narrow border, 11×9 . Illustration 1070.

TERREGLES. *Obr.* **TRS**, incuse capitals, the TR in monogram. Round, 11. Illustration 1075.

TERREGLES. *Obr.* **TRS** | **1737**, Latin capitals, with the TR in monogram. Square, with broad border, 11. Illustration 1076.

THURSO. *Obr.* **TK**, incuse. Octagonal, 10.

THURSO. *Obr.* **T**, incuse. Oblong, 10×9 .

THURSO. *Obr.* **THUR** · **KIRK** · around edge, with circle and dot in centre. *Rev.* **T** | **1741**. Round, 12. Illustration 1077.

THURSO. *Obr.* **KT** | **1753**, for Kirk of Thurso. Square, with slight border, 9. Illustration 1078.

TIBBERMORE. *Obr.* **TIB^{RE}** | **1772**. Oblong, 13×12 . Illustration 1079.

TILlicouLTRY. *Obr.* **TK**, incuse capitals. Heart-shaped, 11. Illustration 1080.

TINGWALL. *Obv.* **T · K** | **1728**. *Rev.* **M** | **I.G.**, for Mr James Greirson, minister 1706 to 1747. Oblong, 12 × 8.

TINGWALL. *Obv.* **T · K**. *Rev.* **M** | **I. S.** for Mr James Sands, minister 1793 to 1805. Oblong, 12 × 8.

TINWALD and TRAILFLAT. *Obv.* **T & T** | **1787**, Latin capitals. *Rev.* **4**, incuse, for number of table. Square, with border on obverse and cut corners, 14. Illustration 1081.

TIREE. *Obv.* **TYREE**, small capitals. Square, with narrow border, 11. Illustration 1082.

TIREE. *Obv.* **TIR**, large capitals within dotted circle. Octagonal, 12. Illustration 1083.

TONGLAND. *Obv.* **TL**, large rude incuse capitals. Square, 10. Illustration 1084.

TONGLAND. *Obv.* **T** | **S · A**, for Samuel Arnot, minister 1661 to 1662. Square, with serrated border, 11. Illustration 1085.

TONGLAND. *Obv.* **T** | **1788**, incuse capitals. *Rev.* **WR**, incuse capitals, for Wm. Robb, minister 1769 to 1797. Round, 12. Illustration 1086.

TONGUE. *Obv.* **Tu**, incuse capital T and small u. Oblong, 12 × 11. Illustration 1087.

TONGUE. *Obv.* **T**, large incuse Latin capital. Square, 10. Illustration 1088.

TONGUE. *Obv.* **T**, incuse capital. Square, with border, 10. Illustration 1089.

TONGUE. *Obv.* **TO**, with part of **N**, incuse. Square, 9.

TORPHICHEN. *Obv.* **TK**, large old Latin capitals. *Rev.* **1723**. Round, 12. Illustration. 1090.

TORPHICHEN. *Obv.* Similar token to previous one, but a size smaller. Round, 11.

TORRYBURN. *Obv.* **K** | **TB** | **1737**. Almost square, with border, 11. Illustration 1091.

TORTHORWALD. *Obv.* **TK** in monogram, with line below. Round, with border, 12. Illustration 1092.

TOUGH. *Obv.* **TOUG** | **H : M²** | **PC**, for Mr Patrick Copland, minister 1706 to 1745. Square, with border, 10. Illustration 1093.

TOUGH. *Obv.* **T**, block capital. Oblong, 8 × 7.

TOUGH. *Obv.* **T**. Upright oblong, 8 × 7.

TOWIE. *Obv.* **T**. Square, 12.

TOWIE. *Obv.* **Towie** | **1708**. Oblong, 18 × 15.

TRAQUAIR. *Obv.* **T · K** | **1754**, for Traquair Kirk. Square, 12. Illustration 1094.

TRINITY GASK. *Obv.* **T.y** | **GASK**, large T with lower-case y. Oblong, with serrated border, 12 × 11. Illustration 1095.

TULLYNESSLE and FORBES. *Obv.* **TULLYNESSLE** around edge, with **1790** in centre. Round, 21. Illustration 1096.

TUNDERGARTH. *Obv.* **TUNDERGARTH** | **KIRK**, with open scroll between. *Rev.* **1st Cor.** | **xi. 26.** Oval, with border, 15 × 11.

TURRIFF. *Obv.* **T**, with an ornament like an arrow-head at each side. Round, with partially serrated border, 13. Illustration 1097.

TURRIFF. *Obv.* **T**, heavy antique capital. Almost square, with border, 10. Illustration 1098.

TURRIFF. *Obv.* **T**, large Latin capital. Upright oblong, 12 × 11. Illustration 1099.

TURRIFF. *Obv.* **T**, large capital within an oval panel, with serrated border touching outer edge. Upright oblong, 12 × 11. Illustration 1100.

TURRIFF. *Obv.* **T**, rude capital, with small four-pointed star at each side, all within a sunk oval panel with dotted border. Upright oblong, 13 × 11. Illustration 1101.

TURRIFF. *Obv.* **T**, with a four-pointed star at each side. Round, 12. Illustration, 1102.

TURRIFF. *Obv.* **T**, large Latin capital. Round, 12. Illustration 1103.

TURRIFF. *Obv.* **TURRIFF**, small capitals. Square, with serrated border, 14. Illustration 1104.

TWEEDSMUIR. *Obv.* **TK** | **1761.** *Rev.* **TOK**, for token. Round, 13. Illustration 1105.

TWYNHOLM. *Obv.* **T**, large old Latin capital. Almost square, with slight border, 12 × 11.

TWYNHOLM. *Obv.* **TK**, rude capitals. *Rev.* **AB**, for Andrew Boyd, minister 1726 to 1761. Round, with border, 11. Illustration 1106.

TWYNHOLM. *Obv.* **I · S** | **TK**, incuse capitals, for John Scott, minister 1763 to 1801. *Rev.* **A * D** | **1778**, incuse capitals, for Anno Domini 1778. Round, 13. Illustration 1107.

TYNINGHAM. *Obv.* **TK**, rude capitals in monogram within oblong panel. Oblong, with border, 9 × 8. Illustration 1108.

UDNY. *Obv.* **M** | **IF** | **VDNY** | **1760**, with horizontal line above and below name. **MIF** is for Mr John Forbes, minister 1756 to 1763. Round, with border, 15. Illustration 1109.

UDNY. *Obv.* **VDNY** | **70**, with a horizontal line above and below name and a mullet above upper line. Round, with border, 12. Illustration 1110.

UG. *Obv.* **UP**, with line above and below : the letters are placed obliquely on the token. Upright oblong, 12 × 9. Illustration 1111.

UIST, SOUTH. *Obv.* **SU**, incuse capitals, struck in tin-plate. Oblong, with cut corners, 19 × 14. Illustration 1112.

ULLAPOOL. *Obv.* **UL**, rude capitals. Round, 13. Illustration 1113.

ULVA. *Obv.* **ULVA**, small capitals. Square, with plain border and inner line of dots, 14. Illustration 1114.

UNST. *Obv.* **U** in heavy old Latin capital. Oblong, with border, 12×11 . Illustration 1115.

URQUHART (Elgin). *Obv.* **U** in quaint script capital. Square, with border, 11. Illustration 1116.

URQUHART (Elgin). *Obv.* **U** in old Latin capital. Upright oblong, with border, 11×10 . Illustration 1117.

URQUHART (Elgin). *Obv.* **Δ** | **1761**. This parish is triangular in form, hence the origin of this device. Round, with border, 11. Illustration 1118.

URQUHART (Elgin). *Obv.* **Δ** | **1798**. This parish is triangular in form, hence the origin of this device. Round, with border, 13.

URQUHART and GLENMORISTON. *Obv.* **T** | **WEQ**. The Q is in script capital, and might stand for 2. Round, 13. Illustration 1119.

URQUHART and GLENMORISTON. *Obv.* **T** | **URQ**. The Q is in script capital, and might stand for 2. Almost round, 13. Illustration 1120.

URQUHART and GLENMORISTON. *Obv.* **UQ**, incuse capitals. Round, 13. Illustration 1121.

URQUHART and LOGIE-WESTER. *Obv.* **UQT** | **1754**, rudely formed capitals. Round, 14.

URQUHART and LOGIE-WESTER. *Obv.* **U^T** & | **LY**. *Rev.* **1786**. Round, whit trace of border on obverse, 15. Illustration 1122.

URR. *Obv.* **UK** | **1723**, with horizontal line between. The name is much obliterated. *Rev.* A line—the gate-mark of the casting. Square, with border on obverse, 11. Illustration 1123.

URR. *Obv.* **UK** | **1728**, with horizontal line between. The name is much obliterated. *Rev.* A line—the gate-mark of the casting. Square, with border on obverse, 12.

URRAY and KILCHRIST. *Obv.* **CU**, with line above and below. Oblong, 12×10 . Illustration 1124.

URRAY and KILCHRIST. *Obv.* **UY** in rudely formed Latin capitals. Upright oblong, with narrow border, 10×8 . Illustration 1125.

WALLS. *Obv.* **W. K** | **1794**. *Rev.* **M** | **D. T**, for Mr David Thomson, minister 1787 to 1828. Square, with border, 12. 1126.

WALSTON. *Obv.* **WAL** | **STON**. *Rev.* **1797**. Round, with border, 14. Illustration 1127.

WAMPHRAY. *Obv.* **WAM** | **FRAY** | **1655**, the last two figures of date obliterated. Oblong, with border, 15×12 . Illustration 1128.

WAMPHRAY. *Obv.* **WK**, rude capitals in monogram. Oblong, 10×9 . Illustration 1130.

WAMPHRAY. *Obv.* **W** | **1797**, large Latin capital. *Rev.* Same as obverse. Upright oblong, 13×11 . Illustration 1129.

WATTEN. *Obr.* **nW**, the N retrograde, small, and large W. *Rev.* **τW**, for token Watten. Oblong, with rounded corners, 14×9. Illustration 1131.

WATTEN. *Obr.* **W.N**, large W and small N. Round, with narrow border, 14. Illustration 1132.

WEEM. *Obr.* **AC** | **KWM** | 1747, for Alexr. Campbell, minister 1741 to 1769, Kirk Weem. Octagonal, with border, 14. Illustration 1133.

WEEM. *Obr.* **K** | **W · M** | 1782, for Kirk Weem. Almost square, with border, 13×12. Illustration 1134.

WEST CALDER. *Obr.* **KIRK** | 1756. *Rev.* **W** | **C · D^r**, for West Calder. Upright oblong, 12×11. Illustration 1135.

WESTERKIRK. *Obr.* **WESTERKIRK** around edge; **K**, large capital in centre. *Rev.* **1 Cor.** | **xi. 23**. Round, with narrow border, 15. Illustration 1136.

WESTRUTHER. *Obr.* **WK**, rude capitals. *Rev.* 1728. Round, with border, 13. Illustration 1137.

WHITBURN. *Obr.* **WN** | **K**, with dot in centre. *Rev.* **2** | **IUNE** | 1734. Round, with border, 12. Illustration 1138.

WHITEKIRK. *Obr.* **W · K**, with rude ornament above and below. *Rev.*, 1707 with heart and rude ornament above. Round, with border, 12.

WHITEKIRK and TYNINGHAME. *Obr.* **TK**, rude capitals. *Rev.* **TOK**, for token. Heart-shaped, 13×12. Illustration 1140.

WHITEKIRK and TYNINGHAME. *Obr.* **WK**, grotesque capitals within square panel. Square, with border and rounded corners, 11. Illustration 1139.

WHITEKIRK and TYNINGHAME. *Obr.* **WK**, grotesque capitals within oblong panel. Oblong, with border, 14×10. Illustration 1141.

WHITEKIRK and TYNINGHAME. *Obr.* **WK**, rude capitals in monogram. Oblong, with border, 9×7. Illustration 1142.

WHITHORN. *Obr.* **W**, grotesque capital. Square, with border, 8. Illustration 1143.

WHITHORN. *Obr.* **WHIT** | 1704, with horizontal line between name and date. Almost square, with rounded corners, 10. Illustration 1144.

WHITHORN. *Obr.* **WHIT** | 1744. *Rev.* **M** | **AAD** (AD in monogram), for Mr Andrew Adair, minister 1743 to 1794. Oblong, 12×9. Illustration 1145.

WHITHORN. *Obr.* **WHIT** | 1797, with horizontal line between name and date. Square, with cut corners and traces of border, 11. Illustration 1146.

WHITSOME (Berwickshire). *Obr.* **WK**, incuse Latin capitals. Oblong, 10×9. Illustration 1147.

WHITTINGHAME. *Obr.* **WK**, grotesque capitals placed obliquely on token. Square, with border, 12. Illustration 1148.

WICK. *Obr.* **KW**, grotesque capitals. *Rev.* 1713. Oblong, with border, 12×10. Illustration 1149.

WICK. *Obr.* **KIRK** | **WICK**, large grotesque capitals. *Rev.* 1736. Round, 13. Illustration 1150.

WICK. *Obv.* **KW**, grotesque capitals. *Rev.* **1738**. Oblong, with border, 12 × 9. Illustration 1151.

WICK. *Obv.* **WICK**, large grotesque capitals. *Rev.* **1765**. Round, 15. Illustration 1152.

WICK. *Obv.* **WICK**, small capitals. *Rev.* **1785**. Round, 14. Illustration 1153.

WIGTOWN. *Obv.* **W** | **1744**, grotesque capital. *Rev.* **EB**, for Edward Boyd, minister 1730 to 1765. Irregular pentagon, 10 × 9. Illustration 1154.

WILTON. *Obv.* **WK**, large grotesque capitals. *Rev.* **1763**. Square, with border, 11. Illustration 1155.

WISTON. *Obv.* **W** | **1704**, small grotesque capital. Oblong, with border, 11 × 9. Illustration 1156.

WISTON. *Obv.* **W** | **1744**, large grotesque capital. Square, with slight border, 11. Illustration 1157.

YARROW. *Obv.* **YARROW**, large capitals around edge. Round, with narrow border, 14. Illustration 1158.

YESTER. *Obv.* **YK**, incuse capitals. Oblong, with rounded corners, 12 × 10. Illustration 1159.

YESTER. *Obv.* **YESTER** | **1791**, with scroll below. Square, with border, 13. Illustration 1160.

YETHOLM. *Obv.* **YT** in rudely formed heavy block capital. Oblong, with cut corners and rudely dotted border, 12 × 9. Illustration 1161.

[Mr Alexander J. S. Brook died quite suddenly on 10th January 1908, before the proofs of this paper had been finally revised by him for press. It must be understood, therefore, that the paper is not in the precise form which he intended it to assume when finally corrected, for it was his intention to develop some sections of it, to add footnotes, and subject the whole to a careful revision. It was also his intention to deal subsequently with the Established Church Tokens of the nineteenth century, and with the Tokens of the Secession Churches, so as to form a complete monograph on Scottish Communion Tokens. It is greatly to be regretted that his unexpected and untimely death has prevented this, for no one was more qualified to deal adequately with the interesting and not sufficiently appreciated subject of Communion Tokens.]



1. ABBEY ST BATHANS.



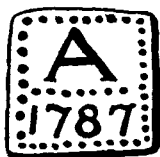
2. ABBOTRULE.



3. ABBOTSHALL.



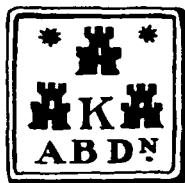
4. ABERCORN.



5. ABERDALGIE.



6. ABERDEEN, OLD.



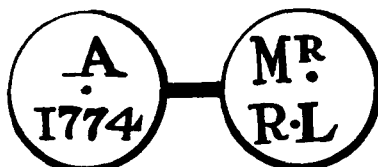
7. ABERDEEN (WEST KIRK).



8. ABERDEEN (WOODSIDE).



9. ABERDOUR (ABD).



10. ABERDOUR (FIFE).



11. ABERLADY.



12. ABERLADY.



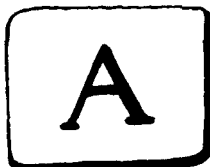
13. ABERLADY.



14. ABERLOUR.



15. ABERNETHY (INS).



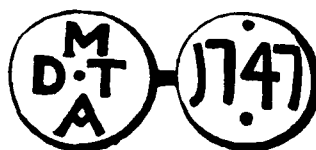
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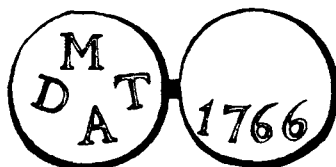
17. ABERNETHY (INS).



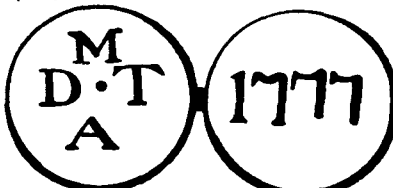
18. ABERNETHY (PERTH).



19. AIRLIE.



20. AIRLIE.



21. AIRLIE.



22. AIRTH.



23. AIRTH.



24. ALFORD.



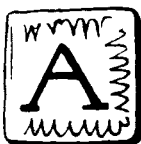
25. ALLOA



26. ALLOA



27. ALNESS.



28. ALVAH.



29. ALVAH



30. ALVAH



31. ALVES.



32. ALVES.



33. ALYTH.



34. ALYTH.



35. AMULREE.



36. ASHKIRK.



37. ANSTRUTHER E.



38. ANSTRUTHER E.



39. AUCHTERTOOL.



40. ANSTRUTHER W.



41. ANSTRUTHER W.



42. ANSTRUTHER W.



43. ANSTRUTHER W.



44. ANWOTH.

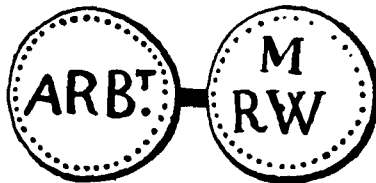




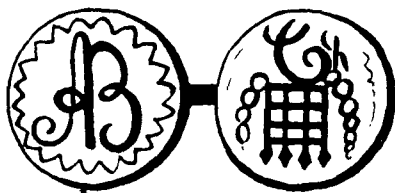
45. APPLECROSS.



46. APPLECROSS.



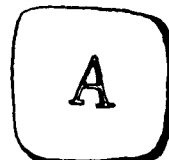
47. ARBIRLOT.



48. ARBROATH.



49. ARBUTHNOTT.



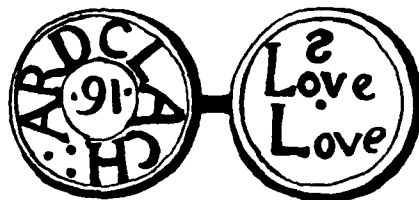
50. ARDCHATTAN.



51. ARDCHATTAN.



52. ARDCHATTAN.



53. ARDCLACH.



54. ARDERSIER.



55. ARDNAMURCHAN.



56. ARDOCH.



57. ARDROSSAN.



58. ARNGASK.



59. ARROCHAR.



60. ASHKIRK.



61. ASHKIRK.



62. ASSYNT.



63. AUCHINLECK.



64. AUCHINLECK.



65. AUCHINLECK.



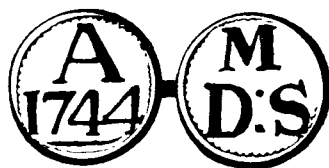
66 AUCHTERARDER



67 AUCHTERARDER.



68 AUCHTERGAVEN



69 AUCHTERHOUSE.



70. AUCHTERHOUSE.



71 AUCHTERHOUSE. 72. AUCHTERLESS.



73. AUCHTERLESS.



74. AUCHTERMUCHTY



75. AUCHTERTOGL.



76. AVOCH.



77. AVOCH



78. AVOCH.



79. AVONDALE.



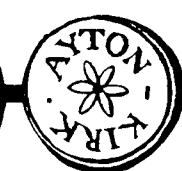
80. AVONDALE.



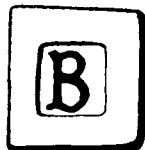
81. AYR.



82. AYTON.



83. BALDERNOCK.



84. BALFRON.



85. BALFRON



86. BALLANTRAE.



87. BALLINGRY.



88. BALLINGRY.

89. BALMACLELLAN.

90 BALMACLELLAN

91 BARRA.

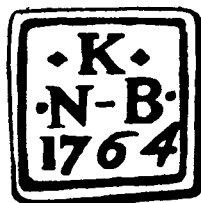


92. BALMAGHIE.

93 BALQUHIDDER.

94 BALQUHIDDER

95 BANCHORY-DEV'NICK.



96. BANCHORY-DEV'NICK



97. BANFF



98 BANFF



99 BANFF.



100. BARRY.

101 BATHGATE

102. BATHGATE

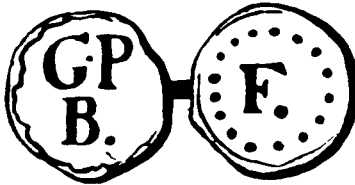
103 BEDRULE



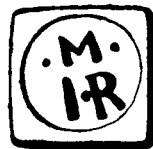
104. BELHELVIE.



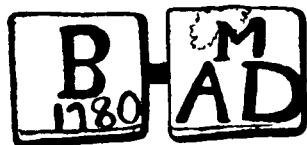
105. BELHELVIE.



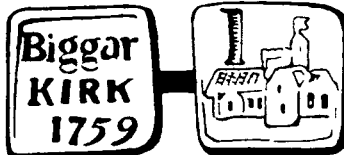
106 BELLIE-FOCHABERS



107 BENDOCHEY



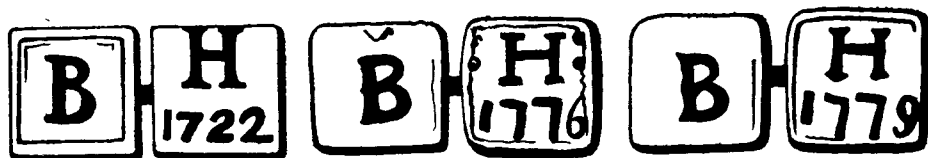
108. BENDOCHEY.



109 BIGGAR.



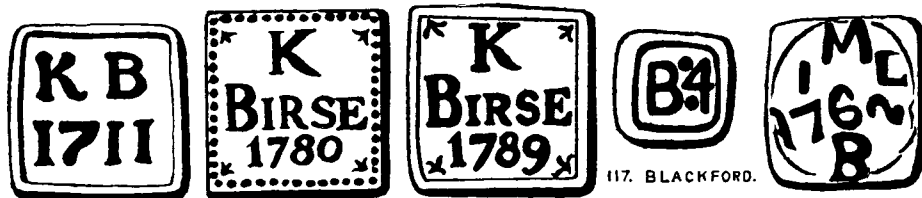
110 BIRNIE.



111. BIRSAY & HARRY.

112. BIRSAY & HARRY.

113. BIRSAY & HARRY.



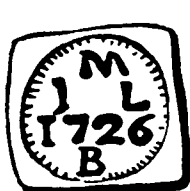
114. BIRSE.

115. BIRSE.

116. BIRSE

117. BLACKFORD.

118. BLAIRGOWRIE.



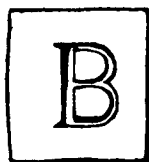
119. BLAIRGOWRIE.



120. BLAIRGOWRIE.



121. BLANTYRE.



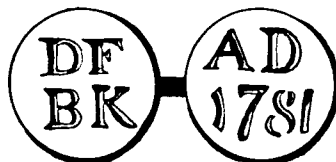
122. BOHARM.



123. BOLTON.



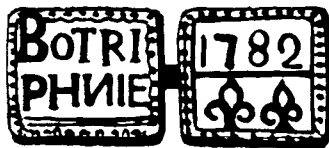
124. BONHILL.



125. BORGUE.



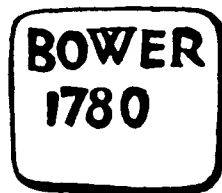
126. BOTHKENNAR.



127. BOTRIPHNY.



128. BOWDEN.



129. BOWER.



130. BOYNDIE.



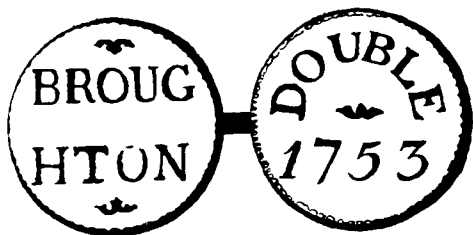
131. BOYNDIE.



132. BRACADALE.



133. BRECHIN.



134. BROUGHTON.



135. BUCHANAN.



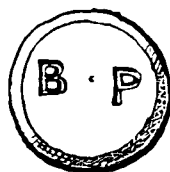
136. BUCKIE.



137. BUTTLE



138. BALMERINO.



139. BUNKLE & PRESTON.



140. BUNKLE & PRESTON.



141. BUNKLE & PRESTON



142. BURNTISLAND.



143. CADDY.



144. CAERLAVEROCK



145. CAERLAVEROCK.



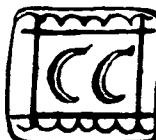
146. CUMMERTREES.



147. CAIRNEY.



148. CAWDOR

149. CALDER-CLERE
NOW NAMED EAST CALDER.150. CALDER-CLERE.
NOW NAMED EAST CALDER.

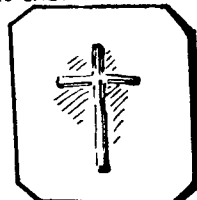
151. CALLANDER



152. CALLANDER.



153. CAMBUSLANG.



154. CAMPBELTOWN.



155. CAMPBELTOWN. 156. CAMPBELTOWN. 157. CANISBAY. 158. CANISBAY. 159. CANISBAY.



160. CANONBIE.

161. CARDROSS.

162. CARESTON.



163. CARGILL.

164. CARGILL.

165. CARMICHAEL.

166. CARMICHAEL.

167. CARMUNNOCK.



168. CARMYLIE.

169. CARNBEE.

170. CARNOCK.



171. CARNWATH.

172. CARRIDEN.

173. CARSPHAIRN.

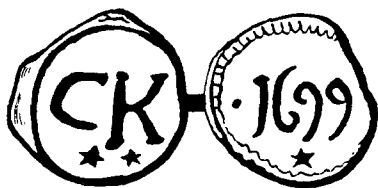


174. CARSTAIRS.

175. CARSTAIRS.

176. CASTLETON.

177. CATRINE.



178. CAVERS



179. CERES.



180. CERES.



181. CERES.



182. CHANNELKIRK.



183. CHANNELKIRK.



184. CHAPEL OF GARIOCH.



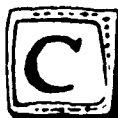
185. CHAPEL OF GARIOCH.



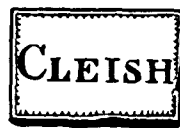
186. CHAPEL OF GARIOCH.



187. CLACKMANNAN.



188. CLATT.



189. CLEISH.



190. CLOSEBURN.



191. CLOSEBURN.



192. CLUNIE.



193. CLUNIE.



194. CLUNY.



195. CLYNE.



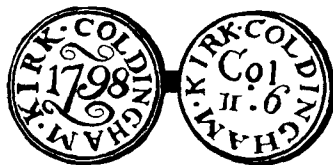
196. CLYNE



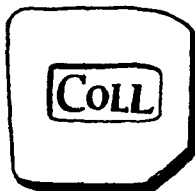
197. COCKBURNSPATH



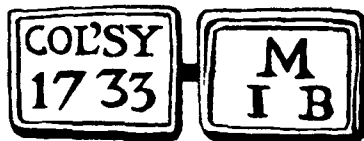
198. COCKPEN



199. COLDINGHAM.

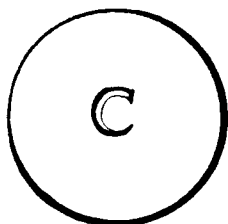


200. COLL.



201. COLLESSIE.

SCOTTISH CHURCH TOKENS—ALEXANDER J. S. BROOK, 1907.



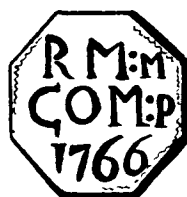
202 COLONSAY



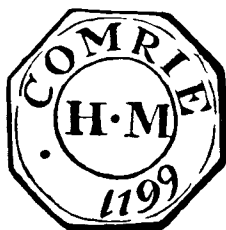
203 COLVEND & SOUTHWICK



204 COLVEND & SOUTHWICK



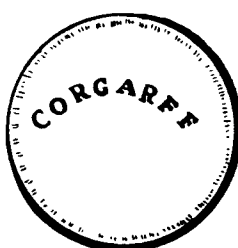
205 COMRIE.



206 COMRIE.



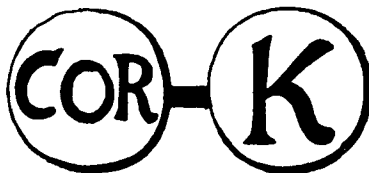
207. CONTIN.



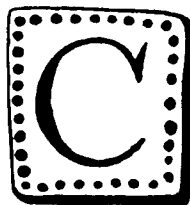
208. CORGARFF.



209. CORSTORPHINE.



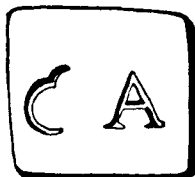
210. CORSTORPHINE.



211. COULL.



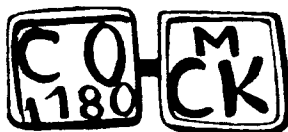
212 COULTER.



213. COUPAR-ANGUS.



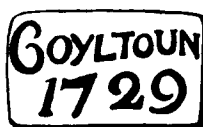
214 COUPAR-ANGUS.



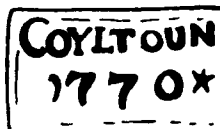
215 COUPAR-ANGUS



216 COVINGTON



217. COYLTON.



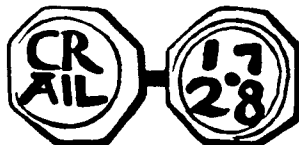
218. COYLTON.



219 CRAIGIE



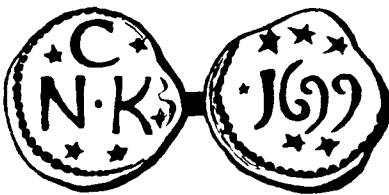
220. CRAIGNISH.



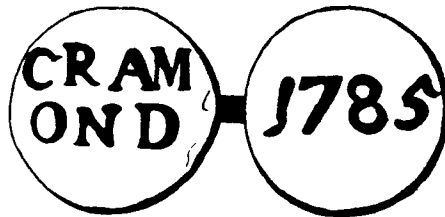
221. CRAIL.



222. CRAIL.



223. CRAILING



224. CRAMOND.



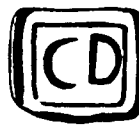
225. CRANSHAW'S.



226. CRANSHAW'S.



227. CRANSTOUN.



228. CRAWFORD DOUGLAS.



229. CRAWFORD DOUGLAS.



230. CRAWFORD DOUGLAS.



231. CREICH.



232. CREICH (FIFE).



233. CRICHTON.



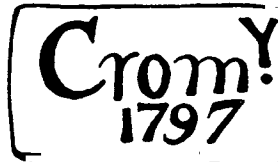
234. COMRIE & DUNDURN.



235. COMRIE & DUNDURN.



236. CRIEFF.



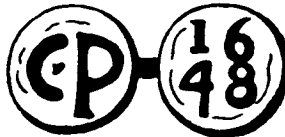
237. CROMARTY.



238. CROMDALE.



239. CROMDALE.



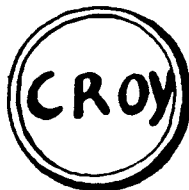
240. CARSPHAIRN OR CROSSMICHAEL.



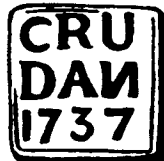
241. CROSSMICHAEL.



242. CROY



243. CROY.



244. CRUDEN.



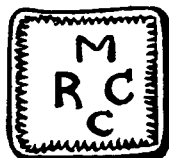
245. CULLEN.



246. CULLEN.

247. CULLEN.

248. CULLEN.



249. CULLEN.



250. CULLEN.



251. CULROSS.



252. CULSALMOND.



253. CULSALMOND.



254. CULSALMOND.



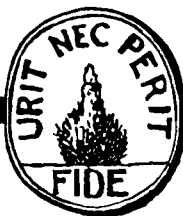
255. CULSALMOND.



256. CULTS.



257. CUMBERNAULD



258. CUMNOCK.

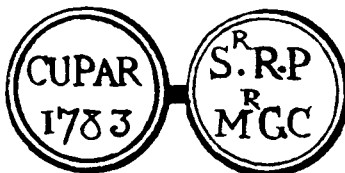
259. CUMNOCK, NEW

260. CURRIE.

260. CURRIE.



261. CUPAR.



262. CUPAR



263. CUPAR



264. CUSHNIE.



265. CUSHNIE.



266. DAIRSIE



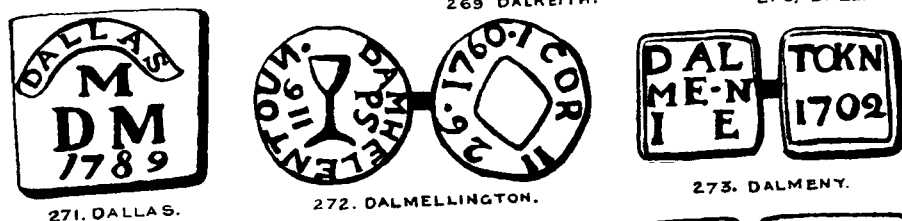
267. DUNSYRE.



268 DALGETY

269 DALKEITH.

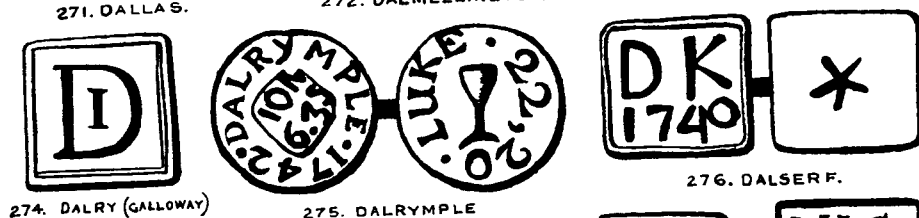
270. DALLAS.



271. DALLAS.

272. DALMELLINGTON.

273. DALMENY.



274. DALRY (GALLOWAY)

275. DALRYMPLE

276. DALSERF.

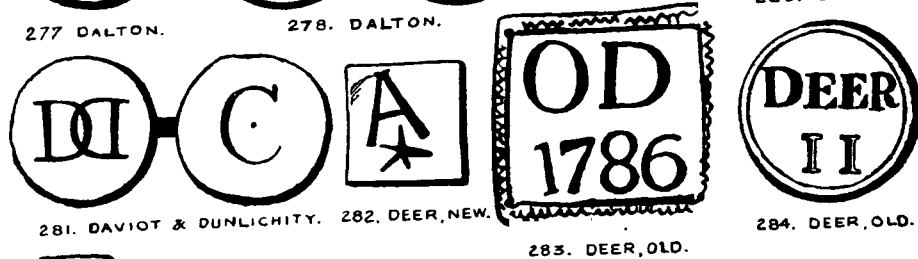


277 DALTON.

278. DALTON.

279. DALZIEL.

280. DAVIOT.

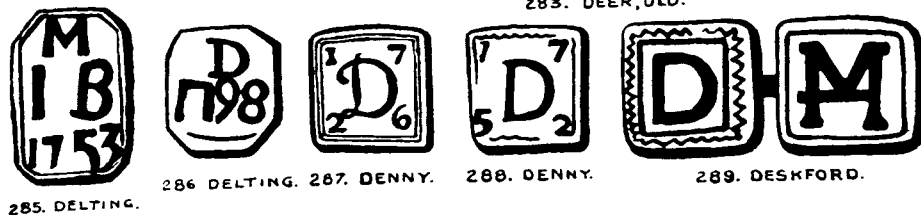


281. DAVIOT & DUNLICHITY.

282. DEER, NEW.

283. DEER, OLD.

284. DEER, OLD.



285. DELTING.

286 DELTING.

287. DENNY.

288. DENNY.

289. DESKFORD.



290. DESKFORD. 291. DIRLETON. 292. DIRLETON. 293. DOLLAR

294. DOLPHINTON



295. DORNOCH.

296. DORNOCH.

297. DORNOCH.

298. DORNOCH.

299. DOUGLAS.



300. DOUGLAS.

301. DOWALLY.

302. DRAINIE



303. DREGHORN.

304. DRON.

305. DRON.

306. DRUMBLADE

307. DRUMELZIER.



308. DRUMOAK.

309. DRUMOAK

310. DRYMEN.

311. DRYMEN.

312. DRYMEN



313. DUDDINGSTON.

314. DUDDINGSTON.

315. DUDDINGSTON.



316. DUFFUS.



317. DUFFUS.



318. DULL.



319. DULL.



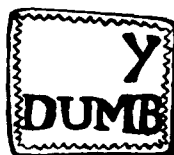
320. DUMFRIES.



321. DUMFRIES.



322. DUN.



323. DUNBARNEY.



324. DUNBARNEY.



325. DUNBLANE.



326. DUNBLANE.



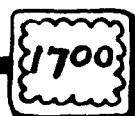
327. DUNBLANE.



328. DUNBOG.



329. DUNBOG.



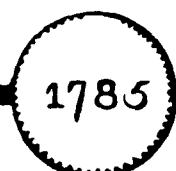
330. DUNBOG.



331. DUNDEE.



332. DUNDEE.



333. DUNDURCOS (BOHARM)



334. DUNFERMLINE.



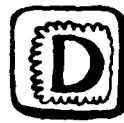
335. DUNFERMLINE.



336. DUNFERMLINE.



337. DUNINO.



338. DUNKELD.



339 DUNKELD.



340. DUNKELD.



341. DUNLOP.



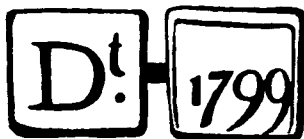
342 DUNNING.



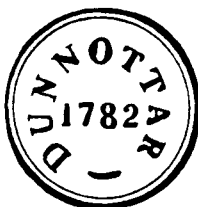
343. DUNNING.



344 DUNNING.



345 DUNNET



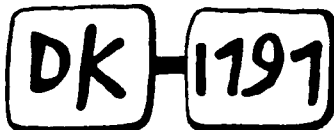
346 DUNNOTTAR.



347 DUNOON.



348 DUNROSSNESS.



349 DUNROSSNESS.



350 DUNS.



351. DUNS.



352. DUNS.



353 DUNSCORE.



354. DUNSCORE.



355 DUNSCORE.



356 DURISDEER



357. DURNES.



358. DURRIS.



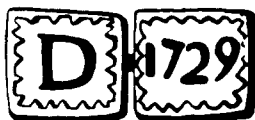
359. DUTHIL.



360. DUTHIL.



361 DYKE.



362 DYSART.



363. DYSART.



364. EAGLESHAM.



365. EAGLESHAM.



366. EASSIE & NEVAY.



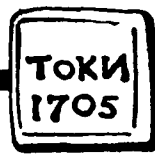
367. EASTWOOD.



368. ECCLESMACHAN.



369. ECCLESMACHAN.



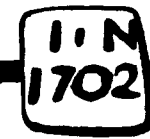
370. ECHT.



371. ECKFORD.



372. ECKFORD.



373. ECKFORD.



374. ECKFORD.



375. EDDRACHILLIS.



376. EDDERTON.



377. EDDERTON.



378. EDDERTON.



379. EDDLESTONE.



380. EDINBURGH.



381. EDINBURGH.



382. EDINBURGH.

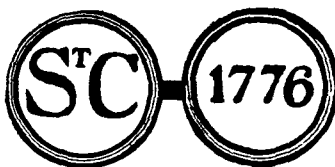


383. EDINBURGH.

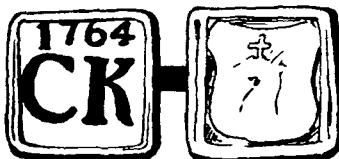




384. EDINBURGH.

385. EDIN^B, ST CUTHBERTS

386. EDINKILLIE.

387. EDIN^B, CANONGATE.388. EDIN^B, CANONGATE

389. EDNAM.



390. EDNAM.

391. EDIN^B, GAELIC CHAPEL.

392. EDZELL.



393. ELGIN.



394. ELGIN.



395. ENZIE.



396. ENZIE.



397. ENZIE.



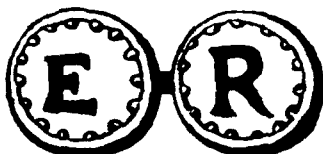
398. ERROL.



399. ESKDALEMUIR



400. ETTRICK & BUCCLEUCH.

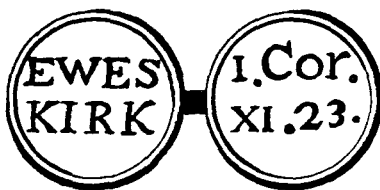


401. EVIE & RENDALL.



402. EVIE & RENDALL.

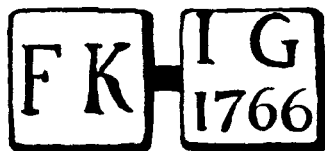




403. EWES



404. EYEMOUTH



405. FALA.



406. FALA.



407. FALKIRK.



408. FALKLAND.



409. FALKLAND



410. FARNELL.



411. FARNELL.



412. FARR.



413. FARR.



414. FEARN.



415. FENWICK.



416. FAIR ISLE.



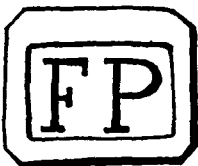
417. FEARN.



418. FERRYPORT-ON-CRAIG.



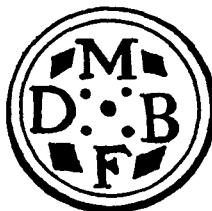
419. FETTERCAIRN.



420. FETTERESSO.



421. FETTERESSO.



422. FETTERESSO.



423. FETTERESSO.



424. FINTRAY.



425. FINTRAY.



426. FINTRY.



427. FINTRY.



428. FORDYCE.



429. FLISK.



430. FOGO.



431. FORDYCE.



432. FORDYCE.



433. FORFAR.



434. FORGAN.



435. FORGANDENNY.



436. FORGANDENNY.



437. FORGUE.



438. FORGUE



439. FORRES.



440. FORTEVIOT.



441. FORTINGALL.



442. FORTINGALL.



443. FOSSWAY & TULLIBOLE.



444. FOULIS WESTER.



445. FOULIS WESTER.



446. FOVERAN



447. FOVERAN.



448. FRASERBURGH.



449. FVIE.



450. FVIE.



451. FVIE.



452. GALASHIELS.



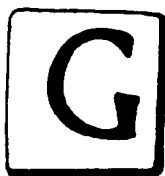
453. GLASGOW.



454. GARGUNNOCK.



455. GARGUNNOCK.



456. GARTLY.



457. GARTMORE.



458. GARVALD.



459. GASK.



460. GASK.



461. GASK.



462. GIRTHON.



463. GIRTHON



464. GIRVAN.



465. GLADSMUIR.



466. GLAMIS.



467. GLASGOW.



468. GLASGOW.



469. GLASGOW.



470. GLASGOW (BARONY).



471. GLASGOW (BARONY)



472. GLASGOW (GORBALS)



473. GLASS.



474. GLASS.



475. GLASS.



476. GLASSARY.



477. GLASSERTON.



478. GLASSFORD.



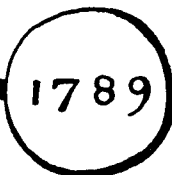
479. GLENBUCKET.



480. GLENERVIE.



481. GLENERVIE.



482. GLENCAIRN. 483. GLENCAIRN.



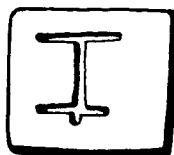
484. GLENDEVON.



485. GLENHOLM & KILBUCHO.



486. GLENMUICK. 487. GLENMUICK & TULLICH.



488. GLENORCHY & INISHAIL. 489. GOLSPIE.



490. GORDON.



492. GRANGE



493. GREENLAW.



494. GREENLAW.



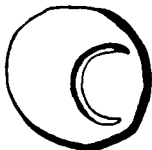
495. GREENOCK.



496. GREENOCK.



497. GREYNA.



498. GUTHRIE.



499. GUTHRIE.



500. GUTHRIE.



501. GUTHRIE.



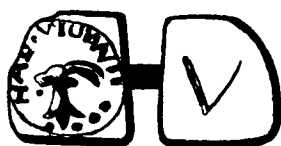
502. GUTHRIE. 503. GUTHRIE.



504. HALKIRK.



505. HALKIRK.



506. HADDINGTON.



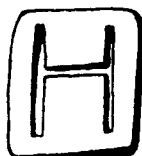
507. HADDINGTON.



508. HAMILTON.



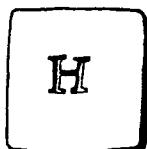
509. HAMILTON.



510. HARRIS.



511. HASSENDEAN.



512. HILTON.



513. HODDAM.



514. HOLM.



515. HOLYWOOD.



516. HOLYWOOD.



517. HOLYWOOD.



518. HOUNAM.



519. HOUSTON & KILALLAN.



520. HUMBIE.



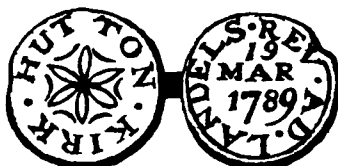
521. HUMBIE.



522. HUTTON.



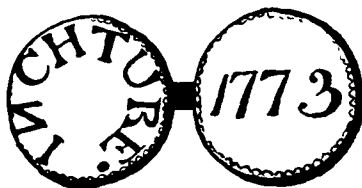
523. HUNTLY.



524. HUTTON & FISHWICK.



525. INVERARAY.



526. INCHTURE.



527. INNERLEITHEN.



529. INNERWICK.



530. INSCH.



531. INSCH.



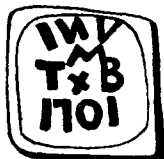
532. INVERARITY.



533. INVERAVEN.



534. INVERAVEN.



535. INVERCHAOLAIN.



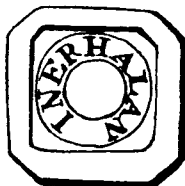
536. INVERESK.



537. INVERAVEN.



538. INVERCHAOLAIN.



539. INVERCHAOLAIN.



540. INVERKEITHING.



541. INVERKEITHING.



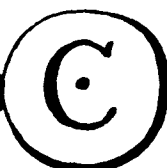
542. INVERKEITHING.



543. INVERKEITHING.



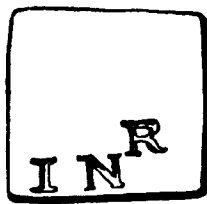
544. INVERNESS.



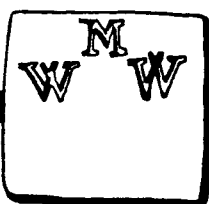
545. INVERNESS.



546. INVERKEITHNY.



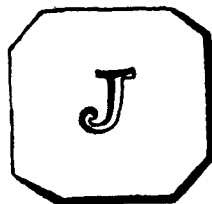
547. INVERURIE.



548. JEDBURGH.



549. JOHNSTONE.



550. JURA.



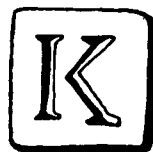
551. KEIG.



552. KEIR.



553. KEITH.



554. KEITH.



555. KEITHHALL & KINKELL.



556. KELS.



557. KELS.



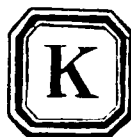
558. KELTON.



559. KELTON.



560. KELTON.



561. KELTON.



562. KEMNAY.



563. KEMBACK.



564. KEMBACK.



565. KENMORE.



566. KENMORE.



567. KENNOWAY.



568. KETTLE.



569. KETTINS.



570. KILBIRNIE.



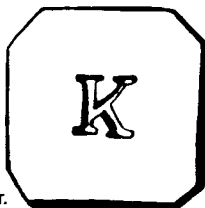
571. KILBRIDE, EAST.



572. KILBRIDE, EAST.



573. KILBRIDE, WEST.



574. KILDALTON.



575. KILDONAN.



576. KILFINNAN.



577. KILFINNAN.

SCOTTISH CHURCH TOKENS—ALEXANDER J. S. BROOK, 1907.



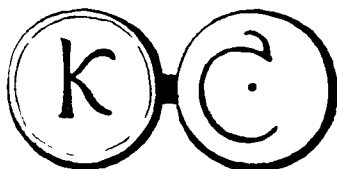
578. KILLEAN.



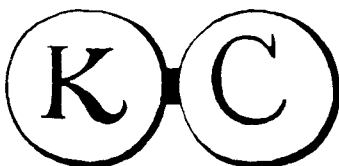
579. KILLEARN.



580. KILLEARN.



581. KILLEARNAN.



582. KILLEARNAN.



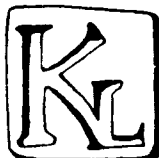
583. KILLEARNAN.



584. KILLIN.



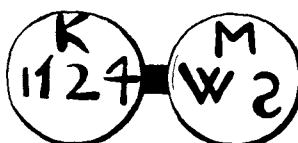
585. KILMALLIE.



586. KILMALLIE.



587. KILMALLIE (FORT WILLIAM).



588. KILMANY.



589. KILMARNOCK.



590. KILMARNOCK.



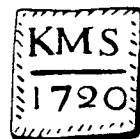
591. KILMARNOCK.



592. KILMARNOCK.



593. KILMARNOCK.



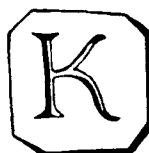
594. KILMAURS.



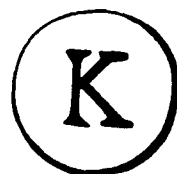
595. KILMODAN.



596. KILMONIVAIG.



597. KILMONIVAIG.



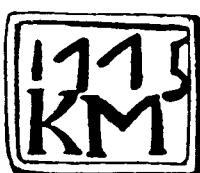
598. KILMORACK.



600. KILMORE.



601. KILMORIE.



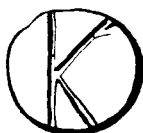
602. KILMORIE.



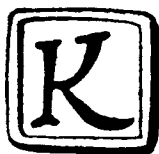
603. KILMORIE.



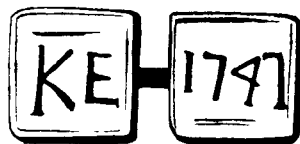
604. KILMUIR.



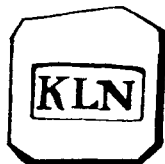
605. KILMUIR-EASTER



606. KILMUIR-EASTER



607. KILMUIR-EASTER



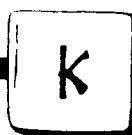
608. KILNINIAN & KILMORE



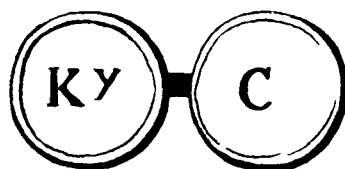
609. KILNINVER & KILMELFORT



610. KILRENNY



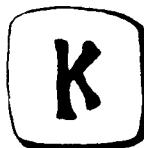
611. KILSYTH



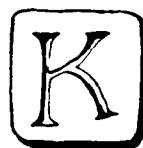
612. KILTARLITY.



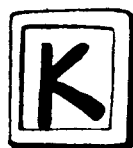
613. KILMARONOCK.



614. KILTEARN.



615. KILTEARN.



616. KILTEARN.



617. KILTEARN.



618. KILWINNING.



619. KILWINNING. 620. KINCARDINE (DUNBLANE)



621. KINCARDINE O'NEIL.



622. KINCARDINE O'NEIL.



623. KINCARDINE (TAIN).



624. KINCLAVEN.



625. KINELLAR



626. KINELLAR.



627. KINGARTH.



628. KINGARTH.



629. KING EDWARD.



630. KINGHORN.





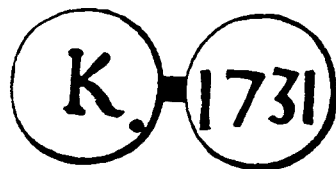
631. KINGOLDRUM.



632. KINGLASSIE.



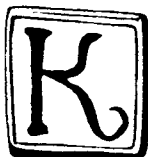
633. KINGOLDRUM.



634. KINGUSSIE.



635. KINGSBARN'S.



636. KINLOSS.



637. KINLOSS.



638. KINNAIRD.



639. KINNEFF.



640. KINNELL.



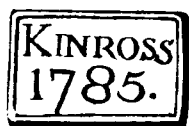
641. KINNETTLES.



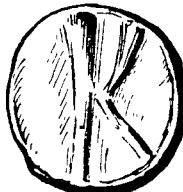
642. KINNOULL.



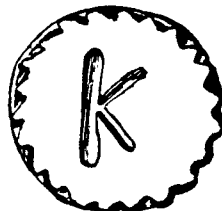
643. KINNOULL.



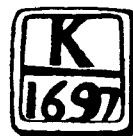
644. KINROSS.



645. KINTAIL.



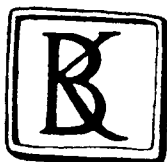
646. KINTAIL.



647. KIPPEN.



648. KIRKBEAN.



649. KIRKBEAN.



650. KIRKBEAN.



651. KIRKBRIDE.



652. KIPPEN.



653. KIRKCALDY.



654. KIRKCALDY.





655. KIRKCALDY, ABBOTSHALL.

656 KIRKCALDY

657 KIRKCONNEL



658. KIRKCOLM

659. KIRKCONNEL

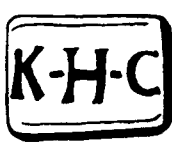
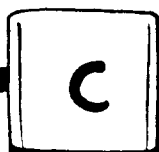
660. KIRKCOWAN



661. KIRKCUDBRIGHT

662 KIRKDEN.

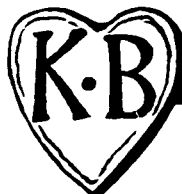
663 KIRKDEN



664 KIRKHILL

665. KIRKHILL.

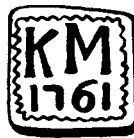
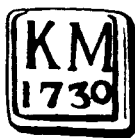
666. KIRKHILL.



667. KIRKINNER

668. KIRKMABRECK.

669. KIRKMABRECK



670 KIRKMAHOE.

671. KIRKMICHAEL (AYR)

672. KIRKMICHAEL (AYR)

673 KIRKMICHAEL (AYR)

674 KIRKMICHAEL (AYR)



675 KIRKMICHAEL (DUNKELD)



676 KIRKMICHAEL (DUNKELD)



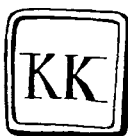
677 KIRRIEMUIR



678. KIRKOSWALD.



679 KIRKPATRICK-DURHAM



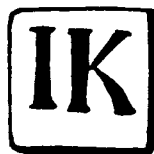
680 KIRKPATRICK-FLEMING



681. KIRKPATRICK-FLEMING



682. KIRKPATRICK-IRONGRAY



683 KIRKPATRICK-IRONGRAY



684 KIRKPATRICK-JUXTA



685 KIRKPATRICK-JUXTA



686 KIRKPATRICK-JUXTA



687 KIRKTON



688 KIRKTON.



689. KIRKTON



690 KIRRIEMUIR



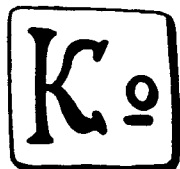
691 KIRKURD.



692 KIRKWALL, STOLA.



693. KNAPDALE.



694 KNOCKANDO



695. KNOCKBAIN.

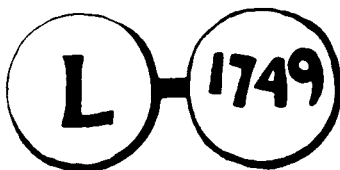


696. LADYKIRK.

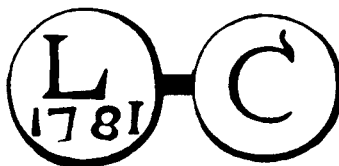




697. LADY (SANDAY).



698. LAGGAN



699. LAGGAN.



700. LAIRG.



701. LAMINGTON & WANDEL



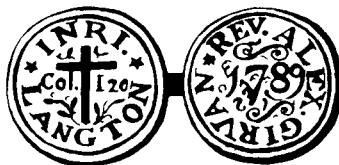
702. LAMINGTON & WANDEL.



703. LANARK.



704. LANARK.



705. LANGTON



706. LARBERT & DUNIPACE



707. LARBERT & DUNIPACE



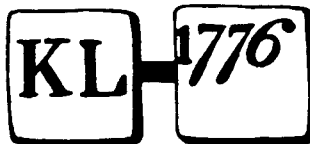
708. LARGO



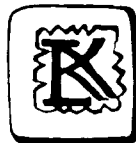
709. LARGO.



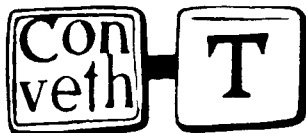
710. LATHERON.



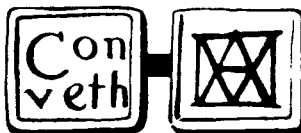
711. LATHERON



712. LAUDER.



713. LAURENCEKIRK



714. LAURENCEKIRK



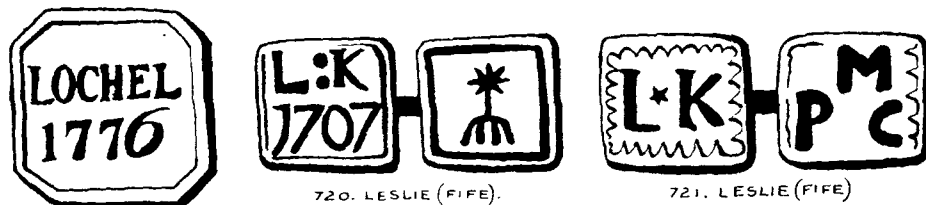
715. LECROPT.



716. LEGERWOOD.

717. LEITH, SOUTH.

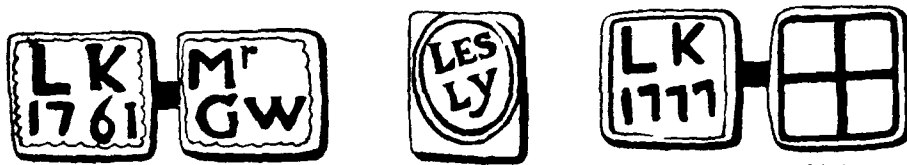
718. LEOCHEL.



719. LEOCHEL.

720. LESLIE (FIFE).

721. LESLIE (FIFE)



722. LESLIE (FIFE)

723. LESLIE (GARIOCH).

724. LESMAHAGOW



725. LESWALT

726. LETHENDY & KINLOCH 727 LETHENDY & KINLOCH

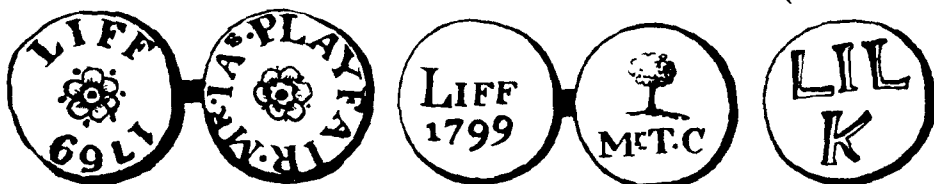
728. LETHNOT & NAVAR



729. LEUCHARS.

730. LEUCHARS.

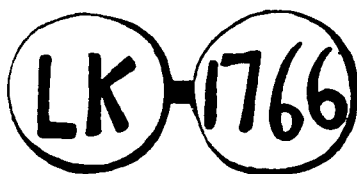
731. LIBBERTON (LANARKSHIRE).



732. LIFF & BENVIE

733. LIFF & BENVIE.

734. LILLIESLEAF.



735. LIVINGSTON



736. LINTON (KELSO)



737. LINTON (KELSO).



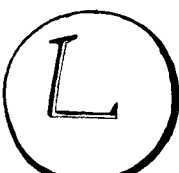
758. LITTLE DUNKELD.



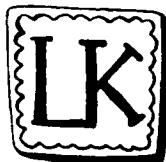
739. LITTLE DUNKELD.



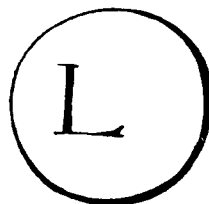
740. LOCHALSH.



741. LOCHALSH



742. LINTON, WEST



743. LOCHCARRON



744. LOCHCOILHEAD & KILMORICH



745. LOCHRUTTON.



746. LOCHS.



747. LOGIE.



748. LOGIE (DUNBLANE).



749. LOGIE (DUNBLANE).



750. LOGIE (DUNBLANE).



751. LOGIE (FIFE).



752. LOGIE-COLDSTONE.



754. LOGIE-COLDSTONE.



755. LOGIE-EASTER.



756. LOGIE-EASTER.



757. LOGIERAIT.



758. LOGIERAIT.



759. LONGFORMACUS.



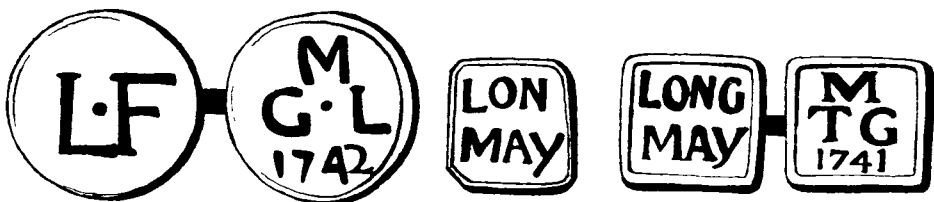
760. LONGFORMACUS.



761. LONGSIDE.



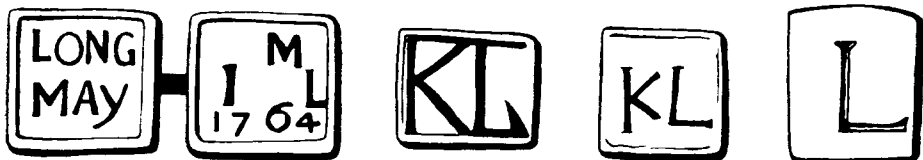
762. LONGSIDE.



762. LONGFORGAN

763. LONMAY.

764. LONMAY.



765. LONMAY

766. LOTH

767. LOTH.

768. LOWICK.



769. LUCE NEW

770. LUMPHANAN.

771. LUMPHANAN.

772. LUMPHANAN.

773. LUMPHANAN. 774. LUNDEIFF.
(AFTERWARD KINLOCH)

775. LUNDIE & FOWLIS.

776. LYNE.

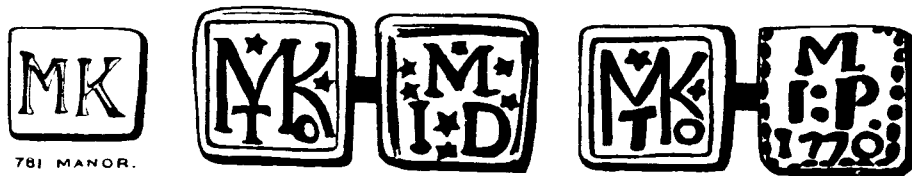


777. LYNE & MELLER.

778. MAINS & STRATHMARTINE

779. MAKERSTOUN

780. MANOR.



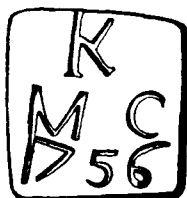
781. MANOR.

782. MARKINCH.

783. MARKINCH.



784. MARNOCH.



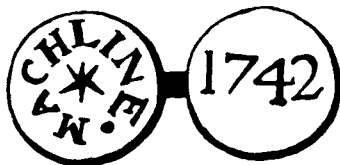
785. MARYCULTER



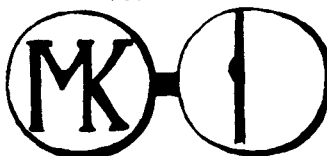
786. MARYCULTER



787. MARYKIRK.



788. MAUCHLINE.



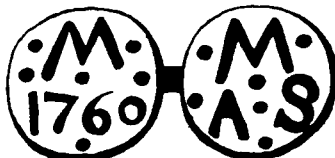
789. MAXTON.



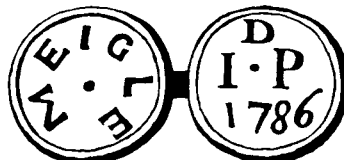
790. MAXTON.



791. MAYBOLE.



792. MEIGLE.



793. MEIGLE



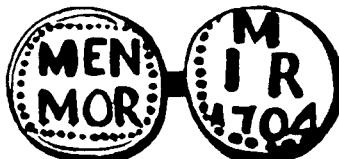
794. MELDRUM.



795. MELDRUM, OLD.



796. MELROSE.



797. MENMUIR.



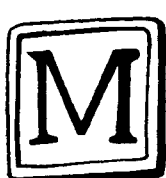
798. MERTOUN.



799. MERTOUN.



800. METHLICK.



801. METHLICK.



802. METHLICK.



803. METHVEN.



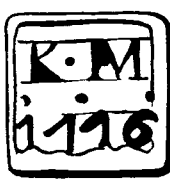
804. METHVEN.



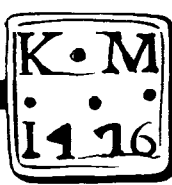
805. METHVEN.



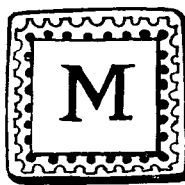
806 MIDMAR.



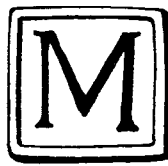
807 MIDMAR



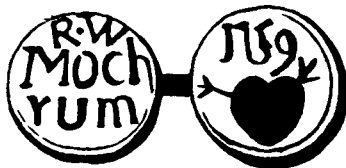
808. MIDMAR.



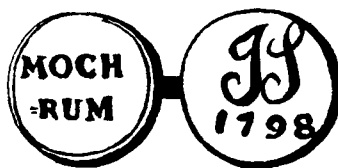
809. MILLBEX.



810 MINTO.



811. MOCHRUM.



812. MOCHRUM.



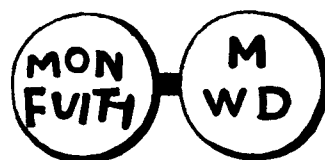
813. MOFFAT.



814. MOFFAT



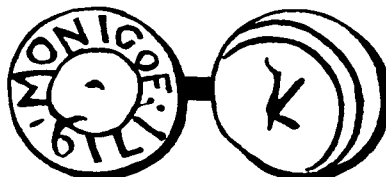
815. MONEYDIE.



816. MONIFIETH.



817 MONIFIETH.



818. MONIGREFF.



819. MONIMAIL.



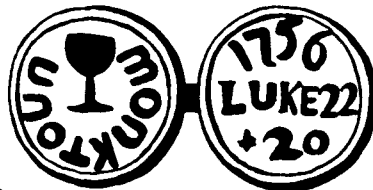
820 MONKLAND EAST



821 MONKLAND, OLD



822. MONKLAND, OLD.



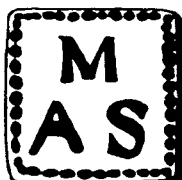
823. MONKTON.



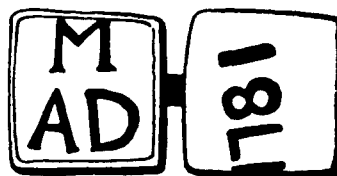
824 MONTROSE.



825. MONYMSK.



826. MONYMSK.



827. MONYMSK.



828. MONZIE.



829. MONZIEVAIRD & STROWAN



830. MONZIEVAIRD & STROWAN.



831. MOONZIE.



832. MOONZIE.



833. MORDINGTON



834. MOREBATTLE



835. MORHAM



836. MORTLACH.



837. MORTLACH.



838. MORTLACH



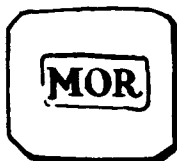
839. MORTLACH



840. MORTLACH.



841. MORTON.



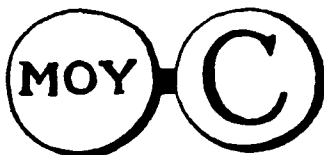
842. MORVEN.



843. MOULIN.



844. MOY & DALAROSSIE.



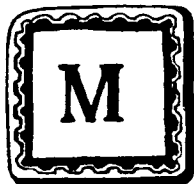
845. MOY & DALAROSSIE.



846. MOY & DALAROSSIE



847. MUCKAIRN.



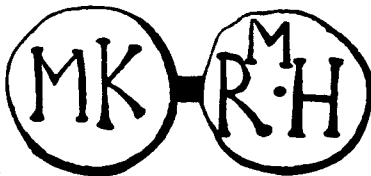
848. MUCKAIRN



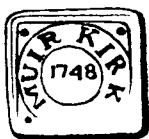
849. MUCKART.



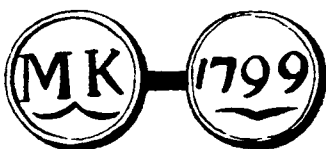
850. MUIRAVONSIDE.



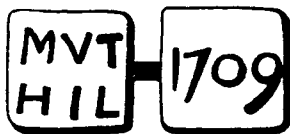
851. MUIRAVONSIDE.



852. MUIRKIRK.



853. MUIRKIRK.



854. MUTHILL.



855. MUTHILL.



856. MUTHILL.



857. MULL.



858. NAIRN.



859. NAIRN.



860. NEILSTON.



861. NENTHORN.



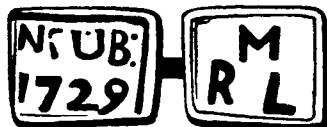
862. NESTING.



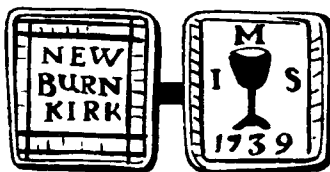
863. NEW ABBEY.



864. NEWBATTLE.



865. NEWBURGH.



866. NEWBURN.



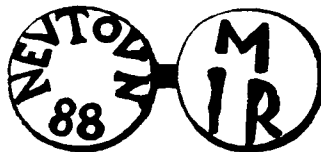
867. NEWLANDS.



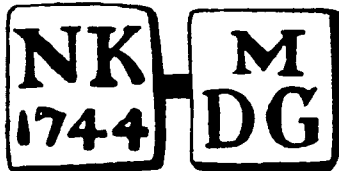
868. NEW MACHAR (ABD).



869. NEW MACHAR (ABD).



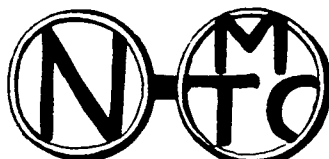
870. NEWTON.



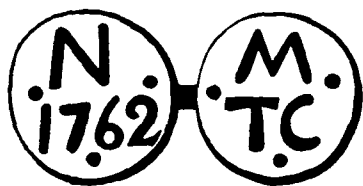
871. NEWTON.



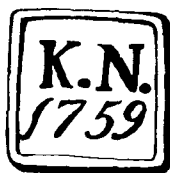
872. NEWTYLE.



873. NEWTYLE.



874. NEWTYLE.



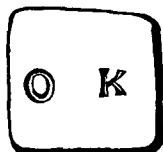
875. NIGG (ABD.).



876. NORRIESTON.



877. OCHILTREE.



878. OLDHAMSTOCKS.



879. OLRIG.



880. OLRIG.



881. OCHILTREE.



882. ORDQUHILL.



883. ORMISTON.



884. ORMISTON.



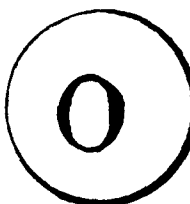
885. ORPHIR.



886. ORPHIR.



887. ORPHIR.



888. ORPHIR.



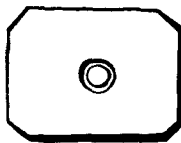
889. OXNAM.



890. OXNAM.



891. OYNE.



892. OYNE.



893. PAISLEY.



894. PAISLEY.



895. PAISLEY (ABBEY).



896. PAISLEY.

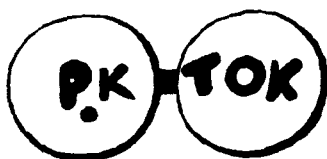


897. PANBRIDE.





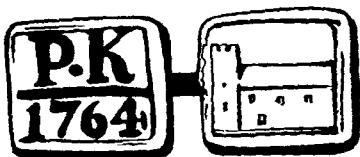
898. PARTON.



899. PEBBLES.



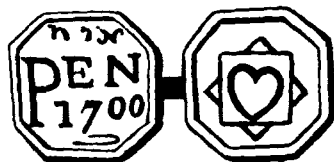
900. PEBBLES.



901. PEBBLES.



902. PENCAITLAND.



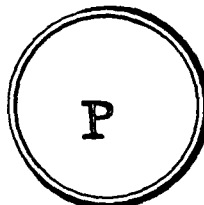
903. PENNINGHAME.



904. PENNINGHAME.



905. PENPONT.



906. PERSIE.



907. PERTH.



908. PETERCULTER.



909. PETERHEAD.



910. PETTINAIN.



911. PETTINAIN.



912. PETTY.



913. PETTY.



914. POLWARTH.



915. POLWARTH.



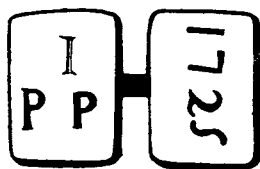
916. PORTMOAK.



917. PORT OF MENTEITH.



918. PORTPATRICK.



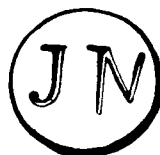
919. PORTPATRICK.



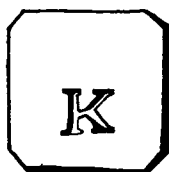
920. PORTPATRICK



921. PORTREE.



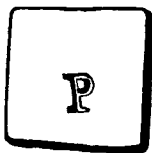
922. PORTREE.



923. PORTREE.



924. PORTSOY.



925. PREMAY.



926. PREMAY.



927. PRESTONPANS.



928. PRESTONKIRK



929. QUEENSFERRY.



930. RAFFORD.



931. RANNOCH & FOSS.



932. RATHEN.



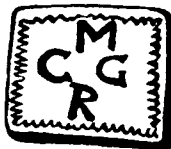
933. RATHEN.



934. RATHVEN.



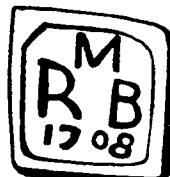
935. RATHVEN.



936. RATHVEN.



937. RATHVEN.



938. RATTRAY.



939. RAYNE.



940. REAY.



941. REAY.



942. REDGORTON.



943. REDGORTON.

SCOTTISH CHURCH TOKENS—ALEXANDER J. S. BROOK, 1907.



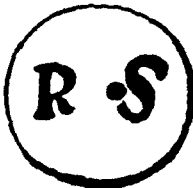
944. RENFREW.



945. RENTON.



946. RERRICK. 947. RERRICK.



948. RESOLIS.



949. RHYND.



950. RICCARTON.



951. ROBERTON. 952. ROBERTON.



953. ROGART.



954. ROSENEATH.



955. ROSSKEEN.



956. ROSSKEEN.



957. ROTHESAY.



958. ROTHESAY.



959. ROTHESAY.



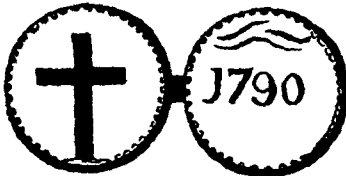
960. ROTHIMAY.



961. ROTHIMAY.



962. ROTHIE MURCHUS.



963. ROUSAY & EGILSHAY.



964. ROW.



965. ROXBURGH.



966. ROXBURGH.



967. RUTHERGLEN.



968. RUTHVEN.



969. SADDLELL & SKIPNESS.



970. ST ANDREWS.

971. ST ANDREWS.

972. ST ANDREWS (ST LEONARDS)

973. ST ANDREWS-LHANBRYDE.



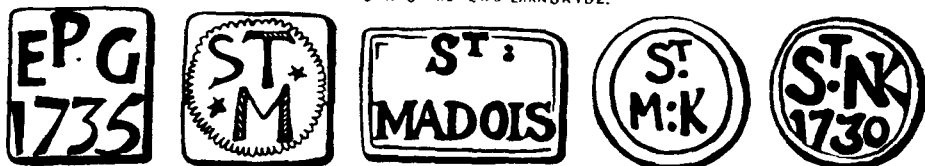
974. ST ANDREWS-LHANBRYDE.

975. ST ANDREWS-LHANBRYDE.

976. ST ANDREWS-LHANBRYDE.

977. ST BOSWELLS.

978. ST BOSWELLS.



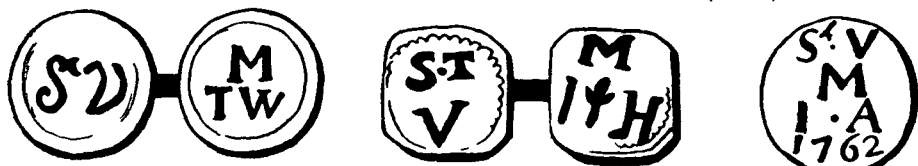
979. ST CYRUS.

980. ST MADOES.

981. ST MADOES.

982. ST MAGNUS (KIRKWALL).

983. ST NINIANS.



984. ST VIGEANS.

985. ST VIGEANS.

986. ST VIGEANS.



987. SALINE.

988. SALTOUN.

989. SALTOUN.

990. SALTOUN.

991. SANQUHAR.



992. SANDSTING & AITHSTING.

993. SANQUHAR.

994. SCONE.

995. SCOONIE.



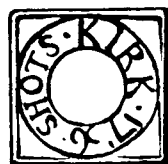
996. SELKIRK.



997. SELKIRK.



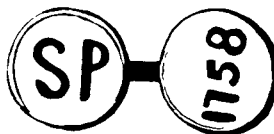
998. STONEHOUSE OR SHOTTS.



999. SHOTTS.



1000. SIMPRIN



1001. SIMPRIN.



1002. SKENE.



1003. SKENE.



1004. SKENE.



1005. SKIRLING.



1006. SKIRLING.



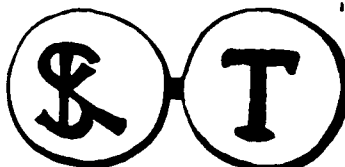
1007. SKIRLING.



1008. SKIRLING.



1009. SLAINS



1010. SLAMANNAN.



1011. SLAMANNAN.



1012. SLAMANNAN.



1013. SMAILHOLM.



1014. SNIZORT.



1015. SORBIE.



1016. SORBIE.



1017. SORBIE.



1018. SORN.





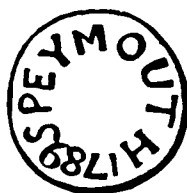
1019. SOUTHDEAN.



1020. SOUTHEND.



1021. SPEYMOUTH



1022. SPEYMOUTH.



1023. SPOTT.



1024. SPROUSTON.



1025. SPYNIE



1026. SPYNIE.



1027. STAIR.



1028. STENTON.



1029. STEVENSTON.



1030. STEWARTON.



1031. STEWARTON



1032. STICHILL.



1033. STIRLING.



1034. STOBO.



1035. STONEHOUSE.



1036. STONEYKIRK.



1037. STONEYKIRK.



1038. STORNOWAY.



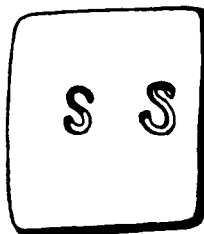
1039. STOW.



1040. STRACATHRO.



1041. STRACATHRO.



1042. STRACHUR & STRALACHLAN



1043. STRAITON



1044. STRANRAER.



1045. STRATH.



1046. STRATHBLANE.



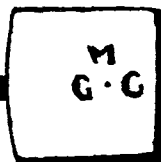
1047. STRATHDON.



1048. STRATHFILLAN.



1049. STRATHMIGLO.



1050. STRATHMIGLO.



1051. STRATHY.



1052. STRICHEN.



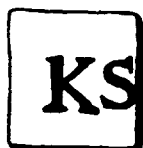
1053. STRICHEN.



1054. STRICHEN.



1055. STRONSAY (ORKNEY).



1057. SWINTON.



1058. SWINTON.



1059. SWINTON.



1060. SWINTON & SIMPRIN.



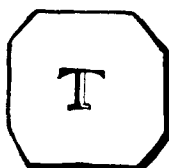
1061. TAIN.



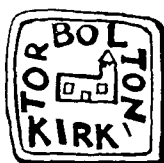
1062. TAIN.



1063. TAIN.



1064. TARBERT.



1065. TARBOLTON.



1066. TARLAND. 1067. TARLAND.



1068. TARVES.



1069. TARVES.



1070. TEMPLE



1071. TEALING.



1072. TEALING.



1073. TEALING.



1074. TEALING.



1075. TERREGLES.



1076. TERREGLES.



1077. THURSO.



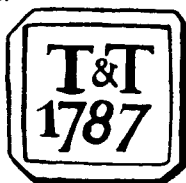
1078. THURSO.



1079. TIBBERMORE.



1080. TILlicoultry.



1081. TINWALD & TRAILFLAT.



1082. TIREE.



1083. TIREE.



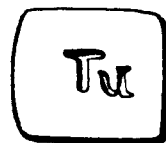
1084. TONGLAND.



1085. TONGLAND.



1086. TONGLAND.



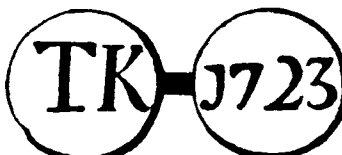
1087. TONGUE



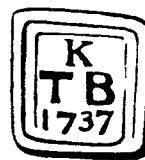
1088. TONGUE.



1089. TONGUE.



1090. TORPHICHEN.



1091. TORRYBURN.



1092. TORTHORWALD.



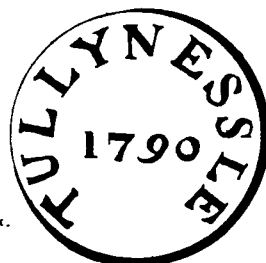
1093. TOUGH.



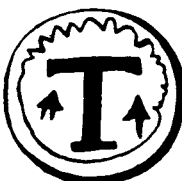
1094. TRAQUAIR.



1095. TRINITY GASK.



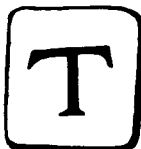
1096. TULLYNESS & FORBES.



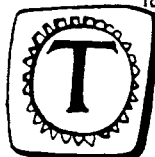
1097. TURRIFF.



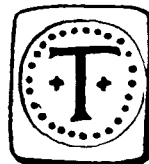
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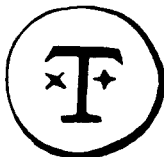
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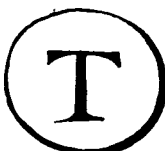
1100. TURRIFF.



1101. TURRIFF.



1102. TURRIFF.



1103. TURRIFF.



1104. TURRIFF.



1105. TWEEDSMUIR.



1106. TWYNHOLM.



1107. TWYNHOLM.



1108. TYNINGHAM.



1109. UDNY.



1110. UDNY.



1111. UIG.



1112. UIST, SOUTH.



1113. ULLAPOOL.



1114. ULVA.



1115. UNST.



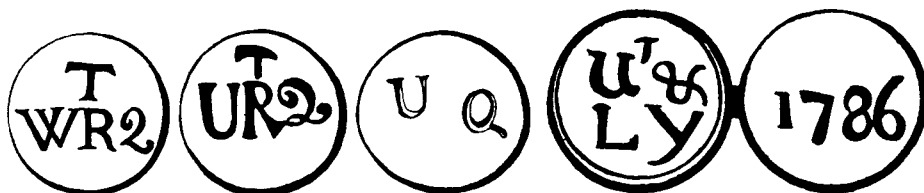
1116. URQUHART (ELGIN).



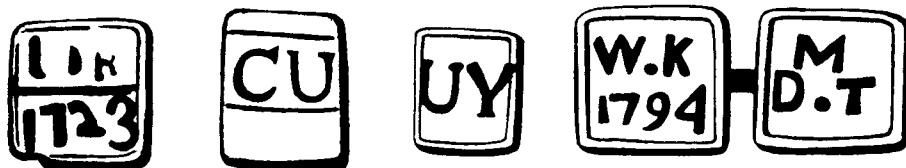
1117. URQUHART (ELGIN).



1118. URQUHART (ELGIN).



1119 URQUHART & GLENMORISTON 1120 URQUHART & GLENMORISTON 1121 URQUHART & GLENMORISTON. 1122 URQUHART & LOGIE-WESTER.

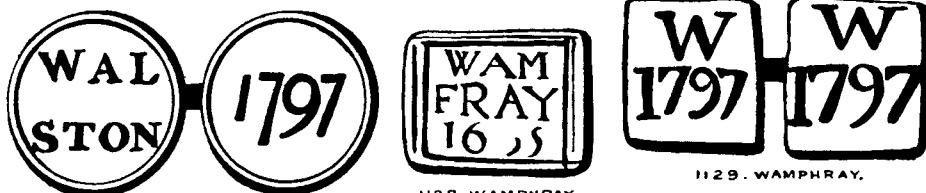


1123 URR

1124 URRAY & KILCHRIST

1125 URRAY & KILCHRIST.

1126. WALLS.



1127. WALSTON.

1128. WAMPHRAY.

1129. WAMPHRAY.

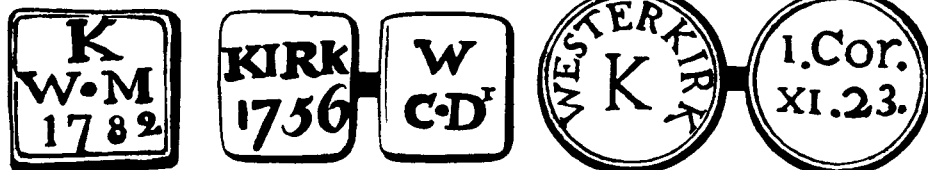


1130. WAMPHRAY.

1131. WATTEN.

1132. WATTEN.

1133. WEEM.



1134. WEEM.

1135. WEST CALDER

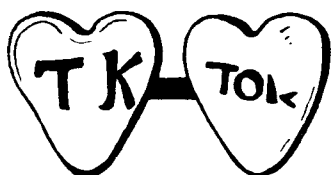
1136. WESTERKIRK.



1137. WESTRUTHER.

1138. WHITBURN.

1139. WHITEKIRK & TYNINGHAME.



1140. WHITEKIRK & TYNINGHAME.



1141. WHITEKIRK & TYNINGHAME 1142. WHITEKIRK & TYNINGHAME, 1143. WHITHORN,



1144. WHITHORN.



1145. WHITHORN.



1146. WHITHORN.



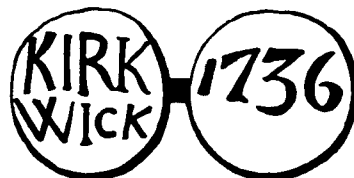
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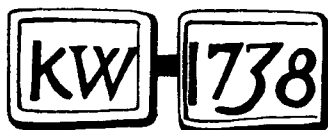
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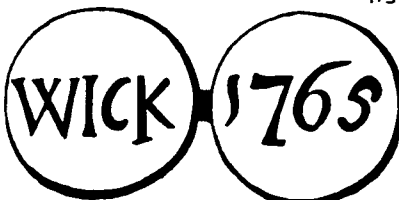
1149. WICK.



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1153. WICK.



1154. WIGTOWN



1155. WILTON.



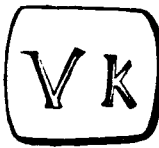
1156. WISTON:



1157. WISTON.



1158. YARROW.



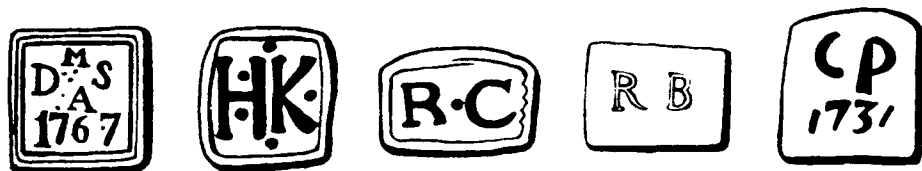
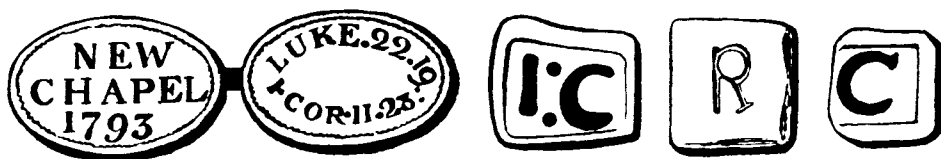
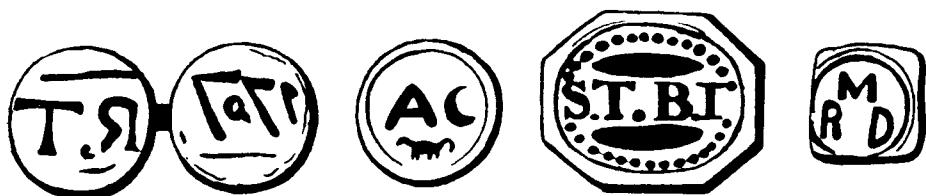
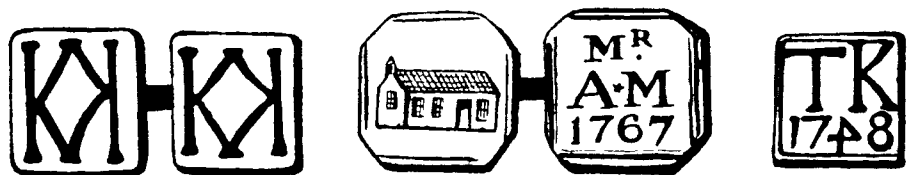
1159. YESTER.



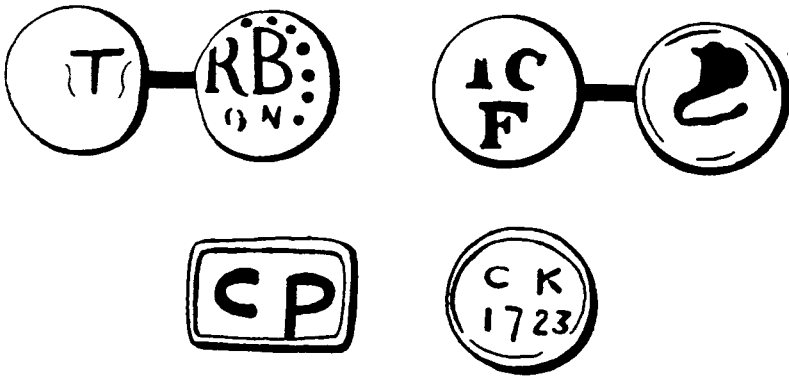
1160. YESTER.



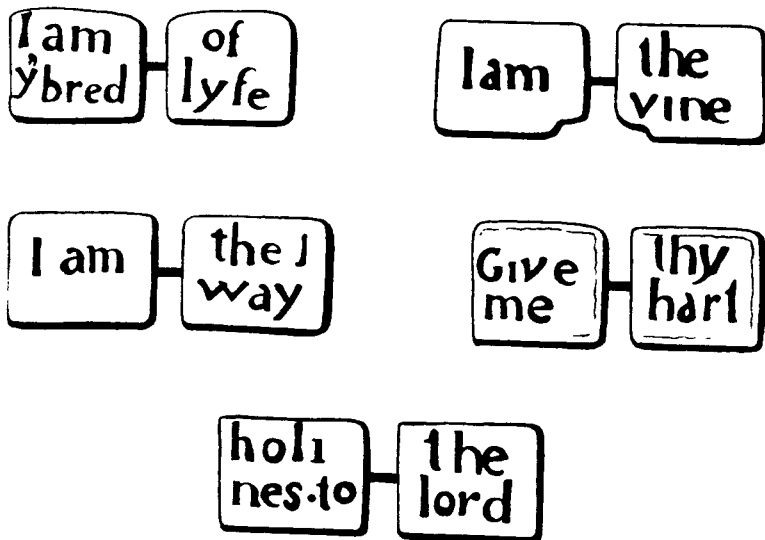
1161. YETHOLM.



TOKENS OF DISPUTED ATTRIBUTION



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